Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XXIII.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1869-70.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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No. 1445.

MADRAS,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
16th August 1870.

From

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., C.S.I.,
Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE HONOURABLE R. S. ELLIS, C.B.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1869-70. The Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of Colleges, and the Curator of Government Books are attached as Appendices to my Report.

2. On the 31st March 1869, the total number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 2,421, with an attendance of 86,982 pupils; and, on the 31st March 1870, there were 3,134 institutions, attended by 105,455 scholars. Thus, during the year 1869-70, the number of schools increased by 713, and that of pupils by 18,473. The advance belongs entirely to private schools, and mainly to such of them as work under the Results' Grant System; Government institutions afford diminished numbers. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has increased from 1,164, with an attendance of 51,754 pupils, to 1,761 attended by 69,277 scholars. The number of schools under inspection, but unaided has risen very slightly, the attendance at such institutions being 21,453 against 20,575 for the previous year. These schools are being improved with a view of their securing Results' Grants.

3. In the 1st Educational Division, the number of schools has increased by 107, and the number of pupils by 2,759. The number of Government institutions has decreased by one, and the attendance at them by 128. The changes for the several districts are as follow: for Ganjam, an increase of 33 schools and 669 pupils; for Vizagapatam, one of 27 schools and 810 pupils; for the Godavery, one of 23 schools and 598 pupils; and for the Kistna, one of 24 schools and 682 pupils.

4. In the 2nd Division, there are 209 additional schools, with an increase in attendance of 3,605. Government schools rémain unchanged in number, but the attendance at them has decreased by 148. The following are the increases for the several districts of the Division: for Bellary, 65 schools and 1,168 pupils; for Cuddapah, 73 schools and 1,363 pupils; for Kurnool, 47 schools and 903 pupils; and for Nellore, 24 schools and 171 pupils.

5. In the 3rd Division, the number of schools has risen by 151, and the number of pupils by 4,971. Of the increase, 88 schools and 3,178 pupils belong to the District of Madras, and 63 schools with 1,793 pupils to South Arcot. Government schools are fewer by one, but the aggregate attendance at them shows a small increase of 33.

6. In the 4th Division, there are 141 additional schools, and 2,894 additional pupils. Of these increases, 42 schools with 971 pupils belong to North Arcot; 78 schools with 1,467 pupils to Salem; 12 schools with 279 pupils to Tanjore; and 9 schools with 177 pupils to Trichinopoly. No change has occurred in the number of Government schools, but the attendance at them shows a decrease of 153.

7. In the 5th Division, there is an increase of 90 in the number of schools, and of 2,339 in that of pupils. The attendance at Government schools has decreased by 145, the numbers of such institutions remaining unchanged. Coimbatore presents a decrease of 20 schools and 44 pupils; Madura, an increase of 92 schools and 1,998 pupils; and Tinnevelly, one of 18 schools and 385 pupils.

8. The 6th Division affords an increase of 15 schools and 1,905 pupils. In Malabar there is an addition of 34 to the number of schools, and of 2,086 to that of pupils; but for South Canara there is a decrease of 19 schools and 181 pupils. The number of Government schools in the division has increased by one, but the attendance at them has decreased by 27.

9. The generally diminished attendance at Government schools arises in part from the closing of one Government institution, and the

abolition of the lowest class in others of the higher grade It seems likely, however, that it is to some extent due to the increased rates of fees brought into force in 1869, and to the working of the Results' Grant System

Distribution of Schools and Pupils.

10 The following Tables show the distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1870 :—

1st.—With reference to the Agency by which they are managed :—

Name of District.	Classification of Government Schools. Class.	No.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools. Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools. Schools supported by a rate.	Pupils.	Receiving Grants-in-aid. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Schools under inspection but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Division.	Total number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
Ganjam ...	Higher	1	151	22	1,080	...	...	...	...	33	997	12	284	45	1,281	67	2,361	First.	11,345	1,801
	Middle	5	285																	
	Lower	15	636																	
	Normal	1	8																	
Vizagapatam	Middle	7	284	8	402	2	72	2	280	45	1,467	9	365	58	2,184	66	2,586			
	Normal	1	118																	
Godavery ...	Higher	1	196	3	294	58	969	4	384	66	2,315	2	51	130	3,719	133	4,013			
	Middle	1	85																	
	Normal	1	13																	
Kistna ...	Middle	1	25	1	25	...	...	8	597	43	1,432	13	331	64	2,360	65	2,385			
Bellary ...	College	1	10	4	424	6	260	4	381	69	1,459	48	732	127	2,832	131	3,256	Second.	14,366	820
	Higher	1	295																	
	Middle	2	119																	
Cuddapah ...	Higher	1	222	1	222	...	...	1	51	43	1,178	122	1,867	166	3,096	167	3,318			
Kurnool ...	Higher	1	106	1	106	...	...	...	...	61	1,255	46	774	107	2,029	108	2,135			
Nellore ...	Middle	1	68	1	68	9	312	3	273	112	2,573	178	2,431	302	5,589	303	5,657			

Madras ...	College	4	171	19	1,712	2	272	68	7,853	113	5,343	51	1,233	234	14,701	253	16,413	Third.	21,380	2,544
	Higher	2	361																	
	Middle	6	331																	
	Lower	1	48																	
	Mixed Middle	1	27																	
	Normal	1	281																	
	Professional	4	493																	
South Arcot.	Higher	1	218	10	832	6	169	7	306	66	2,103	70	1,557	149	4,135	159	4,967			
	Middle	9	614																	
North Arcot.	Higher	1	352	7	999	...	...	2	274	78	2,070	51	1,115	131	3,459	138	4,458	Fourth.	17,055	3,172
	Middle	5	417																	
	Normal	1	230																	
Salem ...	Higher	1	341	6	784	2	55	7	225	70	1,814	64	1 054	143	3,148	149	3,932			
	Middle	5	443																	
Tanjore ...	College	1	96	8	1,058	...	...	28	2,512	33	2,010	31	774	92	5,296	100	6,354			
	Higher	1	369																	
	Middle	6	593																	
Trichinopoly	Middle	1	145	2	331	..	...	11	726	27	945	14	309	52	1,980	54	2,311			
	Normal	1	186																	
Coimbatore..	Middle	6	328	6	328	2	66	5	252	159	4,180	208	3,635	374	8,133	380	8,461	Fifth.	26,926	730
Madura ...	Higher	1	255	3	402	...	...	6	316	88	3,140	165	3,340	259	6,796	26	7,198			
	Middle	2	147																	
Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	10,131	20	1,008	8	128	327	11,267	327	11,267			
Malabar ...	College	1	12	7	780	20	1,579	22	1,950	113	6,028	19	833	174	10,390	181	11,170	Sixth.	14,383	1,353
	Higher	1	294																	
	Middle	4	281																	
	Normal	1	193																	
South Canara ...	College	1	10	7	573	10	551	13	741	32	708	29	640	84	2,640	91	3,213			
	Higher	1	317																	
	Middle	4	230																	
	Normal	1	16																	
				116	10,420	117	4,305	490	27,252	1,271	42,025	1,140	21,453	3,018	95,035	3,134	105,455		105,455	10,420

N B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in them was 186 and 230 respectively.

2*nd*.—With reference to the

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	151	15	665	50	1,537	66	2,353	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	...	...	3	435	25	851	35	1,080	63	2,366	...	...	1	63
Godavery ...	...	...	4	630	34	1,449	92	1,844	130	3,923		...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	10	2	428	14	740	44	1,013	61	2,191		...	...	...
Bellary ...	1	10	2	509	16	694	110	1,945	129	3,158	...	...	1	69
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	106	5	143	101	1,863	107	2,112	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	222	8	390	157	2,655	166	3,267	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	194	14	566	285	4,789	300	5,549	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	*7	261	15	4,281	35	3,514	142	3,693	199	11,749	...	...	7	430
South Arcot...	...	...	2	442	23	1,166	129	3,227	154	4,835	...	...	1	28
North Arcot..	...	...	1	352	12	802	121	2,881	134	4,035	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	...	1	341	41	1,459	100	1,877	142	3,677	...	...	2	68
Tanjore ..	3	121	3	1,086	58	4,068	6	151	70	5,426	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly..	1	9	1	353	40	1,513	7	140	49	2,015	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore .	1	6	1	325	35	1,411	339	6,540	376	8,282	...	...	3	117
Madura ...	...	...	1	255	16	1,090	243	5,752	260	7,097	..	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	2	429	42	1,718	102	3,247	146	5,394	.	...	...	..
Malabar ...	1	12	3	864	34	2,528	54	2,247	92	5,651	...	...	3	222
South Canara.	1	10	1	317	22	1,378	43	899	67	2,604		...	1	25
Total...	16	439	46	11,720	489	26,145	2,160	47,380	2,711	85,684	...	...	19	1,022

a Of these 70 are girls
b No girls attended during the year,
c Of these 7 are girls.
d Of these 41 are girls
e Of these 245 are girls.
f Of these 8 are girls.

* The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is reckoned as a separate Institution.

Note.—Besides the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated Mixed, Vizagapatam District; 3, Village Schools in the Kistna District; 16, Village Schools in the Bellary 208, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 38, Village Schools in the Madras District; 10, Village Trichinopoly District; 144, Village Schools in the Coimbatore District; and 85, Village Schools in the

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

standard of Instruction:—

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	..	...	67	2,361
1	39	2	a 102	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	1	118	...	...	66	2,586
1	46	1	b 46	..	...	...	...	1	31	1	31	1	13	...	...	133	4,013
2	35	2	c 35	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	8	1	151	..	...	65	2,385
...	...	1	d 69	..	...	1	29	...	.	1	29		...	...	..	131	3,256
...	...	...	...	...	..	1	23	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	108	2,135
...	...	...	...	...	.	1	51	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	167	3,318
...	...	...	...	.	...	1	108	..	...	3	108	...	...	...	...	303	5,657
5	303	12	e 733	1	162	33	2,752	3	243	37	3,157	1	281	4	493	253	16,413
...	...	1	f 28	..	...	4	104	...	...	4	104	..	...	...	...	159	4,967
...	...	.	...	..	...	3	193	...	...	3	193	1	230	...	...	138	4,458
...	...	2	g 68	...	...	5	187	...	...	5	187	...	...	...	...	149	3,932
15	258	15	h 258	.	...	15	670	...	...	15	670	..	...	...	...	100	6,354
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	...	...	4	110	1	186	...	...	54	2,311
...	...	3	k 117		...	1	62	...	...	1	62	...	...	...	...	380	8,461
...	...	...	...	.	...	1	33	...	...	1	33	1	68	...	...	262	7,198
143	4,187	143	l 4,187	...	...	11	502	24	767	35	1,269	3	417	...	...	327	11,267
76	4,478	79	m 4,700	..	..	7	589	2	37	9	626	1	193	...	...	181	11,170
16	370	17	n 395	...	...	2	70	4	128	6	198	1	16	...	...	91	3,213
259	9,716	278	o 10,738	1	162	93	5,491	34	1,206	128	6,859	13	1,681	4	493	3,134	105,455

g Of these 18 are girls.
h Of these 19 are girls.
k Of these 32 are girls.
l Of these 988 are girls.
m Of these 469 are girls.
n Of these 79 are girls.
o Of these 1,976 are girls.

there were 526 girls in Lower Class Boys' Schools Of these 2 girls attended Village Schools in the District; 4, Village Schools in the Kurnool District; 2, Village Schools in the Cuddapah District; Schools in the North Arcot District; 10, Village Schools in the Salem District; 2, Village Schools in the Madura District. The total number of girls, 9,421, is accounted for thus—

Schools	6,859
Schools	1,976
(Village) Boys' Schools	526
Schools	60
Total	9,421

11. Of the 1,05,455 pupils entered in the foregoing Statements,

530	are	Europeans.
3,943	„	East Indians
12,156	„	Native Christians.
85,002	„	Hindus.
3,824	„	Mahomedans.
105,455		

Also, of the number, 9,421 are girls; of whom

176	are	Europeans.
1,893	„	East Indians.
3,633	„	Native Christians.
3,712	„	Hindus.
7	„	Mahomedans.
9,421		

The numbers studying different languages are as follow :—

—	Boys.												Girls.					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Uriya.	Tulu.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.
Number of Pupils instructed in	38,970	51,890	27,442	766	9,486	3,993	114	480	16	420	1,234	226	2,652	5,236	1,269	647	245	97

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same children enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

Inspecting Agency

12. In the Report for 1868-69 notice was taken of the very great advance in the number of pupils which had occurred in what was then the sub-division of Malabar and South Canara; this advance in fact exceeded the total number of scholars for 1867-68. In 1866, owing to the increase in the work of Mr. Garthwaite, the Deputy Inspector of the two districts, it was felt to be not only due to that gentleman, but essential to the educational interests of Malabar and South Canara, that the sub-division should be constituted a division, and the Inspecting Officer raised to the position of a full Inspector. Sanction for this move was received in the latter part of 1869. The promotion of Mr. Garthwaite was followed by the appointment of a Deputy Inspector to the District of Trichinopoly, which had previously been placed under the Deputy

Inspector for Tanjore. The result of these changes was that, on the 31st March 1870, the Inspecting Agency of the department comprised the following Officers :—

Inspectors of Schools	6
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters	30
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
	56

13. In the course of last year it was determined that the Junior Assistant Agent to Government in Ganjam should have the immediate management of the Hill Schools in that district, as it was evident they required closer supervision than the Inspector of the Division could give them ; at the same time the Inspector was directed to pay the schools an annual visit.

14. In order to allow of any considerable extension of operations in connexion with Village Schools, it is necessary that the number of Inspecting Schoolmasters should be increased. These Officers visit such schools, assist in organizing them, and put the teachers in the way of securing results' grants.

15. A table giving the chief features of the work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors will be found among the Appendices. The condition of education varies so much from district to district, that general figures are liable to convey erroneous impressions; still the following statement possesses some value as indicating to a certain degree the hold possessed by the department upon the several divisions. It shows also the large areas over which educational operations have to be conducted ; and it is to be recollected that, among the difficulties which some of the Inspectors have to overcome, is the great extent of the tracts through which it is necessary for them to travel. Taking, for example, the 2nd Division, its area exceedsb y one-eighth that of Ireland ; and at the same time the means of locomotion, except on one particular line of route, are extremely bad.

Educational Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with Department.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
1st	30,000	5,894,472	11,345	$\frac{1}{520}$
2nd	37,000	4,389,278	14,366	$\frac{1}{305}$
3rd	10,630	2,516,129	21,380	$\frac{1}{118}$
4th	20,400	6,144,896	17,055	$\frac{1}{360}$
5th	27,000	4,898,295	26,926	$\frac{1}{182}$
6th	9,500	2,696,066	14,383	$\frac{1}{187}$

16. Subjoined is a summary of the expenditure during the year under review :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1869-70.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	36,647	0	7	.....		
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,29,995	10	2	.....		
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	8,18,221	1	7	1,66,613	0	4
Total ...	9,84,863	12	4	1,66,613	0	4

From the foregoing, amounting altogether to Rupees 11,51,476-12-8, must be deducted the sum of Rupees 92,436-10-6 paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government.

17. It was noticed in last year's Report that the rules relating to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Law had undergone revision, but that the revised rules had not received the approval of the Governor in Council before the close of 1868-69; in the year under review the rules received His Excellency's sanction.

University.

18. Taking the Bachelor of Arts test, four papers of questions, instead of three, will be set upon the English language after the new rules come into operation. Two of the papers will be exclusively on the works brought up for examination; a third will consist of questions on the language generally, in relation to its structure, idiom and history; and the remaining paper will be of a character to test a candidate's ability in original prose composition. In the three optional branches of the test certain changes have been made. To the portions of Dynamics formerly required the theory of Impact has been added; also the elementary parts of geometrical optics have been introduced into the Natural Philosophy branch. In the branches (1) Physical Science and (2) Logic and Moral Science considerable alterations have been made as to text books, the object being to raise the standard in each branch and bring it to a level with that in Natural Philosophy. Beside the moves already mentioned, greater weight and greater extension have been given to the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination. A slight change, too, has been made in the proportion of marks required for admission into the 1st class; hitherto the proportion has been two-thirds, but under the new rules only seven-twelfths will be demanded.

19. For the Degree of Master of Laws a modified and enlarged course has been laid down, and the period of examination has been extended from five to six days.

20. The following statement exhibits the results of the examinations held by the University of Madras from its establishment to the close of last official year :—

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1870.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	Private Students.	
1857-58 Sep. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the Statement, a candidate obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1858-59; another secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68; and two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870: all these candidates were ex-students of the Presidency College. A private student secured the Degree of Master of Laws in 1870.
1857-58 Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	..	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	52	23	..	do.			10	2	3	do.			do.			
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	..	do.			do.	4	1	..
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	..	do.			do.	5	3	..
1862-63	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			do.	5	2	2
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	..	4	..	2	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	..	10	2	..	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	
1867-68	1 066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	..	..	..	10	4	3	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	..	14	3	11	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	..	..	31	2	14	
Total..	5,747	1,145	1,161	2,037	392	364	261	130	33	16	6	..	87	3	11	
													175	23	44	

21. In December 1869, 1,200 candidates presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination, of whom 401 passed. For the previous year the figures were 1,320 and 324 respectively. Thus, last year, there was a diminution in the number of examinees, and a gratifying increase in the number of successful candidates. Of the matriculated youths, 167 proceeded from fifteen Government institutions, thirty-two being in the 1st class; the remaining 234 passed candidates either came from forty-three private schools, or belonged to the head of private students; twenty of them secured places in the 1st class.

22. In the First Arts Examination there was a very satisfactory advance in the number of passed candidates, the number for 1868-69 standing at 154, and that for the past year at 220. Of the total number of passed candidates, 100 came from six Government Colleges and Schools, eighty-three from eighteen private institutions, and thirty-seven are classed as private students.

23. The results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination were not quite so good as those for the previous year; still the striking advance made in 1868-69 may be said, speaking generally, to be maintained. In 1869-70 fifty-nine candidates were examined, and thirty-four were successful against forty in the year before. Of the passed candidates the Presidency College contributed nineteen; Combaconum Provincial College, nine; the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, three; Trevandrum High School, one; and two appear under the head of private students. No candidate was placed in the 1st class; twenty-one were ranked in the 2nd, and thirteen in the 3rd class.

24. Five young men obtained the Degree of Master of Arts, three in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and two in History and Moral Science, all the passed candidates were ex-students of the Presidency College who had prepared themselves privately for their examinations.

25. The late Bachelor of Laws Examination was the last to which a candidate was admissible upon a pass at the First Arts Examination; hereafter the possession of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be an indispensable condition to admission to the Bachelor of Laws test. There was consequently a rush of candidates in February last, eighty-seven coming up for examination; only fourteen, however, succeeded in passing. The latter number does not differ materially from that for 1868-69, viz., sixteen. Two candidates were examined for the Master of Laws Degree, of whom one passed.

26. An examination was held for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; at this, two candidates appeared, both of whom were unsuccessful.

27. The annexed tables give the particular institutions at which the successful candidates in the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations completed their course of studies:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Government Institutions.		
Presidency College	4	26
Combaconum Provincial College	20	35
Provincial School, Bellary	...	12
Do. Calicut	1	10
Do. Mangalore	2	8
Zillah School, Berhampore	...	1
Do. Cuddapah	...	6
Do. Cuddalore	1	2
Do. Chittoor	1	7
Do. Madura	...	2
Do. Salem	...	6
Madrissa-i-Azam	1	5
Normal School, Madras	...	7
Do. Vizagapatam...	...	6
Do. Cannanore	2	2
	32	135
Private Institutions.		
High School, Tanjore	2	14
Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	1	2
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	6
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam ...	1	3
Rate Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett ...	2	5
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1	...
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	1	24
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	1	6
High School, Coimbatore	1	4
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	1	5
Doveton Protestant College	1	6
Saint Mary's Seminary	1	...
High School, Trichinopoly	...	7
Pacheappah's High School	...	14
Church Mission School, Masulipatam	...	8
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly ...	...	3
Rate School, Palghaut	...	3
Hindu School, Cocanada	...	1
Church Mission School, Palamcottah	...	3
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah ...	...	3
Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram ...	...	7
Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivelliputhur ...	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargoody	...	6
London Mission Institution, Madras	...	3
American Mission School, Dindigul	...	1
Palamcottah Seminary	...	1
High School, Vizagapatam	...	2

Name of Institution.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,—(*Concluded.*)		
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.—(*Concluded.*)		
Rajah's School, Vizianagram	...	1
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	...	2
Central School, Nursapore	...	2
Government School, Hassan...	1	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	1	...
High School, Trevandrum	1	14
Chundically Seminary	1	...
Bangalore High School	1	10
Ootacamund Grammar School	1	4
London Mission Institution, Bangalore	...	4
Government School, Kolar	...	1
Ernakulam Rajah's School	...	4
Native Education Institution, Bangalore... ...	...	2
Tranquebar School	...	2
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore	...	2
Rajah's School, Mysore	...	4
Private Tuition	...	24
	20	214
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Presidency College	7	31
Provincial College, Combaconum	13	21
Provincial School, Bellary	1	7
Do. Mangalore	3	5
Normal School, Madras	...	9
Do. Vizagapatam	1	2
	25	75
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	3	12
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	...	2
Doveton Protestant College	...	1
High School, Coimbatore	...	7
Do. Trichinopoly	...	7
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	...	2
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	...	2
High School, Tanjore	...	13
Colombo Academy	1	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	1	2
Wesleyan Native Education School, Bangalore ...	1	1
Wesleyan School, Jaffna	1	...

Name of Institution.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—(*Concluded.*)		
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.—(*Concluded.*)		
High School, Trevandrum	1	15
London Missionary Seminary, Bangalore ...	1	2
Government School, Hassan	...	1
High School, Bangalore	...	4
Rajah's School, Mysore	...	2
Cottayam College	...	1
Private Tuition	6	31
	15	105

Distribution of Candidates according to their Optional Languages.

28. The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the two lower examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shown beneath :—

Languages.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Latin	89	37	27	7
Sanskrit	17	3	4	2
Tamil	598	214	283	124
Telugu	232	67	111	39
Malayalum	113	34	53	18
Canarese	132	39	52	29
Hindustani	19	7	5	1

Distribution of Candidates according to the Classes of the Community.

29. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following Table:—

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	637	211	323	139
Other Hindus	381	106	149	53
East Indians	96	43	13	4
Europeans	29	14	24	11
Mahomedans	17	6	5	1
Native Christians...	40	21	20	12

Expenditure of the University.

30. The expenditure of the University in 1869-70 was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	27,625	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies	4,991	8	0
Total ...	36,960	8	0
From this must be deducted—			
Fees received from Candidates ...	26,465	0	0
Receipts from sale of Calendar ...	125	8	0
Total ...	26,590	8	0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only Rupees 10,370.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

Presidency College.

7 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English Masters.
8 Vernacular do.
287 General Branch Pupils.
10 Legal do. do.

31. In the past year three changes (two permanent and one, it is to be hoped, only temporary) occurred in the staff of the Presidency College. The Reverend Mr. Percival, who had for several years filled the post of Professor of Vernacular Literature, retired at the close of 1869, under the operation of the Superannuation Order ; Mr. Craig, the Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, after an absence of some length, returned to duty in August 1869, but resigned at the end of the official year ; Mr. Pickford, also, whose appointment to the Professorship of Sanskrit was noticed in last year's Report, was compelled by ill-health to proceed on leave at the end of March last. Mr. Percival has been succeeded by Mr. D. Seshia Sastri, previously Head Master of Trichinopoly Normal School; Mr. Craig, by Mr. Duncan, of the University of Aberdeen ; and a temporary arrangement, the best which circumstances would allow, has been made for the instruction of the Sanskrit classes. It is due to Mr. Pickford to remark that he not only applied himself zealously to his work as a teacher, but undertook other kindred duties, such as the examination of Sanskrit MSS., and the charge of the Library of Oriental MSS., evincing an earnest desire to accomplish all the aims which were contemplated at the foundation of his Professorship ; unfortunately, over severe application injured his general health, and led to the complete loss of sight of one of his eyes.

32. The following Table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the College at the close of the years specified, and also the number of students that passed the several University Examinations corresponding to those years :—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1867-68...	104	29	23	11
1868-69...	127	29	17	15
1869-70...	143	30	38	19

33. All the figures for last year show a gratifying advance, with the exception of those belonging to the Matriculation test; and the rise in the number of passed candidates at the First Arts Examination is particularly striking. The Principal attributes the limited number of Matriculated Students to the course which has been pursued of abolishing the lower classes of the Junior Department, and he desires to see a High School established, in order that the College classes may be more amply supplied with proper material.

34. Beside the results mentioned above, five ex-students of the College secured the Degree of Master of Arts, three in pure and mixed Mathematics, and two in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and History. Also the Governor's University Scholarship was carried off by a student of the College.

35. While, as regards the General Branch of the College, the work of the year was decidedly satisfactory, the same cannot be asserted of the Legal Branch, the attendance at the Law Professor's Lectures having undergone no material improvement. The bad attendance at Madras, which is in most unfavourable contrast with the attendance in Bengal and elsewhere, seems due to the fact that candidates for Law Degrees in this Presidency are not required to put in certificates of attendance at courses of Law Lectures. I have brought the question, as to whether certificates should hereafter be demanded, before the Syndicate of the University, and should the Senate decide the question in the negative, I propose to recommend Government to place the Law Class in abeyance, as, under existing arrangements, the cost of the class is out of all proportion to the benefit derived from it.

36. Of the 143 Matriculated Students in the Senior Department, seventy-one come from either the town or the district of Madras, and seventy-two from other localities. Of the latter, thirteen belong to Malabar, twelve to North Arcot, eleven to South Arcot, seven to Jaffna, six to Bellary, five to South Canara, four to Salem, three to Tanjore, two to each of the Districts, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Kistna, and Mysore, and one to Madura, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly respectively.

37. The new College building at Chepauk has been completed and taken possession of; it was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 25th March last.

Combaconum Provincial College.
15 Masters.
465 Pupils.

38. Last year the Combaconum Provincial College may be said to have more than maintained the high position it secured in 1868-69. The following Table affords a comparison of the attendance and the results of the University Examinations for the two years; the former of which, it is to be recollected, was the first in which the College educated up to the Bachelor of Arts standard:—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed the First Arts Examination.	Number that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	82	43	18	11
1869-70	95	55	34	9

39. It is true there is a slight diminution in the number of Bachelors of Arts; but such fluctuations must be expected, and the rise in the other figures is very satisfactory. Moreover, of the Matriculated Students, twenty were placed in the 1st class; and of the pupils who passed the First Arts Examination thirteen secured a similar honour. The University Prizes founded by Sir T. Madavah Row, the Dewan of Travancore, for Natives of the Tanjore District, fell to pupils belonging to the College. It may be observed that the Matriculation Classes last year received the whole of their instruction from the same two Hindu Teachers, S. Seshiah and A. Ganapathy Aiyar, whose pupils were so successful in 1868-69.

40. I earnestly hope that the improved scale of salaries for the Combaconum College, which was proposed in July 1869, and which has been twice submitted for approval to the Government of India, may soon be sanctioned. The teachers in the College are among the most zealous and hardworking in the department, and have brought out excellent results; at the same time they are in receipt of salaries considerably below those which their work merits, and which are given elsewhere.

41. The need of a building is becoming urgent; but, unfortunately, the call for local contributions has not been responded to in a satisfactory manner. At present the students are accommodated in a seriously dilapidated house kindly lent for the purpose by the Ranees of Tanjore.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

42. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Madras Mission will be noticed here, as it not merely holds the foremost position among aided schools, but is in effect a College, with a staff stronger in European Teachers than that of the Government College at Combaconum. On the 31st March 1870 the institution contained a Collegiate Department of seventy students, of whom sixteen had passed the

First Arts Examination and were reading for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, and fifty-four had matriculated and were preparing for the First Arts Examination. There were besides ninety-three pupils under instruction in the Matriculation Class. In the late University Examinations, three students obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen passed the First Arts test, and twenty-five the Matriculation Examination. These results are highly creditable to the institution.

The school department is a very large one, numbering some 777 boys, of whom seventy-six are Mussulman youths. The inspection of the school classes gave, in general, satisfactory results, but the study of the Vernaculars appears to require here, as elsewhere, greater attention.

Medical College.

13 Professors.
5 Assistants.
129 Pupils.

43. As the working year at the Medical College differs considerably from the official year, only brief mention will be made here of the chief events connected with the College which took place in 1869-70. In the Appendix will be found the Report of the Principal for the preceding year.

44. The changes in the Staff of Professors were rather numerous. Mr. Paul, Professor of Surgery, proceeding on leave in May 1869, was temporarily succeeded by Mr. Cockerill. Mr. Broderick, the Acting Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology, died in the following month, and Mr. Brockman was appointed to officiate in his room. Mr. Montgomery, the Professor of Hygiene, whose connexion with the College in another capacity had lasted for several years, died in July. Mr. Bidie, Professor of Botany, being appointed Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, resigned his Professorship in March 1870. In the same month Mr. Baillie took charge of the Professorship of Materia Medica, in the absence of Mr. Day.

45. The Anniversary of the College was held on the 29th June 1869. On that occasion twenty First-class Students of the Second Department joined the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Apothecaries, and twenty-four First-class Pupils of the Junior Department were admitted to the grade of Hospital Assistants. Five students of the Second, and a like number of the Junior Department, were dismissed for incompetency.

46. In July, six of the members of the Senior Department passed the preliminary scientific examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.

47. The Session of 1869-70 commenced with thirteen in the Senior Department, sixty-two in the Second, and fifty-one in the Junior Department. In addition six students, sent to the College by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, joined in December, their admission being authorized in Government Order, No. 313, of the 30th September 1869. This new instance of the Maharajah's liberality arose from his desire

to afford the people on his estates the advantage of European medical science, and to make his Dispensaries independent of the aid of Government Hospital Assistants.

Civil Engineering College.
8 Masters.
95 Pupils.

48. At the close of the Session of 1869-70, the Civil Engineering College contained ninety-four pupils, five in the First Department, fifty-two in the Second, and thirty-seven in the Special Department for Drawing and Surveying; twenty-three were Military Students.

49. In December last, five members of the First Department were examined for the grade of Assistant Engineer: three were successful, but the remaining two, who had not been in the College for the full period of two years, were subjected to re-examination at the end of the Session, when they passed for the grade. It is to be observed that the two students just mentioned are the last of those who joined the First Department upon a University Matriculation Certificate; now admission to that department is restricted to young men who have passed the First Arts Examination. Of the three pupils who obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineers in December 1869, two went up in February last for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, but were unsuccessful.

50. The annual examination of the First Class, 2nd Department, was attended with most unpleasant circumstances. Information was conveyed to the Principal of the College that some of the examination papers had been surreptitiously obtained by the Native members of the class, and, when the valuation of the answers was completed, it became evident that the information was correct. It was consequently determined to quash the examination and hold a fresh one, taking such precautions regarding the latter as would effectually prevent unfairness. This was done, and the results of the second examination were strikingly different from those of the first. Meantime a careful investigation of the fraud practised in connexion with the previous examination was conducted by the Principal and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the results of which, though failing to clear up the whole matter, sufficed to establish the guilt of most of the Native Students. It was decided that in the case of twelve young men, who were more or less implicated, the marks obtained in the second test should be disallowed; that three, who were the most guilty should be expelled and declared ineligible for re-examination at any future time; and that the others should not be allowed to come up for re-examination till after the expiration of certain terms of years. These punishments were publicly announced at the Anniversary of the College, and it is hoped that the stringent measures adopted will prevent the recurrence of such a discreditable event. Some of the students, upon whom the above penalties were inflicted, would have received certificates but for their misconduct: as it was Certificates as Overseers were conferred upon seven men. Of

the members of the Special Classes, nine obtained certificates in drawing and estimating; the same number passed in surveying, two in the first class, three in the second, and four in the third.

51. It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Staff of the College required to be strengthened, in order that the instruction in Surveying might be made more efficient. The financial deficit has hitherto prevented action being taken in the matter.

52. The conduct of the Military Students was generally good, but two men had to be remanded to their Regiments.

53. With the view of securing more practical instruction for the pupils, the Principal suggests that they should be permitted to take advantage of the Workshops of the Public Works Department; if this can be done without prejudice to the business carried on in the Workshops, the move is clearly a very desirable one.

Collegiate Classes of Provincial Schools.

54. The Provincial Schools will be reviewed generally along with higher class schools, but their collegiate classes have a claim to be noticed here. Last year, of the four schools of this grade, only those at Bellary and Mangalore had classes preparing for the First Arts test. In December the Bellary school sent up five cnadidates, all of whom passed; the school at Mangalore sent up ten pupils, eight of whom were successful. The schools at Calicut and Rajahmundry were without permanent heads for some time, and that at Rajahmundry was not raised from the Zillah to the Provincial grade till November last. This explains why neither institution possessed a First Arts Class during 1869. This year a class of the above standing, containing twelve scholars, has been formed at Calicut; but, owing to the Rajahmundry school having proved unsuccessful at the Matriculation Examination in December, it was felt necessary to limit its work during the current year to the Matriculation standard. It is hoped that the course pursued will enable the new Head Master at Rajahmundry to secure increased soundness throughout the school, and to obtain material for a fair First Arts Class in 1871.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

55. Of the Private Schools in the Presidency, a few possess collegiate classes, educating up to the First Arts test, and may, therefore, be ranked with Government Provincial Schools. Among these, the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore holds the first place and deserves very favourable notice; it passed thirteen candidates at the late First Arts Examination, and at the close of the year its College Department contained eighteen students. The same Society's High School at Trichinopoly and the Coimbatore High School passed each seven candidates; and, on the 31st March last, the former had nine and the latter six pupils reading for the First Arts Examination. Other institutions aiming at affording

collegiate education are the Church Missionary Society's School at Masulipatam, St. Joseph's College at Negapatam belonging to the Order of Jesus, and the Doveton Protestant College at Madras. The first and second passed each two pupils in December last, and at the end of the year had College classes containing ten and seven youths respectively. The Doveton Protestant College had only one student successful at the First Arts Examination; but, owing to the strenuous efforts made in 1869 by the Committee of Management and their Secretary, the College classes comprised fifteen pupils on the 31st March 1870. It is to be hoped that this, the most important European and East Indian Institution at Madras, will be raised from the very unsatisfactory position it has hitherto occupied. One or two other schools occasionally send up successful candidates to the First Arts Examination; but their organization and general results do not seem to justify their being given rank among Collegiate schools.

Attendance and Expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges.

56. The following Statements show the attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them :—

I.—Government Colleges.

—	General Education.	Special Education	Remarks.
Number of Institutions ...	5	*3	*The Legal Branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.
Number on the Rolls during 1869-70 (monthly average).	234	29	
Average Daily Attendance during 1869-70	205	21	
Total Expenditure from Imperial Funds	RS. A. P. 62,929 5 10	RS. A. P. †11,116 9 0	†Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,140.
Total Expenditure from Local Funds	5,228 9 6	250 0 0	

II.—Private Colleges.

—	General Education.	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of Institutions ...	8	...	
Number on the Rolls during 1869-70 (monthly average)	113	...	
Average Daily Attendance during 1869-70	99	...	
Total Expenditure from Government Funds	RS. A. P. *9,583 5 5	...	*Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 200.
Total Expenditure from Private Funds	16,602 12 9	...	

57. The Berhampore Zillah School is the only Higher Class Institution in the Ganjam District, and it barely establishes a claim to be ranked in that class. Last year, only one pupil succeeded in Matriculating, though five went up to the test, and a still larger number were prepared for examination. Mr. Bowers found the boys heavy and dull at inspection, and he ascribed their condition to too much memoriter work, and to a want of lively, intelligent teaching. Generally, the Inspector's Report was decidedly unfavourable, and led to the conclusion that the Head Master had not discharged his duty in an efficient manner. It must be observed, however, that the Master was in failing health, and that he has since been compelled to proceed to England on sick leave. Owing to the difficulty experienced in finding an Acting Head Master, the school had to be left in the charge of the Second Master for some time; now, however, a Tamil Bachelor of Arts has proceeded to Berhampore and taken temporary charge of the Head Mastership. Mr. Bowers calls attention to the fact, that, to secure a fairly qualified head for the school, it was necessary to go out of the Educational Division and appoint a Tamil man.

HIGHER CLASS INSTITUTIONS,

1ST DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam.	
Zillah School, Berhampore... ...	151
Vizagapatam.	
Hindu School, Vizagapatam ...	103
Mission School, do.	217
High School, Vizianagram	115
Godavery.	
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ...	196
Hindu School, Cocanada	115
Central School, Nursapore... ...	159
Church Mission School, Elur ...	160
Kistna.	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam.	265
Hindu School, do. ...	163

58. In the District of Vizagapatam three schools are this year reckoned in the higher class, viz., the Maharajah's School at Vizianagram, the Hindu School at Vizagapatam, and the resuscitated school of the London Mission at the latter town. In last year's report, only the first two were ranked among higher class schools. In December 1869, the Matriculation test was passed by two pupils from the Hindu School at Vizagapatam, and by one from Vizianagram; while, of the three candidates from the London Mission School, none proved successful. It may be said of all three institutions, and especially of that belonging to the London Mission, that their position is assigned them, rather on account of their aim and their efforts to accomplish their object, than in consequence of their actual success. No doubt the fact of the three schools being in the same district, and that district, one so little advanced as Vizagapatam, must stand in the way of marked progress being made by any of them. The Hindu School has suffered somewhat

from the establishment of the London Mission Institution, which is under a European Missionary, assisted by several efficient Hindu teachers, some of whom were trained in the Normal School; it has also had difficulties to contend against in the temporary absence of the Head Master and the inefficiency of the former Committee of Management. During the year under review the school received a building grant of Rupees 4,000. On inspection, some of the arrangements of the Mission School were found to be faulty; the defects have been corrected under the advice of Mr. Bowers.

59. Beside the Government School at Rajahmundry, which was last year raised to the grade of a Provincial School, three private institutions in the Godavery District are ranked in the higher class, viz., the Hindu School at Cocanada, the Nursapore Central School, and the Church Mission School at Elur. The Rajahmundry School, which was for a considerable time without a permanent Head Master, is now under Mr. Barrow, a Graduate of Oxford; and the staff is, in my opinion, quite competent for the work proposed to be done. Owing, however, to the complete failure of the institution at the Matriculation Examination in December 1869, it was decided to restrict the standard of the school during 1870 to that of the Matriculation test. The school is carefully conducted, and enjoys much popularity; and it may be expected that the Head Master, who is zealous in his work, will bring out satisfactory results at the end of the current year. The school at Cocanada now possesses an efficient European Head Master; and, as it has funded property to the amount of Rupees 33,000, its stability appears to be secured. It is noticeable that the fee charged in the highest class, Rupees 2 per mensem, is in excess of that paid in Matriculation classes in Government schools. Of the students, one passed the late Matriculation Examination. The Nursapore Central School is under a Hindu trained Master from Vizagapatam, and the way in which it is conducted is creditable to the teacher. At the Matriculation Examination, two of the pupils were successful. The Church Mission School at Elur has, for its Head Master, the Reverend Mr. Arden, a Graduate of the University of Cambridge. In the Report for 1868-69 it was mentioned that the attendance at the Government School at Elur had greatly fallen off, and that possibly the school would be closed, provided the Church Missionary Society undertook to keep up their institution as an efficient higher class school. In the course of last year the people of Elur were warned that, if they did not support the Government School, it would be abolished, and they would be left dependent upon the Mission School for the education of their children. Notwithstanding this notice, the attendance at the Government School continued to decline, and at last became so insignificant that I felt it necessary to close the institution. The Inspector is not satisfied that the arrangement made was for the good of education;

but, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, I came to the conclusion that the course pursued was the only appropriate one. The Church Missionary Society have engaged to maintain their school in a thoroughly efficient state, and to enable it to educate up to the Matriculation standard. Government have lately sanctioned the sale of the former Government School-house to the Society.

60. The Kistna District possesses two higher class schools, both at Masulipatam. Of these the Church Mission School, founded and raised to a high standard by the late Reverend Mr. Noble, has already been noticed in connexion with its collegiate class. The school is well officered and well managed; it sent up eight pupils to the Matriculation test, all of whom were successful. Owing to differences among the Managers, the other institution, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, suffered greatly for some years, and at one time its utter collapse seemed imminent. Now, however, matters have been satisfactorily settled, the finances of the school put upon a sound footing, and the teaching staff improved; these satisfactory results are chiefly due to the exertions of the Deputy Collector, A. Rama Rau Puntulu, and to the good will displayed towards the institution by M. Narasimha Puntulu. The school, which is under a Hindu Head Master, sent up six candidates to the Matriculation test, of whom four proved successful, one obtaining a place in the 1st class. In the course of the year a building grant of Rupees 3,500 was paid to the Managers.

61. The District of Bellary contains two schools reckoned in the higher class, viz., the Government Provincial School and the Wardlaw Institution, under the management of the London Mission, both in the town of Bellary. The collegiate class of the Provincial School has already received notice. This institution is very well managed by the Head Master and his Assistants; and Mr. Kershaw, the Head, is deservedly spoken of in high terms by the Inspector. The school sent up twenty-four candidates to the Matriculation Examination; of these, twelve passed. The junior classes generally acquitted themselves fairly at inspection; but there were some deficiencies in English and Telugu. Mr. Fortey calls attention to a very interesting fact, viz., that, within the last two years, Mr. Kershaw has written home, on behalf of private individuals, for books amounting in value to £300. A list of the books is given in a foot-note to the

2nd Division.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Kurnool.	
Zillah School, Kurnool	106
Bellary.	
Provincial School, Bellary	295
Wardlaw Institution, do	214
Cuddapah.	
Zillah School, Cuddapah	222
Nellore.	
Free Church Mission School, Nellore...	194

Inspector's Report; and it certainly bears out the remark that there is a considerable amount of intellectual culture going on in the district independent of the ordinary school work. The Wardlaw Institution occupies rather low ground for admission among higher class schools. At inspection the results were only moderate; and at Matriculation, though three boys were examined, none succeeded in passing.

62. In the District of Kurnool, the Zillah School is the only institution which can lay claim to a position in the higher class, and unfortunately it cannot be said to be in even a tolerably satisfactory condition. The Head Master, who has served Government for several years, possesses but inferior qualifications; and, owing to ill-health, he has been absent from duty for a considerable time. The school was left in the charge of the Second Master, a hardworking and intelligent young man, but he was unhappily carried off by sickness, and some time was occupied in finding a successor. These circumstances, together with changes among the subordinate Masters, account for a greatly diminished attendance and a low standard. The late Matriculation Examination was attended by two pupils directly from the school, and by three others who had spent six months of 1869 in the institution; but no boy succeeded in passing. The newly-appointed Second Master, a Bachelor of Arts, is likely to prove an efficient teacher; but the school can scarcely be expected to take its proper position, till it possesses a well qualified and permanent head.

63. Cuddapah Zillah School is the only Higher Class School in the district. This institution continues to advance under its Head Master Mr. Taylor. The success of the school at the late Matriculation Examination was decidedly satisfactory, and surpassed numerically any previous result: nine pupils went up for examination, and six were successful; but at the same time the positions taken by the passed candidates were rather low. One of the junior teachers of the school, formerly a Normal Student, but who appeared to possess a very defective education, was, after the inspection of his class, remanded to the Madras Normal School for further instruction.

64. The Free Church of Scotland's School at Nellore is the only institution in the district which can put forward any claim to rank among higher class schools. For some years past the Managers have been repeatedly urged to strengthen their staff and make the school thoroughly adequate to meet the higher educational requirements of the district. As noticed in my last Report, a Hindu Bachelor of Arts was placed at the head of the school in 1869, and it is satisfactory to state that three pupils passed the Matriculation Examination of that year. On inspection, however, Mr. Fortey thought that the staff still required reinforcement; and he was led to believe, looking at the material of which the highest class was composed, that there was little chance of further success in the University Examinations till 1871.

Since then, the Reverend Mr. Macmillan, formerly a teacher in the Central Institution at Madras, has been made Head Master; and, if he is given a sufficiently strong staff of assistants, there seems no reason why the school should not take the position it aims at.

65. The Presidency College and the Free Church of Scotland's Central Institution have been separately noticed as Colleges: in addition to the school departments belonging to them, there are no fewer than thirteen institutions in the Madras District ranked among higher class schools. As has been already observed, in connexion with the working of collegiate classes, great efforts have been made during the past year to improve the Doveton Protestant College. The teaching staff is now of considerable strength, containing two European Graduates; the attendance, however, though improved, is still limited. Of the students, seven passed the late Matriculation Examination. At inspection, while the primary department seemed well managed and passed a fair examination, the High School obtained low marks, and displayed a great want of order in two out of its three classes.—The classification of the pupils at Pacheappah Mudaliar's High School requires amendment; the Inspector's remarks upon the point have been communicated to the Trustees. As many as fourteen of the students passed the Matriculation Examination, thirty-four having gone up to the test with the approval of the Principal. In many cases the pronunciation of the scholars was faulty; and, though the hand-writing was generally fair, the sentences given as writing copies were found, in several instances, to be most incorrect in spelling and syntax.—The London Mission School is very numerously attended, and at inspection, which took place early in the official year, there were as many as fifty-two youths reading in the Matriculation Class. Here, however, as in Pacheappah's School, a more careful classification of the scholars is essential to real progress. The Manager was present during the greater part of the Inspector's examination, and saw the deficiencies of the boys; the results satisfied him

3RD DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Town of Madras.	
Madrissa-i-Azam	217
Doveton Protestant College	186
Sullivan's Garden Seminary	12
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	127
London Mission School, Black Town ...	529
Wesleyan Anglo-Vern. School, Royapett ...	286
Gospel Society's A. V. School, Vepery ...	371
Pacheappah's High School	403
Hindu Proprietary School	74
Saint Mary's Seminary	268
Church of Scotland's Mission Institution ...	474
District of Madras.	
Sydapett Anglo-Vernacular School ...	202
Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram ...	211
South Arcot.	
Zillah School, Cuddalore...	218
Pacheappah's Branch School, Chellumbrum.	224

that, in the higher classes, success could not be expected unless considerably more paper work was introduced. Notwithstanding the large number with which the Matriculation class commenced, only three boys appear to have been successful, and the places secured by them were low.—Bishop Corrie's School now has its standard restricted to the Matriculation test; and it is intended that such of its pupils as wish to advance farther shall join the Collegiate classes of the Doveton College. In last year's report it was remarked that such an arrangement, if it could be carried out, would probably prove advantageous, as there is scarcely sufficient material at Madras to fill two collegiate institutions for Europeans and East Indians. The success of the school at the late Matriculation Examination was greater than on any previous occasion; six boys passed the test, one obtaining a place in the 1st class, and another standing at the head of the 2nd class. The inspection report on the school was favourable on the whole; in Vernaculars, however, the results were unsatisfactory, though some improvement had been made during the year.—The Church of Scotland's Mission School has a large attendance; but it evidently requires more accurate classification and more efficient teaching, before its working can be pronounced satisfactory. In December last, the Matriculation class contained twenty-eight boys; it seems, however, that not one succeeded in passing the examination. At inspection most of the boys acquitted themselves poorly in their English studies, although a few answered very well. The results in the Vernaculars were also unsatisfactory; and the arrangements as to text books in the Vernacular Classes were most faulty.—The Gospel Society's School at Vepery is another large school educating up to the Matriculation standard: in December three of its pupils passed that examination, one who had received the whole of his education in the school being ranked 8th in the 1st class. At inspection the boys were found better prepared in their English studies than on any former occasion, but the Vernaculars seemed to call for more attention.—The Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah, which may be said to owe its position to the Reverend Mr. Burgess, lost the services of that gentleman towards the close of the year. The school is in fair working order, and three of its pupils passed the late Matriculation Examination.—The chief Roman Catholic School at Madras is Saint Mary's Seminary. This institution is entered among schools of the higher class, but its success scarcely entitles it to the position. At the beginning of last year there were eighteen youths preparing for the Matriculation Examination; the number, however, became reduced to four, and eventually only one boy passed the test. The Inspector was fairly satisfied with the results of his examination, and considered that a creditable advance had been made in soundness of instruction.—The Madras Hindu Proprietary School is the only one of its stamp in the Presidency; and, as an experimental institution, embodying a principle which has proved fairly successful elsewhere,

it deserves a certain amount of encouragement. It is questionable, however, whether the support given to the school by the Hindu community, and the educational work done by it, will justify the continuance of the grants it now enjoys. At the same time a new school cannot be expected to fulfil its object at once; and it is proposed to allow the Proprietary School another year of trial.—The only remaining private school which will be noticed here is the Rate School at Sydapett. This institution has been successfully managed, and is in fact the most satisfactory of all the Rate Schools in the Presidency. The school was found in good working order at inspection, and seven of its pupils passed the Matriculation Examination, two of them obtaining creditable places in the 1st class. Very considerable changes have been made in the staff of the Madrissa-i-Azam, with the view of bringing the institution into an efficient state. The Second Master, being found unequal to the duties assigned him, was put down to the third Mastership, upon which he resigned his appointment. The second and third Masterships have since been filled with qualified men, whose introduction cannot fail to raise the standard of the Madrissa. Certain of the junior teachers, who had passed no test, were required to undergo a private examination, in order that an opinion might be formed as to their competency; two of the men resigned, and their places have since been filled up. In addition, all the junior Masters have been required to attend the weekly criticism lessons given at the Madras Normal School, with the view of increasing their efficiency. These measures appeared absolutely necessary, as, year after year, the inspection of the school afforded very unsatisfactory results. Along with the moves already noticed, the Telugu Department of the Madrissa was abolished, as there were only some eight pupils altogether, scattered through the several classes, against 213 studying Tamil; moreover, this state of things had continued for some years. Owing to special exertions on the part of the Head Master the school had greater success at the last Matriculation Examination than on any previous occasion; six of the pupils were successful, one obtaining a place in the 1st class.

66 In South Arcot two schools are entered as belonging to the higher class; but Pacheappah's Branch School at Chellumbrum seems scarcely to merit the honour. The Government Zillah School at Cuddalore has an undoubted claim to its position; at the same time, the results at the late Matriculation Examination, though respectable when compared with those afforded by other schools, did not equal the anticipations of either the Inspector or myself. Out of seven candidates, three passed, one obtaining a place in the 1st class. The Inspector's report is generally favourable in regard to the English classes; but the Vernacular classes do not appear to be in a satisfactory condition, and it will probably be necessary to make a change in the staff in order to secure improvement.

67. Each of the Districts, North Arcot, Salem, and Trichinopoly possesses one school belonging to the higher class.—In North Arcot, Chittur Zillah School continues in a decidedly satisfactory condition. The results at inspection were creditable, the only deficiencies brought to light being certain partial ones in Euclid and Arithmetic. The school sent up eleven pupils to the Matriculation test; of these eight passed, one obtaining a high place in the 1st class.—In Salem, also, the only higher class institution is the Zillah School, which worked steadily during the past year. The weakest points of the instruction are Mathematics and Tamil; in regard to the latter, it is to be observed that, while Tamil is the only Vernacular studied in the school, several of the pupils are Telugus, owing to a mixture of races in the population of the district. The school was only moderately successful at Matriculation, if the number of candidates sent up by it is taken into account; fifteen underwent the test, and six passed. At the same time, the latter number, if regarded irrespectively of the former, gives the institution a very fair position among higher class schools.—In Trichinopoly, the Gospel Society's Institution has collegiate as well as school classes; the former have been already noticed. This school has made a very satisfactory advance. At the late Matriculation Examination seven of its pupils were successful.—In addition to Combaconum Provincial College, which has been reviewed separately, there are in the District of Tanjore two institutions which, beside ranking as higher class schools, possess collegiate classes. Of these the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore is peculiarly deserving of commendation. This institution is very efficiently conducted, and holds the second place among all the aided schools of the Presidency. Moreover, by means of subsidiary schools and in other ways, it has done much to promote the spread of education in the district. At the Matriculation Examination eighteen students passed, two being ranked in the 1st class.—Saint Joseph's College at Negapatam, under the management of the Order of Jesus, has made fair progress; the Collegiate Department, which has already received notice, is still very weak numerically, and it seems questionable if the institution can command sufficient material to feed its higher classes satisfactorily. At inspection, the results were good, and seven of the

4TH DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
North Arcot.	
Zillah School, Chittur	352
Salem.	
Zillah School, Salem	341
Trichinopoly.	
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	353
Tanjore.	
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.	457
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam..	260

pupils passed the Matriculation Examination. The College received a building grant of Rupees 6,500 in 1869-70.

68. In the Coimbatore High School, the district possesses not merely a higher class school but a collegiate institution; the school has made remarkable progress during the last three years under the careful management of the Committee and their zealous Secretary Mr. R. Stanes. As Mr. Marden observes, the institution is now on a level with a Government Provincial School; and this fact is highly creditable to Mr. Flanagan, the Head Master throughout the period of progress. In addition to the collegiate work noticed elsewhere, the school sent up nine candidates to the Matriculation test, of whom five passed. This success is less than that which attended the candidates at the First Arts Examination; and it will be necessary for the Managers to be on their guard lest, in aiming at the higher examination, they may bring about a falling off with reference to the lower. A building grant of Rupees 2,902-8-0 was paid to the Managers in the course of last year.—In Madura, the Zillah School is the only institution of the higher class. The Head Master was on leave for some time towards the close of 1869, and this no doubt injuriously affected the work of the senior class. The success of the school at Matriculation was very poor; of six that underwent examination, only two passed. Several of the students in the Matriculation class left the school late in the year, with the view of reading privately; all of them who attended the examination were unsuccessful. The Inspector's report on the classes is tolerably favourable upon the whole.

5TH DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Madura.	
Zillah School, Madura	255
Coimbatore.	
High School, Coimbatore	325
Tinnevelly.	
Hindu School, Tinnevelly	224
Anglo-Vern. School, Palamcottah ...	205

69. There are two schools in the District of Tinnevelly which are reckoned in the higher class. The Church Mission School at Palamcottah did not afford satisfactory results when inspected by Mr. Marden; but the time of the inspection was somewhat disadvantageous to the school, and the excessive floods which had occurred had rendered the attendance of the pupils irregular. Out of four candidates from the school, three passed the Matriculation Examination. A Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has been brought out by the Church Mission Society to fill the Head Mastership of the school.—The Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School is under a Native Head Master; and it may be feared that the institution will be affected injuriously by the

improvement of the Church Mission School at Palamcottah. The classes of the school acquitted themselves fairly at inspection; also five of the pupils attended the Matriculation Examination, of whom three succeeded in passing.

70. Malabar contains three schools reckoned as belonging to the higher class; but of these Brennen's School at Tellicherry, under the management of the Bâsle Mission, can scarcely be said to deserve its position. Indeed, owing to the unfavourable nature of an inspection report received since the close of 1869-70, I have considered it necessary to call upon the Managers to strengthen the staff of the school *at once*, if they desire to retain the use of the school-house and the endowment left by Mr. Brennen.—Calicut Provincial School remained without a permanent Head Master for the first six months of 1869. The gentleman selected for the Head Mastership by the Secretary of State for India confined his efforts, during the latter part of the year, to improving the working order of the school and preparing the senior class for Matriculation. At the examination in December last, eleven boys passed, which may be regarded as decidedly creditable under the circumstances; at the same time, from the large number of failures, eleven, it would appear that boys had been admitted into the Matriculation Class who should have been rejected. On a visit I paid the school in the course of a tour last year, I found the work going on in a business-like and orderly manner, and I was glad to see that Mr. McIsaac, the new Head Master, had already gained the respect and confidence of his scholars.—The Palghaut Rate School, though not sufficiently strong in its teaching staff, deserves to rank as a higher class school; and among Rate Schools it stands next to that at Sydapett. The school has, with much advantage, been relieved of a redundant attendance by the establishment of some subsidiary or branch Rate Schools. At the Matriculation Examination, three of the pupils were successful. It may be observed that a gratifying demand for education has sprung up within the last few years in the south-eastern portion of Malabar.

6TH DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Malabar.	
Provincial School, Calicut.. ..	294
Rate School, Palghaut	323
Brennen's School, Tellicherry ..	247
South Canara.	
Provincial School, Mangalore ..	317

71. South Canara has only one institution of the higher class, viz., the Mangalore Provincial School, which possesses a collegiate class as well. The progress of the school has been decidedly satisfactory, and its success is, in a great measure, due to the Head Master Mr. Ormsby At inspection, failures occurred, which indicated a defective

classification, and the distribution of the work of the teachers was found to be faulty. Such deficiencies, however, must be anticipated in a school newly started. The successful results of the collegiate class have been already noticed; in addition, ten pupils passed the Matriculation Examination. The new school-house has been completed and taken into occupation; it is a handsome and well situated structure.

72. In weighing the results afforded by higher class schools at the Matriculation Examination, it must be remembered that, practically, the difficulty of that test has been increased by lengthening the period of examination from four to five days, and separating subjects which formerly entered into the same question paper. Moreover the English passages for paraphrase are now no longer taken from the prescribed text books. Still, making allowance for the increased difficulty of the test, the small number of passed candidates proceeding from several fairly officered schools is somewhat disappointing, and seems to indicate that sufficient care is not taken in the classification of scholars, and that Managers are too fond of having large Matriculation classes composed of boys many of whom are not sufficiently advanced for the work which is assigned them.

Middle Class Schools.

73. In noticing Private Middle Class Schools, it is necessary to observe that they vary greatly as to standard, and that the classification of their scholars in many cases differs much from that in use in Government Schools; consequently, it is a matter of great difficulty to convey a clear and definite idea of individual institutions. Tabular lists of Government Middle Class Schools will be given for the several divisions, showing the highest classes existing at the close of 1869-70; and the principal Private Schools will be referred to in a general manner, a comparison of their standard with that of Government Institutions being made where possible.

74. Three of the Middle Class Schools in Ganjam are decidedly superior to the rest, and reach the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. These are the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole, the Onslow Institution at Chet-

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,

1ST DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole.	4th	5	112
Taluq School, Russelkondah ...	3rd	2	40
Do. Purushotmapur ...	3rd	3	35
Do. Ichapur	3rd	2	45
Do. Tekkali	3rd	3	53

MIDDLE CLASS,

1ST DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Vizagapatam.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Bimlipatam	4th	4	76
Taluq School, Palkondah	3rd	2	37
Do. Gunapur	3rd	2	29
Do. Ankapalli	4th	3	50
Do. Kassimkotah	4th	3	37
Do. Chodaveram	3rd	2	19
Do. Dimala	3rd	2	36
Godavery.			
Taluq School, Viravasaram	4th	4	85
Kistna.			
Taluq School, Gudur	3rd	2	25

terpore, and the Zemindary school at Purla Kimedi. The first-named school is in very fair working order, but it is doubtful if the present Head Master is equal to the requirements of his position. The Onslow Institution has made an advance; but, owing to the premature formation of a Matriculation Class, the senior pupils displayed a want of soundness in their answering at inspection. The attendance at the School has become much more regular. The chief want of the Zemindary School at Kimedi is more careful supervision on the part of the resident members of the Managing Committee. The Taluq Schools come next to the three already noticed; they have made some progress, although the attendance at them has fallen off. Having regard to the latter circumstance, and to the almost total absence of any desire for education among the Ooriya section of the population, the Inspector deprecates the introduction of the enhanced scale of fees which was brought into force generally on the 1st January 1869, but from which the Ganjam Taluq Schools were exempted. The remaining private schools of the middle class do not go beyond the standard of the 2nd class in a Taluq School.

75. Leaving out of view the practising branch of the Government Normal School, the only Middle Class Schools in Vizagapatam which educate up to the 5th class of a Taluq School are the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam and the Zemindary School at Bobbili. The former is reported on favourably. It may be mentioned that the late Head Master of the school carried off the Macdonald Gold Medal at the First Arts' Examination in 1868-69, and has since been appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools for Ganjam. The school fee charged at Bobbili is ridiculously low, being only one anna; and, though remonstrances have been addressed to the Manager, they have hitherto had no effect. The Zemindar considers it unworthy of him to charge a fee, and has, therefore, fixed a merely nominal sum. Of the Taluq Schools, it will be seen that only those at Ankapalli and Kassimkotah have a 4th class. The schools generally show a dimin-

ished attendance, and cannot be said to be thriving ; at the same time the Inspector remarks that their unsatisfactory state is certainly not due to want of supervision. The Act Schools at Parvatipur and Gajapatinagram, the Aided Schools of Rajam and Rayaveram, and two of the Branch Schools established by the Maharajah of Vizianagram reach the standard of the 3rd class of a Taluq School , none of the other private schools advance beyond the 2nd class, and in one or two there is nothing higher than the 1st class.

76. In the Godavery District only two Middle Class Schools approximate to the standard of the 5th class in a Taluq School, viz., the Government School at Viravasaram, which, however, had only a 4th class at the close of 1869-70, and the Zemindary School at Pittapur. The Viravasaram School stands at the head of all the Taluq Schools in the 1st Educational Division, in regard to both numbers and efficiency. The Pittapur School is fairly conducted ; it is attended mainly by the dependants of the Zemindar, without whose influence the pupils could scarcely be brought together. When the Inspector visited the Godavery District in January and February last, he found that the other middle class schools gave the following aggregate figures : for the 4th class, 25 scholars ; for the 3rd, 219 ; and for the 2nd, 458 scholars. Owing, however, to the classification in the schools not harmonising with that in Government institutions, the above numbers give too favourable an idea of the progress in the schools.

77. Of the Middle Class Schools in the Kistna District, the Church Mission School, Bezwada, and what is termed the Native Council School at Masulipatam are the most advanced ; they educate up to the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School, but their highest classes are small, containing together only fourteen pupils. The Taluq School at Gudur is not in a satisfactory state ; this is attributed to its proximity to Masulipatam, and it is under contemplation to transfer the school to another locality. None of the other schools go beyond the 3rd class, and some rise only to the 2nd class of a Taluq Scoool.

78. Mr. Fortey, in his Annual Report published in the Appendix, compares the standards of Middle Class Schools, not with classes of Taluq Schools, of which till lately there were none in his division, but with classes of Provincial Schools. To facilitate the comparison of the Inspector's estimates with those of

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,

2ND DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class	Number of Master	Number of Pupils
Bellary.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni.	3rd	2	39
Do. Anantapur.	4th	4	80
Nellore.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole.	3rd	3	68

schools in other divisions, it may be stated that a 3rd, 4th, or 5th class in a Taluq School may be ranked approximately with a 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class in a Provincial School.

79. Four schools in the Bellary District approximate to the standard of the 4th class in a Provincial School, viz., the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Anantapur and Adoni, the Roman Catholic School at Bellary, and the Rate School at Hospett; it is to be observed, however, that the highest class at Adoni is nominally only the 3rd. The Anantapur School is in many respects a well-managed and creditable institution, and the attendance is good. At inspection the pupils answered satisfactorily in all subjects except arithmetic; and for the bad result in this study the teacher's own deficiency was clearly responsible. The Master, who is a painstaking man, and is held in much esteem at Anantapur, has been called upon to raise his own attainments in arithmetic. The school at Adoni is still very poorly attended when the population of the place is taken into consideration. This arises not from defective teaching, but from the apathy of the people; and it is questionable whether the school should not be transferred to another locality. The Roman Catholic School at Bellary is reported on pretty favourably: in addition to ordinary school studies, the pupils receive a certain amount of industrial education. At the close of the year the Hospett Rate School showed the largest attendance of all the middle class schools in the district. Its staff of teachers should be efficient, looking at the attainments of the men, one of whom has passed the First Arts and another the Matriculation Examination. The other middle class schools in Bellary belong to a lower level, and their standards are intermediate between the 2nd and 3rd classes of a Provincial School.

80. In the District of Kurnool there were last year only five Middle Class Schools, none of which rose to the standard of the 3rd class in a Provincial School; the one with the largest attendance, and perhaps the most advanced, is that at Nundial. Under Government Order, No. 16, of the 18th January 1870, Taluq Schools were established at Kovilkuntla and Nundikotkur in the beginning of the current official year. Difficulty was experienced in finding masters for these schools.

81. It has been stated in former Reports that the Educational Department was much assisted in its operations in the Cuddapah District by Mr. Smith, the late Collector. It appears, however, that some of the schools, established through the influence of that gentleman, were not really called for by the people; and there is now no little difficulty in maintaining the institutions in a tolerably satisfactory condition. The Middle Class School in Cuddapah which is nominally the most advanced is that at Pudatur; but the results at inspection showed that the instruction was not sound. The schools at Jamalamadagu and

Pullampett are tolerably fair; and that at Madanapalli had 105 scholars on the 31st March last, being the largest attendance for the district. The standards of the above schools are, perhaps, a little above that of the 3rd class of a Provincial School. The other middle class schools rise to about the standard of the 2nd class.

82. There is a fair number of Middle Class Schools in the District of Nellore; but they are generally rather low as to standard, and several of them are wanting in stability. Among the number is the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Ongole, established near the close of 1868-69. The school has not been conducted in a sufficiently satisfactory manner; but it is hoped that the Head Master, who is a young man of very fair attainments, will bring out better results during the current year. Of the Private Middle Class Schools, the only one which rises above the 3rd class in a Provincial School is that at Naidupett. The progress of this school has been fair, especially when allowance is made for the removal of the Head Master; and the attendance, which is the largest for the district, stood at ninety-five at the close of 1869-70. The other Middle Class Schools do not rise much above the standard of the 2nd class of a Provincial School.

83. The largest Middle Class School in the Madras District is Govindu Naidu's Primary School, which is subsidiary to Pacheappah Moodelliar's Central Institution: at the close of the year there were 473 boys on the roll. The instruction of the classes has improved; and the school may be regarded as reaching the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School.—So far as its scheme of studies is concerned, the Black Town Branch School of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission does not fall far below the grade of a higher class school; but the teaching is not sufficiently sound, as the Inspector's examination furnished decidedly unfavourable results. The attendance declined in 1869-70.—

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
3RD DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Madras.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore ..	4th	3	57
Taluq School, Trivellore ...	4th	4	73
Do. Sripermatur ..	3rd	2	87
Do. Kunnatur ..	4th	3	46
Do. Poonmallee ...	4th	4	85
Do. Ponneri ...	3rd	2	33
South Arcot.			
Taluq School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	3rd	3	34
Do. Porto Novo ...	4th	2	42
Do. Katikurchy ...	3rd	2	100
Do. Virdachellum ...	4th	4	91
Do. Punrutty ...	3rd	2	50
Do. Villapuram .	4th	4	93
Do. Trickalore ...	4th	3	94
Do. Trinomalay ..	3rd	2	37
Do. Tindevanum ...	4th	3	73

The Trivellore School of the same Mission has had its staff strengthened, and may, perhaps, be reckoned as on a level with the 5th class of a Taluq School. The other Branch Schools of the Free Church do not appear to rise above the 4th class of a Taluq School; that at Conjeveram fell off 50 per cent. in attendance, apparently in consequence of the considerable advance made by Pacheappah Moodelliar's Branch School in the same town.—The Harris School at Royapettah, which is for Mussulmans alone, has but a small number of pupils; on the 31st March last there were sixty boys on the roll, and the average attendance for 1869-70 was fifty. Considering the work done, the cost of the school, which is returned at Rupees 6,453-14-10, is excessively large; the aid received from Government was, however, small, amounting to only Rupees 552. It is peculiarly difficult to rank the school as, while the highest class of two boys may be regarded as reaching, if not advancing beyond, the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School, there is a very wide gap between that class and the next lower one.—Saint Francis Xavier's School at Saint Thomé has but a small attendance, and the results at inspection were unfavourable: the new school-house is approaching completion, and is a tolerably imposing building.—The Balura Patasala, Triplicane, has had its standard considerably raised; and it may perhaps be said to reach the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. The boys acquitted themselves fairly at inspection.—The number of the highest class in each Government Middle Class School will be seen on reference to the table at the commencement of this paragraph. It will be observed that the schools at Ponneri and Sripermatur have no class above the 3rd, while the others have a 4th class. There has been a considerable falling off in the attendance at the Taluq Schools. It is asserted, and with probability, that the decrease in numbers is in some measure due to the enhanced scale of fees introduced in 1869. The school at Ponneri is the worst attended; and possibly it may have to be removed to a more favourable locality. The school at Mylapore is for Mussulmans alone; the instruction, so far as it goes, is tolerably sound.

84. The attendance at the Taluq Schools in South Arcot rose from 486 to 614 in 1869-70; the chief portion of the increase is the consequence of removing a Taluq School from Kurinjipadi to Kalikurchi, but an augmentation of numbers, greater or less, occurred at six of the other schools. The most backward school is that at Old Town Cuddalore, where the want of success appears attributable to the deficiencies of the teachers. Already a change has been made in the staff; but, as the move has not resulted in improvement, it seems likely that further changes will be required. The schools at Villapuram, Trikalore, Virdachellum, and Tindevanum are in a satisfactory condition. Perhaps the most important Private School of the Middle Class in South Arcot is Saint Joseph's Institution at Cuddalore, which contained 162 scholars

at the close of the year. To the same class belong the Rate Schools, which are generally not in a satisfactory condition, in regard to either the collection of the cess or the instruction of the pupils. That at Bowanagherry rises above the rest, the Commissioners taking an interest in their duties and performing them efficiently; the progress of the scholars has, also, been fair. The school may be regarded as teaching to a point between the standards of the 3rd and 4th classes of a Taluq School.

85. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram has fallen off somewhat in numbers, and the Inspector is inclined to attribute this, in some measure, to the non-formation of a 5th class to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination. It is to be observed, however, that with the comparatively weak staff allotted to an Anglo-Vernacular School, the Head Master of which draws only Rupees 50 per mensem, it would be most injudicious to allow the institution to aim at carrying boys forward to a point which is only reached with difficulty by Zillah Schools maintained at three times the cost, and under Head Masters drawing from Rupees 200 to Rupees 300 per mensem. There is no doubt a natural wish on the part of parents to have their children educated up to the Matriculation standard at their own doors; and the teachers of a school, also, have a praiseworthy desire of bringing out the highest possible results. It is necessary, however, to limit the work of an institution to what can be effected with due regard to economy and the advantage of the whole body of pupils. The remarks now made apply to the other Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the division. Of the Taluq

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

4TH DIVISIONS

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
North Arcot.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett	4th	8	124
Taluq School, Arcot	4th	5	101
Do. Arnee	4th	4	98
Do. Tirupathy ..	4th	3	57
Do. Palmanair ...	4th	2	37
Salem.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatur	4th	6	129
Taluq School, Namkul ...	4th	4	69
Do. Darampuri ...	4th	4	87
Do. Kistnagherry ...	4th	4	70
Do. Oosoor ...	4th	4	88
Tanjore.			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram	4th	6	109
Taluq School, Trivadi	5th	7	158
Do. Tiruvadamurdur	3rd	3	58
Do. Trivellore ...	5th	5	129
Do. Puttucottah ...	5th	4	79
Do. Nagore... ...	4th	3	60
Trichinopoly.			
Taluq School, Srirangum ...	5th	6	145

Schools in Tanjore, those at Puttucottah and Trivallore worked most satisfactorily during 1869-70; that at Trivadi also made considerable improvement. The school at Tiruvadamurdur being in want of accommodation, Rajastri Yaikoji, a gentleman connected with the Tanjore Family, was kind enough to allow the classes the use of a building. Among the Private Schools of the Middle Class is this year ranked the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram, which appears to have fallen off lately. The institution is about on the border line dividing higher and middle class schools; and it may be hoped that a future year will find it undeniably holding a place among the former. The Seminary is reported on favourably by Mr. Caldwell. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Negapatam and Manargudi and the Lutheran Mission Central School at Tranquebar are nearly on a level with the Vediarpuram Seminary, and stand considerably above the other middle class schools of the district. With the Wesleyan School at Negapatam was last year amalgamated the Gospel Society's School at the same station. The move was made chiefly on the ground of economy; but I may mention that I suggested the measure some years ago, and I believe that the result of the amalgamation will be favourable to progress, provided the Wesleyan School is conducted efficiently. The reports on all three schools are favourable. Of the remaining Private Middle Class Schools in Tanjore, about one-third are in connexion with Missions, and two-thirds are managed by Native Committees. The most numerously attended school is the Combaconum Town School, which is a feeder to the Provincial College; it is fairly conducted, and works up to the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School; at the close of the year there were no fewer than 557 boys on the roll. Without going into further details, it may be remarked that, while Tanjore is decidedly well provided with higher class institutions, it is fairly supplied with middle class schools. Notice may here be taken of the Chuttrum Schools, the establishment of which is due to Mr. Morris, the Collector of the District. As these schools are not connected with the department, the Inspector is not intimately acquainted with their condition; but he remarks that, owing to education in them being given gratis, and the pupils being fed, the attendance is very large, boys resorting to them from distant stations.

86. The Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly is ranked among Middle Class Schools, but it stands considerably in advance of all the others in the district, and approximates to the higher class. The attendance has somewhat declined of late. Of the other Middle Class Schools about one-fourth are attached to Missions, the rest being under Native management. The schools at Lalgudi, Museri, and Torreiyur approximate to the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq school, and are generally in a satisfactory state. The Gospel Society's School at Erungalore was converted from a Boarding to a Day School during

the year, and has much declined. It may be said that about twelve schools, four connected with Missions and the rest under Native management, approximate to the 3rd class of a Taluq School; fifteen more, two of the number belonging to Roman Catholic Missions, approximate to the 2nd class; the rest are either recently established or do not rise above the 1st class of a Taluq School. The only Government Middle Class School in the district is the Srirangam Taluq School. This institution, which is reported on satisfactorily, has no building of its own, but is accommodated in the Muntapum of a Temple. If the school is to be continued, it will be necessary to provide a proper building for its use; but, looking at the means of education existing in the town of Trichinopoly, and at the peculiar circumstances of Srirangam, it is questionable whether, if but one Taluq School is allotted to the district, it should be placed on its present site.

87. The numbers at the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore, are slightly lower than they were in 1868-69, but the progress of the pupils has been tolerably satisfactory. The school-house is undergoing improvement. It will be seen that the Taluq Schools in the District of Salem have all got a 4th class; the Inspector remarks moreover that, though the standard is nominally that of the 4th, it really approximates to the standard of the 5th class. The aggregate number of pupils is slightly in excess of that for the previous year. The largest Private Middle Class School in the district is the Salem Town School, which was set on foot to relieve the Zillah School of its lower classes; it contained 122 pupils at the close of the year, and its standard is about on a level with the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The Remount Depôt School at Oossoor has but a small attendance, being intended merely for the children of the Subordinate Officers connected with the Depôt. The teaching work has been performed with efficiency. The London Mission School at Ahtur and the Native Schools at Rasipuram, Trichengode, Womalore, Royacottah, and Denikincottah approximate to the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School. The majority of the remaining Middle Class Schools do not do more than approximate to the standard of the 2nd class; and the Inspector is inclined to think that several of them might with propriety be worked upon the Results' Grant System.

88. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajapett shows a considerably reduced attendance; but, formerly, the number of pupils was in excess of the accommodation, and the transfer of some of the junior boys to other schools which have sprung up in the neighbourhood is an advantage rather than a disadvantage. As has been already observed in connexion with the Mayaveram School, the staff of an institution of this stamp is limited, and it is by no means desirable to aim at making the school a poor imitation of a Zillah School. The building

is being enlarged and improved. The attendance at the Taluq Schools of North Arcot is a trifle lower than that for the preceding year; the progress made is not altogether satisfactory, the schools remaining pretty much as they were in 1868-69. In some of the Schools, owing to the unhealthiness of the localities, there has been a good deal of sickness; and in certain cases, the Masters, whose education belongs to a past period, are not up to the requirements of the present time. The most important private school in the district is that belonging to the Church of Scotland's Mission at Vellore; it contained 171 boys at the close of the year, and rose to about the level of the 5th class of a Taluq School. The Native School at Arconum has made fair progress, and approximates in standard to the 4th class of a Taluq School.

89. A very considerable decrease in attendance occurred last year at some of the Taluq Schools in the Coimbatore District: at Cheyur the numbers fell to the extent of one-half, and at Sathiamungalam and Udumalpettah to the extent of one-third. It seems probable that one cause at least of the decrease is the extension given to the Results' System of grants, which led to the withdrawal of some of the junior pupils from the Taluq Schools, where the fee is comparatively high, to Results' Grant Schools, where a much lower fee is charged. As regards instruction, most of the Taluq Schools seem to be doing fairly, though, as believed by the Deputy Inspector, the Head Master at Cheyur may not have exerted himself as much as he should have done, and a warning had to be conveyed to the Head Master at Darapuram. The standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School has not been reached by any Government or Private Middle Class School in the district. Of the private schools, that at Caroor, belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, appears to be the only one which reaches the standard of the 4th class. Some fifteen other private schools work up to the 3rd class of a Taluq School.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,

5TH DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Coimbatore.			
Taluq School, Pollachy ...	4th	4	90
Do. Udumalpettah...	4th	3	43
Do. Darapuram ...	4th	3	51
Do. Sathiamungalam	4th	3	37
Do. Erode	4th	4	81
Do. Cheyur	3rd	2	26
Madura.			
Taluq School, Dindigul ...	4th	4	78
Do. Pereakulam ...	5th	4	69

90. The attendance at the two Taluq Schools in the District of Madura has decreased, though not to any considerable extent; and, as in the case of the Coimbatore Taluq Schools, the fact is attributed to

the success of schools working upon the Results' Grant System. Both schools are reported on favourably; that at Pereakulam, it will be observed, has now a 5th class. Of the private schools, the Hindu School at Madura and the schools at Palany, Shevagunga, and Ramnad rise to the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School; the schools at Sholavendam and Paramagudi do not go beyond the 4th class; and the limit of the Christian Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura is the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The Hindu School at Madura, which is a feeder to the Zillah School, and had an attendance of 254 boys at the close of the year, acquitted itself rather poorly at inspection. The Gospel Society's School at Ramnad and the Shevagunga School passed a satisfactory examination; the former institution stands in need of better accommodation.

91. In the Tinnevelly District, Government confine their efforts to affording aid to private schools. A good many of the Middle Class Schools in the district are in an unsatisfactory condition; and the Inspector remarks that the impression produced on his mind, when he visited the minor Anglo-Vernacular Schools, was that "the supply of education was in excess of the demand." The Mission Boarding Schools are described as, on the whole, "doing their work well." Of the total number of middle class schools, four work up to the standard of the 5th class, four more to that of the 4th class, and about ten reach the standard of the 3rd class of a Taluq School.

92. The Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School has been unfortunate in its teachers, and was found in an unsatisfactory state when visited by the Inspector in July 1869. Since then a fairly qualified Head Master has been appointed and the school has made some improvement. The Badagera Taluq School gives promise of becoming a very useful institution; the attendance is good, and the staff of teachers is a very fair one, containing two Matriculated Masters. Of the Private Middle Class Schools in Malabar, four have reached the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School; and perhaps two or even three of the number are somewhat in advance of that standard. The schools are—that for Protestant boys at Cochin, those

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,

6TH DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Malabar.			
Anglo-Vern. School, Chowghaut.	4th	3	76
Taluq School, Badagera ...	5th	5	131
Do. Koilandi ...	4th	3	67
South Canara.			
Taluq School, Kassergode ...	4th	4	60
Do. Ullala	4th	2	54
Do. Udapi	3rd	2	51
Do. Karakal... ...	4th	3	65

under the "Christian Brothers" at Cannanore and Calicut, and the German Mission Orphanage School at Tellicherry. It is fitting here to observe that the "Christian Brothers" are doing a large amount of good work in Malabar, and that no small portion of the educational progress which has taken place in the district of late years is due to their exertions. Some of the Rate Schools, which promised well at starting, have not worked satisfactorily during the past year. The fault rests mainly with the Commissioners, though in some instances there is no doubt that blame attaches to the teachers. In the case of the schools at Munjeri and Angadipuram it was necessary to place the grants in abeyance until the Commissioners, who had acted in a most irregular manner, agreed to retrace their steps, and to listen to the advice of the Inspector. The Cherpulcheri Rate School is reported on favourably. At inspection the results were very fair upon the whole, and there was a 4th class, which may be regarded as about on a level with the 4th class of a Taluq School. The new school-house has been taken into occupation, the Bettatupitiyangudi Rate School also works up to the 4th class; the other Rate Schools do not appear to advance beyond a 3rd class, while some are very elementary. It must be allowed that many of the Middle Class Schools in Malabar stand in great need of improvement. This was felt by Mr. Garthwaite, and it agrees with the impression produced upon me when I visited some of the schools in 1869. The diffusion of instruction in the district has been so rapid during the last three or four years that it would be unreasonable to expect soundness at the present moment. It must be the aim of the department to render the work done more thorough in its character, and to raise the standard of the inferior schools. Time is requisite to accomplish these objects.

93. The Middle Class Schools of South Canara are less numerous and less advanced than those in Malabar; and the defects alluded to in connexion with the latter exist in the former to a still higher degree. This state of things is the natural consequence of educational action of an important stamp having been taken later for South Canara than for Malabar. For instance, while the Provincial School at Calicut was founded in 1854, that at Mangalore dates only from 1866-67, and was not properly officered till the beginning of 1868. The Kassergode Taluq School, it will be seen, has a 4th class; but it is likely that the boys are below the proper standard of that class. On visiting the school in 1869, I found the work carried on in a very regular and orderly manner; but the books studied by the highest class were palpably in advance of the qualifications of the scholars. In many respects the school is a gratifying one; the people take much interest in it; the building is advantageously situated, and there is an ample provision of school appliances. The Taluq Schools at Ullala and Karakal have also a 4th class, but the real standard may be regarded

as only approximating to that class. A satisfactory feature in both schools is that, boys of high and low castes meet together in the classes. The most advanced Rate Schools, such as those at Mulki, Mudibidri, and Kundapur, probably reach a standard approximating to that of the 4th class of a Taluq School. The Roman Catholic Bishop's School at Mangalore has declined very much. At inspection the results were very unfavourable; though the school professed to educate up to the Matriculation standard, the Managers were advised to lower their aim and secure greater soundness of instruction.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

94. All the officials and the children of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums are now provided with accommodation in the new buildings at Lovedale. The number of boys was 119 at the commencement, and 120 at the close of last year, ten boys having left, and eleven having been admitted during the twelve months. Of the boys who left, seven obtained employment, and three returned to their relations. No death occurred in 1869-70 among either boys or girls; and the medical report is generally a very favourable one. The Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination of 1869 was attended by four boys, who were all successful. The industrial classes were attended by sixty-eight lads on four afternoons in the week; of the sixty-eight, sixteen were employed in gardening, nine in shoemaking, thirty-five in tailoring, and eight in telegraphy. Vegetables were raised of the value of Rupees 1,730. Under a contract, according to which boots and shoes are to be supplied and repairs executed at twelve annas a head, the services of the shoemaking class being granted to the contractor, 462 pairs of boots were made and 1,891 pairs repaired. Of the whole work, it is estimated that about one-fourth may be regarded as performed by the nine boys forming the class. The tailoring class was superintended by a Serjeant and the Matron, and four Native Tailors were employed in mending, cutting out, or tacking the clothes, the sewing being executed entirely by the boys, either with their hands or with a machine. In this manner 254 complete suits were made up. Also 1,079 articles, requiring no particular skill, were made by the boys exclusively. On the 31st March last, the members of the telegraph class had not been given employment; but, since that date, the Director-General of Telegraphs has agreed to receive them into his department.

95. In the Female Asylum changes either have been or are about to be made in conformity with paragraph 4 of Government Order, No. 262, of the 3rd August 1869. Under the new arrangement, Miss Orme will have the control, so far as conveying instruction is concerned, of all the classes save the lowest. In August 1869 four of the girls went up to the Teachers' Examination, and passed very creditably. During the year under review the girls made up 2,354 articles of dress. At the close of the year the Asylum contained sixty boarders, seven girls

attending as day scholars; and in the course of 1869-70 three left, two obtaining situations, and one returning to her friends.

96. The receipts of last year amounted to Rupees 62,465-9-11, including a balance left from the previous year of Rupees 5,776-2-5; the expenditure was Rupees 58,038-8-3. The yearly cost of each child was nearly Rupees 287, which is a little below the cost in 1868-69.

97. It is to be regretted that the public do not subscribe more liberally to the Asylums. While the aid from Government, last year, amounted to Rupees 50,059-5-4, the donations and subscriptions, including an offertory collection at Wellington, aggregated only Rupees 59-1-0.

Government Schools of the Lower Class.

98. The only Government Lower Class Schools are those in the Ganjam Hills and the Sriharicottah School in the Nellore District. In 1869 it was decided by Government that the management of the Ganjam Hill Schools should be entrusted to the Junior Assistant Agent for the District; accordingly, during the greater part of the year under review, Captain Lys performed the duties of Inspector of the Schools. It was also laid down that the schools should be visited once a year by the Inspector of the 1st Educational Division; but, last year, owing to Mr. Bowers being obliged to pay his annual visit to Russelcondah at a time of the year when a trip to the Hills was impracticable, he was unable to visit the schools. All of them were, however, examined by Captain Lys, and extracts from his Report upon their condition will be found in Mr. Bowers' Report upon the 1st Educational Division. The language of the Junior Assistant Agent is tolerably favourable to the schools; but he remarks that, useful as they may be, they do little to civilize the really barbarous Khonds, as they are resorted to only by Oriyahs or by Oriyah-speaking Khonds. When Captain Lys inspected the schools, they were fifteen in number, with a total of 629 children on the roll. The classification of the pupils was as follows:—

Class	Number on Roll.	Number present.
4th	29	27
3rd	52	47
2nd	90	86
1st	458	378
Total...	629	538

It will be seen that the great majority of the children are in the lowest class where, of course, they learn but very little. It is worthy of notice that, while upwards of 17 per cent. of the 1st class pupils were

absent, the per-centage of absentees was only between four and five for the 2nd class.

99. The Sriharicottah School is intended to exert a civilizing influence upon the Yenadi children living in that locality. Beside receiving a little elementary school instruction, the boys are taught to make baskets, of which they turned out last year 645 of all sorts. The baskets are sold, and the produce is given to the boys in money, clothing, or grain. Some benefit must accrue to the children from the school, but apparently it is but small ; the youths, when grown up, seem to prefer a free and idle life in the jungle to the restrictions involved in following a regular occupation.

Results' Grant Schools.

100. The great majority of Private Schools of the Lower Class seek aid on the system of Results' grants. The following table gives the number of schools, either aided or under improvement, which worked on that system in 1869-70, with the corresponding attendance ; it also shows the grants sanctioned, and those drawn during the past year :—

Table of Results' Grants sanctioned in 1869-70.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the year.	Attendance.	Number of Schools under Improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.			Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year.			Remarks.
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
First Division	Ganjam... ...	24	641	11	260	942	0	0	80	8	0	The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned, owing (1) to grants sanctioned in 1868-69 being drawn in 1869-70, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.
	Vizagapatam ...	37	1,119	...	...	1,487	0	0	1,563	12	0	
	Godavery ...	34	918	...	...	1,082	4	0	1,082	4	0	
	Kistna	32	652	13	331	1,304	12	0	1,191	8	0	
Second do.	Bellary	69	1,253	47	692	1,560	0	0	1,555	0	0	
	Kurnool ...	57	1,137	44	726	1,092	4	0	1,092	4	0	
	Cuddapah ...	34	758	122	1,867	743	12	0	640	12	0	
	Nellore	108	2,358	178	2,431	3,709	6	1	2,954	12	4	
Third do.	Madras... ...	88	2,264	43	793	2,578	0	0	2,246	8	0	
	South Arcot ...	57	1,623	70	1,557	2,314	0	0	2,314	0	0	
Fourth do.	North Arcot ...	73	1,900	49	981	3,699	0	0	3,636	8	0	
	Salem	39	919	61	958	1,241	4	0	1,241	4	0	
	Tanjore... ...	6	266	21	409	373	12	0	373	12	0	
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	7	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fifth do.	Coimbatore ...	146	3,385	208	3,635	6,129	7	7	4,270	5	8	
	Madura	73	2,341	164	3,334	2,387	2	10	2,527	14	9	
	Tinnevelly ...	12	586	2	37	2,621	6	6	2,662	6	6	
Sixth do.	Malabar ...	136	7,367	19	833	14,319	12	0	9,960	12	0	
	South Canara ...	40	1,404	29	640	2,993	6	0	2,010	2	0	
	Total...	1,065	30,891	1,088	19,624	50,578	9	0	41,404	5	3	

101. Comparing the general results with those for 1868-69, it will be seen that a great advance has been made. The number of schools for which grants were sanctioned has risen from 494, with an attendance of 15,071, to 1,065, with an attendance of 30,891; also the grants sanctioned have increased from Rupees 24,499-1-4, to Rupees 50,578-9-0. The number of schools under improvement but unaided has increased from 929, with 17,634 pupils, to 1,088, with 19,624 pupils. The preceding table may be summarized thus for the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	127	3,330	4,816	0	0	37	14	8
Second ...	268	5,506	7,105	6	1	26	8	2
Third	145	3,887	4,892	0	0	33	11	9
Fourth ...	118	3,085	5,314	0	0	45	0	6
Fifth	231	6,312	11,138	0	11	48	3	5
Sixth	176	8,771	17,313	2	0	98	5	11

102. The attendance and the average grant sanctioned are larger for the 6th than for any other Division; in fact, the grant for the 6th is more than twice that for the 5th, which is the next in magnitude. Also the 6th Division received somewhat more than one-third of the amount sanctioned for the whole Presidency. The largeness of the grant arises, in some measure, from schools of a tolerably high order in the 6th Division being aided upon the Results' system, while in the other Divisions schools thus aided are almost always of a low order.

103. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing, for the several Educational Divisions, the number of children passed under the different heads of each of the four standards for Results' grants; here it will suffice to give the following figures, which refer to the Presidency as a whole. It is to be noticed that several schools passed different sets of pupils for different standards:—

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	Passed in Vernaculars.					Passed in English or Extra Language.		
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
I.	1,027	10,663	7,251	8,621	7,270	...	...	...	...	...
II.	597	4,719	3,330	4,016	3,311	...	...	...	...	...
III.	234	1,693	1,174	1,494	1,044	787	843	565	636	...
IV.	57	392	276	342	140	192	226	203	228	124

104. From the large difference between the aggregate of grants sanctioned and the amount disbursed, it might be imagined that there was delay in sanctioning grants, this was not the case, on the contrary, the utmost exertions were made to secure expeditious payment. But, owing to a very large number of Certifying Memoranda not being sent up till just before the close of the year, many of the grants sanctioned could not be drawn till after the 31st March last. The Certifying Memoranda dated in March corresponded to an aggregate sum of upwards of Rupees 12,600, and those dated between the 15th of February and the end of that month were for a total amount exceeding Rupees 5,700. The delay in the submission of Certifying Memoranda was, in some instances, due to the examining officers having been on leave. I may remark that I have proposed to Government that the sanctioning of all Results' grants shall be committed to the Inspectors; if this be approved, at the commencement of each year, the Budget provision for such grants will have to be distributed among the several Educational Divisions.

Rate Schools.

105. In the Appendix is given a list of the Rate Schools existing at the close of 1869-70; the list shows the grades of the several institutions, the attendance at them, the Government grants received by them, their cess collections, and their total expenditure. Altogether there were 117 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 4,305 pupils: two of the institutions were of the higher, sixty of the middle, and fifty-five of the lower class. The total aid received from Government is returned at Rupees 23,114-2-1, the cess collected at Rupees 46,972-2-0, and the entire expenditure at Rupees 64,650-11-6. It will be seen that a few of the schools obtained no aid during the year, and that from two institutions no returns were received; the latter circumstance may be explained by the late establishment of the schools. The following Statement summarizes the schools and their attendance for the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.
1st	60	1,041
2nd	15	572
3rd	8	441
4th	2	55
5th	2	66
6th	30	2,130

It may be remarked that the 6th Division had nearly one-half of the aggregate Government grant; also, of the total cess collections, Rupees

46,972-2-0, the same division secured Rupees 33,797-8-8, of which the sum of Rupees 19,271-9-7 was levied by the circle of Rate Schools in the Palghaut Taluq. It may be stated here, as in former reports, that the Education Act is capable of working advantageously only where there is a real demand for instruction, and where active and intelligent men are available as Commissioners. These conditions are but seldom fulfilled; consequently, in many instances, the schools established under the Act have proved unsuccessful.

Girls' Schools.

106. On the 31st March 1870 the total number of girls in schools connected with the department was 9,421, while the number was 8,099 at the close of the year 1868-69. Of the 9,421 girls, 6,919 were in 129 Girls' Schools, including sixty in the Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution at Palamcottah; 1,976 attended 278 Mixed Schools other than ordinary village schools; and 526 were under instruction in Village Schools. The following shows the distribution of the girls according to the several Educational Divisions :—

1st Division	...	...	...		123	girls.
2nd do.	...	...	...		482	,,
3rd do.	...	...	...		3,552	,,
4th do.	...	...	...		1,219	,,
5th do.	...	...	...		2,673	,,
6th do.	...	...	...		1,372	,,
				Total...	9,421	,,

English was studied by 2,652; Tamil by 5,236; Telugu by 1,269; Malayalum by 647; Canarese by 245; and Tulu by 97 girls. Among the Districts, Madras takes the lead with 3,440 girls; Tinnevelly comes next with 2,317; Malabar shows 1,095; Tanjore, 689; Nellore, 316; and the others afford descending numbers till, omitting Ganjam, for which no girl is returned as under instruction, the Kistna district stands at the bottom of the scale with eighteen girls. It may be remarked that 251 of the schools attended by girls were aided under the ordinary Salary Grant Rules; 221 worked under the Results' system; and sixty-nine received no aid. It is satisfactory to find that, in several cases, the higher rates of grants allowed for girls under the system of payment for results are inducing Village Masters to secure the attendance of girls at their schools. No doubt in most instances extremely little instruction is received by the girls; but the circumstance shows that the prejudice against female education is being gradually overcome in the lower ranks of the Hindu community, as it is undoubtedly losing its strength in the higher ranks owing to their increasing enlightenment.

107. The Madras Normal School worked fairly during the past year. At inspection the lessons given by the pupils were generally satisfactory, and indicated that the practice of teaching had received due attention. The results in the written examination on Method were not so good, and showed that the theory of teaching had not been sufficiently studied. The Principal, whose careful management of the institution merits acknowledgment, has been requested to endeavour, in the current year, to secure improvement in the theory of teaching. In 1869-70 nine students passed out of the school, and obtained appointments with salaries varying from Rupees 70 to Rupees 30 per mensem. These young men are expected to prove efficient teachers, as they are possessed of good ability, and did their work in the school in an almost uniformly satisfactory manner. The First Arts Examination in December last was attended by fifteen of the Normal Students, of whom nine passed, all in the 2nd class. The results at the Matriculation test were not so favourable; sixteen went up to examination, but only seven were successful. It is a subject for congratulation that the present Normal Classes consist of material decidedly better than that for previous years. From the Practising School, which is reported on favourably by the Inspector, six boys went up to the Matriculation Examination, and four passed.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	
		Normal Class.	Practising Class.
Normal School, Madras . .	13	49	232
Do. Vizagapatam	4	32	86
Do. Cannanore..	9	34	159
Do. Trichinopoly	5	30	156
Do. Vellore ...	6	34	196
Normal Class, Narsapur ...	2	13	...
Do. Russelcondah...	1	8	...
Do. Mangalore ...	2	16	...
Total....	42	216	829

108. Owing to the backwardness of the 1st Division, and to the little real desire for education which exists among the people, there is considerable difficulty in securing good material for the classes of the Vizagapatam Normal School, and the demand upon the school for teachers is also very limited. Taking these circumstances into account, the results for 1869-70, though not so satisfactory as could be wished, are in general moderately good. The school sent up ten candidates for a certificate of the 4th, and seven for one of the 5th grade, to the Teachers' Examination in 1869; of these youths nine secured a 4th, and three a 5th Grade Certificate. The proportion passed is very satisfactory in the former case, but not so in the latter. The First Arts Examination in December 1869 was attended by four Normal Pupils, and the Matriculation test by ten; three were successful at the former, and six at the latter examination. Four students passed out of the

school during the year, and took up posts with salaries varying from Rupees 45 to Rupees 35. The Inspector of Normal Schools, in reporting on his examination of the classes, advocated the admission of others beside Normal Pupils into the school. It appeared to me, however, that the step was not advisable. An uneasy spirit would be aroused in the Normal Students, if fellow pupils were to pass out free to enter any line of life, while they themselves were bound to serve as teachers. Moreover, it is to be recollected that at Vizagapatam there are two schools, one Hindu and the other belonging to the London Mission, both of which are in receipt of grants, and aim at doing the work of Higher Class Schools. The course advocated by the Inspector would undoubtedly have an injurious effect upon both schools. The other suggestions made by Mr. Fowler in his inspection report seemed worthy of being acted upon, and instructions have been given to Mr. Moss, the hardworking head of the Normal School, to carry them out as far as practicable.

109. In 1869 an improved scale of establishment was sanctioned for the Cannanore Normal School; and in February last Mr. J. Ragland Thomas, B.A., who was selected for the post by the Secretary of State for India, assumed charge of the Head Mastership. It is hoped that, under this gentleman, the school will not merely recover the ground it lost in 1868-69, but make a decided advance. In the year under review Mr. Garthwaite was not able to do more than make a cursory inspection of the classes; but he observed that the school was attended by a much better description of students than in former years. At the last Teachers' Examination, eight pupils went up for a 4th grade, and four for a 5th Grade Certificate; all passed, but two of the 4th grade candidates were awarded certificates of the 5th grade only. In addition, the Matriculation Examination was attended by two students, who were successful. In the course of the year six appointments were taken up by students, the salaries of the posts ranging from Rupees 30 to Rupees 15 per mensem. The attendance in the Practising School, which is intended to do the work of a Zillah School, fell off in 1869 ; but it is anticipated that the numbers will rise again, and be limited only by the accommodation afforded by the school-house. It may be mentioned that, on visiting the school in September last, I found the work conducted in an orderly and careful manner by the then Officiating Head Master, Mr. Watson.

110. In the latter part of 1869 a Normal School was established at Mangalore for the training of Canarese Masters ; at the same time admission into the Normal classes at Cannanore was restricted to Malayalis. These measures had been long advocated by Mr. Garthwaite, who complained that it was impracticable, in the backward condition of South Canara, to induce Canarese youths of a proper stamp to proceed to Cannanore for instruction. No doubt the present

arrangement is a great improvement; it is to be observed, however, that the District of South Canara, even when education becomes more diffused, will afford but a very limited field for the employment of teachers. At first the work of the Mangalore Normal School was confined to the training of the 4th and 5th Grade Masters, as the Head Master had to be sent temporarily to Cannanore to meet an emergency. Lately, however, a class has been formed for the instruction of 3rd Grade Teachers. The pupils will go up to the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations of the current year. The lowest class of the Provincial School has been transferred to the Normal School. By this move the former institution has been relieved of boys for whom there was not sufficient accommodation, and a Practising School has been provided for the Normal Students.

111. At the close of 1869, D. Seshiah, who had held the Head Mastership of the Trichinopoly Normal School for several years, was promoted to the Professorship of Vernacular Literature at the Presidency College; his place has been filled by a trained teacher from the Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly. On inspection, the lessons delivered by the Normal pupils were, on the whole, of a decidedly satisfactory stamp; and the professional training of the students was evidently well cared for, the only defect being that their note-books were not kept as well as they should have been. The school sent up to the late Teachers' Examination six candidates for a 4th and four candidates for a 5th Grade Certificate, all of whom were successful. The result of the examination is very creditable to the institution; but the number of candidates of the lower grade is rather small. During 1869-70, eight appointments were made from the school to posts with salaries varying from Rupees 30 to Rupees 10 per mensem. The examination of the Practising School did not afford as satisfactory results as that of the Normal classes.

112. The Vellore Normal School sent out last year, to either permanent or acting appointments, eleven students; the salaries obtained ranged from Rupees 20 to Rupees 10 per mensem. The Certificate Examination was attended by four pupils seeking admission into the 4th grade, and by fifteen aiming at the 5th grade. Of these young men two passed for the 4th, and fifteen, the whole number, for the 5th grade. The answering of the 4th grade youths in English and Geometry was not as good as it ought to have been; but the 5th grade candidates acquitted themselves very creditably. At inspection the general results for the Normal classes were tolerably good; but it appeared that the lower classes of the Practising School required more careful supervision.

113. It was mentioned in the Report for 1868-69 that the stipends at the Narsapur Normal class had been somewhat raised

with the view of attracting better material. It seems that the desired object has been attained. The school is reported on favourably; but the out-turn of work for the year is undoubtedly too small. A 4th grade certificate was secured by one out of two candidates, and two out of three pupils obtained a 5th grade certificate. Appointments were taken up during the year by four students.

114. Towards the close of 1869 a Normal class was again attached to the Russelcondah Taluq School, with the view of providing teachers for the Ganjam Hill Schools. Owing to the improved arrangements which have been made under the sanction of Government, it may be hoped that the present Normal class will prove more successful than its predecessor. At first six Normal pupils were admitted, but subsequently the number was raised to eight. The Inspector anticipates that most of the scholars will obtain certificates of the 5th grade at the approaching Teachers' Examination.

115. Summing up the results for Government Normal Schools in 1869-70, it is found that there were 216 pupils under training on the 31st March last; that twelve passed the First Arts, and fifteen the Matriculation Examination in December 1869; and that twenty-four secured certificates of the 4th, and thirty certificates of the 5th grade in August of the same year. Also, forty-two students passed out and took up employment as teachers. The number of certificated youths is larger than that for 1868-69, for every grade save the 5th or lowest, for which there is a considerable falling off, but the number of pupils posted to schools is very much less. The latter circumstance may be ascribed partly to the great development of the Salary Grant System in 1868-69, and to the restriction placed on salary grants in the year under review.

Private Normal Schools

116. The annexed table presents the chief points in the working of the Private Normal Schools during 1869-70. It will be seen that on the 31st March last, there were as many as 233 males and 60 females under training. The results of the examinations of the year give one matriculated, five 4th grade, and twenty-seven 5th grade Schoolmasters, and ten 3rd grade Schoolmistresses. Here it is to be observed that, owing to a delay in the application for examination on behalf of the 4th and 5th grade candidates at Sawyerpuram, those young men could not be admitted to the test for Teachers' Certificates. The numbers for the two Training Schools at Palamcottah may be regarded as fair; but that for the Dindigul School is decidedly unsatisfactory. I have communicated paragraph 14 of Government Order, No. 219, of the 30th June 1870, to the Secretary to the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and I have taken the opportunity of pointing out to that gentleman the very poor results afforded by the Dindigul School in the year lately closed.

Private Normal Schools.

Institution.	Number of Normal Pupils on the 31st March 1870.	Masters. Matriculation. Number of Pupils who went up for the Examination	Masters. Matriculation. Number of Pupils who passed.	Masters. 4th Grade. Number of Pupils who went up for the Examination.	Masters. 4th Grade. Number of Pupils who passed.	Masters. 5th Grade. Number of Pupils who went up for the Examination.	Masters. 5th Grade. Number of Pupils who passed.	Mistresses. 3rd Grade. Number of Pupils who went up for the Examination.	Mistresses. 3rd Grade. Number of Pupils who passed.
Church Mission Training School, Masulipatam ...	34	...	...	1	1	13	6	...	...
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training School, Dindigul	37	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
Gospel Society's Training Institution, Sawyerpuram.	82	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Mission Training Institution, Palamcottah..	80	...	...	3	3	19	19	...	...
Sarah Tucker's Training Institution for girls, Palamcottah	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

117. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at twenty-nine different stations in the beginning of August 1869. It was attended by 1,231 candidate Masters, of whom 319 sought a certificate of the 4th grade; 874, one of the 5th; and thirty-eight aimed at supplementing University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the examinees 524 succeeded in passing: 93 obtaining a certificate of the 4th grade, 413 one of the 5th, and 18 receiving credit for the test in Method. The greatly increased numbers for last year are worthy of notice; in 1868 the total number of candidates was only 691; also the 4th grade men numbered but twenty-eight, and the 5th grade men 217. It will be remarked that, numerically, Tinnevelly stands first, that Trichinopoly and Tanjore come next, and that Madras is no higher than fourth in the list. In connexion with these facts it is to be remembered that, at the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations the passed candidates from Madras far exceed in number those from every other district. The only district from which no candidate came up is Kurnool; but the numbers for Bellary and Cuddapah are very low.

118. The candidate Schoolmistresses were seventy-five in all, eleven coming up for the 1st grade, five for the 2nd, and fifty-nine for the 3rd. For the 1st grade two passed; for the 2nd, seven; and for the 3rd,

twenty-nine. As regards the passed candidates of the 1st and 2nd grades, no difference exists between 1868 and 1869 ; but the number of 3rd Grade Schoolmistresses for last year is more than four times that for 1868, which was only seven.

119. The subjoined list gives the number of candidate Teachers examined and passed, according to the several districts of the Presidency :—

District to which Candidates belonged.	Candidate Masters.							
	Number that applied to be examined.				Number passed.			
	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
Ganjam	11	62	...	73	3	14	...	17
Vizagapatam ...	23	40	...	63	10	15	...	25
Godavery	22	52	3	77	6	18	...	24
Kistna	8	36	2	46	5	19	1	25
Bellary	2	3	...	5	...	1	...	1
Cuddapah	7	7	...	14	1	3	...	4
Nellore	7	46	4	57	2	11	1	14
Madras	24	88	11	123	7	34	3	44
South Arcot ...	18	24	...	42	4	13	...	17
North Arcot ...	17	56	1	74	5	36	...	41
Salem	25	70	1	96	2	27	1	30
Trichinopoly ...	29	70	...	99	15	46	...	61
Tanjore	45	80	9	134	8	41	7	56
Coimbatore	14	39	...	53	2	22	...	24
Madura	6	26	...	32	1	12	...	13
Tinnevelly	22	124	1	147	9	81	1	91
Malabar	27	35	6	68	11	13	4	28
South Canara ...	12	16	...	28	2	7	...	9
Total ..	319	874	38	1,231	93	413	18	524

District to which Candidates belonged.	Candidate Mistresses.							
	Number that applied to be examined.				Number passed.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade	Total.
Madras	7	5	20	32	...	*5	10	15
Tanjore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	4	...	2	6	2	†2	...	4
Tinnevelly	..	...	36	36	...	...	19	19
Total...	11	5	59	75	2	7	29	38

* Of these, two candidates came up for a higher grade.

† These two came up for a higher grade.

School of Arts.

120. The School of Arts was conducted in the usual manner during the past year. The following is an extract from a report upon the school furnished under Government Order, No. 56, of the 16th February last, and in compliance with instructions conveyed in a Despatch, of the 14th December 1869, from the Secretary of State for India :—

"The School of Arts, under the management of Doctor A. Hunter, to whom it owes its original establishment, has been in operation during the whole period to be reported upon, and may be regarded, as in some measure, the parent of several other schools of the same nature. It is divided into two departments, the Artistic and the Industrial; the former affords instruction in various descriptions of drawing, in engraving on wood and on copper, in etching, in printing from blocks and from plates, and in photography; in the Industrial Department are taught modelling, taking casts in plaster, making terra cotta vases, bricks, fire-bricks, and water-pipes, and the manufacture of more delicate descriptions of pottery. Carpentry, joinery, and blacksmith's work have also engaged attention to some small extent.

Beside the ordinary work of the school, the Superintendent has undertaken various other duties, such as the collection and examination of different mineral and vegetable products, and the taking of photographs of interesting Hindu Temples and other buildings. Doctor Hunter has also lent assistance to Native Princes and others desirous of establishing Schools of Art, both by pointing out the measures which should be adopted, and by sending to the new schools young men trained under him at Madras."

121. The following Statements show the number of Government and Private Schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year :—

I.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1869-70 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1869-70.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			Total Expenditure. From Local Funds.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Schools of the Higher Class	14	3,378	3,115	1,05,975	2	3	25,772	5	2
Do. of the Middle do.	65	4,436	3,733	40,137	14	7	13,821	7	7
Do. of the Lower do.	16	665	503	3,165	15	3	414	12	4
Mixed Schools of the Higher Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of the Middle do.	1	24	21	564	0	0	...	...	...
Do. of the Lower do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl Schools of the Higher Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of the Middle do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of the Lower do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	8	1,082	963	60,075	6	7	5,934	5	10
Other Schools for Special Education ...	4	485	405	99,312	10	2	10,100	0	5
Total...	108	10,070	8,740	3,09,231	0	10	56,042	15	4
Add the amount drawn by the Anglo-Vernacular School, Elur, and the Taluq Schools at Relanghi and Kurinjepady, which were closed during the year				1,055	2	3	...	...	...
				3,10,286	3	1	56,042	15	4

II.—Private Schools.

Description of Institution.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1869-70 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Total Expenditure. Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Boys' Schools ...	Higher Class... ...	32	8,061	7,087	1,05,488	11	10	1,76,940	13	8
	Middle do.	424	21,804	18,177	1,62,653	10	0	2,23,769	9	0
	Lower do.	2,144	46,239	38,729	45,739	1	5	1,35,399	5	8
Mixed Schools ...	Higher Class... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Middle do.	18	959	851	6,060	7	4	10,319	7	11
	Lower do	259	9,836	7,576	448	14	0	914	8	0
Girls' Schools ...	Higher Class	1	159	135	1,297	0	0	7,859	13	1
	Middle do.	93	5,311	4,254	19,455	7	9	68,361	2	8
	Lower do.	34	1,168	856	2,197	13	*	8,354	3	5
Normal Schools		5	624	548	11,457	1	9	21,349	6	11
Other Schools for Special Education ...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total ..		3,010	94,161	78,213	3,54,798	3	9	6,53,268	6	4
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year					4,917	13	0			
Add also arrears of Salary Grants drawn by schools brought under the Results' System during the year, and not entered in the Inspectors' Returns					236	10	9			
					3,59,952	11	6			
Deduct the amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum and other Charitable Institutions					61,654	2	4			
Total..					2,98,298	9	2	6,53,268	6	4

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,448-10-11.

Madras Female Normal School.

122. On the 29th September 1869, Government passed an Order, No. 311, upon correspondence which had taken place in connexion with the proposed establishment of a Female Normal School at Madras. As mentioned in the Report on Public Instruction for 1868-69, the most immediate difficulty in the matter arose from the Native Subscribers to the Scholarship Fund stipulating that caste females alone should be admitted as pupils, while it was the desire of Government that the school should be open to respectable East Indian and Native Christian girls. I considered it necessary, as things stood, to recommend that a concession should be made to the wishes of the subscribers, remarking that, "the admission of others, although it might add to the numbers, would, I feel assured, destroy the chance of success of the school, which in any circumstances is not large." Government were pleased to yield the point, and sanctioned all the arrangements proposed, observing, however, that they hoped the feelings which dictated the stipulation would be gradually removed. No doubt the feelings referred to will become modified as enlightenment is diffused. It is to be remembered, also, that the education of East Indian and Native Christian females presents no difficulty; the difficulty is solely in connexion with females belonging to the Hindu community, and especially with those of the higher classes of that community. It was originally intended that the school should be started in April last; but it was found that the lady who was put forward for the Superintendentship was not available for the post, and application had to be made to the Secretary of State for India to send out a well qualified person. Information has since been received that a lady has been selected and will come out to Madras in November, when the Female Normal School will be opened.

Army Schools.

123. In the course of 1869-70, ten sets of Native Army Schools, containing twenty-seven separate schools, with an attendance of 802 pupils, were examined by the Educational Inspectors. Copies of the Reports on the schools were forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Several of the Reports are more favourable than might be expected, considering the utterly insufficient sum allowed for the schools of a Regiment. This appears to have arisen from the Officers of the Regiments taking an interest in the schools, and assisting them with subscriptions. The schools of the 16th Native Infantry are described as exceptionally backward; and the provision of necessary school appliances was found to be most scanty. It would seem that the Hindustani Schools are in many cases worse than Tamil and Telugu ones. With regard to the Hindustani School of the 33rd Native Infantry, the Inspector reports that the boys knew very little arithmetic; and he observes that this is not surprising as the Master himself was ignorant of notation. The discipline of this school is said to be "as bad as can be imagined."

Salary Grants, &c.

124. Owing to the great development of the Grants-in-aid system, and to a deficiency of funds to admit of further expenditure in that direction, Government felt it necessary to direct, in their Order of the 17th September 1869, No. 804, that no fresh salary or other ordinary grants should be sanctioned; the restriction, however, was not made applicable to grants on the system of Payment for Results. The Order of Government was carried out with the greatest possible strictness, fresh salary grants being issued only in a very few cases where the Managers of schools had been led to engage teachers under a promise of aid. Notwithstanding the restriction thus imposed on the issue of salary grants before half of the official year was over, the expenditure on such grants received very considerable extension in 1869-70. Adopting the figures afforded by the records in the Accountant-General's Office, the total sum paid in grants of all kinds, except building grants, was last year Rupees 3,07,881-14-7, or about Rupees 66,352 in excess of the amount for the preceding year; and, omitting Results' Grants and grants for Furniture, Books, and Scholarships, the payments for Salary Grants amounted to Rupees 2,60,316-12-1, against Rupees 2,11,531-15-7 in 1868-69, thus showing an increase of Rupees 48,784-12-6. Taking round numbers, this increase was shared in the following manner among the several Educational Divisions: the 1st Division had Rupees 6,182; the 2nd, Rupees 1,907; the 3rd, Rupees 26,323; the 4th, Rupees 10,084; the 5th, Rupees 1,715; and the 6th, Rupees 2,571. It thus appears that the 3rd or Presidency Division, and I might almost say the Presidency town, secured more than one-half of the total increase of salary grant expenditure. It is worthy of notice that, in the 1st Division, only four schools received Rupees 2,000 or upwards in the year; in the 2nd Division no school drew that amount; in the 4th Division there were six such schools; in the 5th, three; in the 6th, only one; but in the 3rd Division the under-mentioned schools received the sums entered opposite them, and twelve others obtained grants ranging between Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 2,000. Altogether the aggregate of all grants drawn in the 3rd Division exceeds Rupees 1,00,000:—

Schools.		Grants.
Pachcappah's High School	Rupees	10,922
Free Church of Scotland's Central Institution ...	"	9,740
Doveton Protestant College	"	9,347
Church of Scotland's Mission School	"	6,045
Gospel Society's School, Vepery...	"	5,549
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	"	4,937
London Mission Institution	"	4,637
Govindu Naidu's Primary School...	"	3,982
Sydapett Rate School	"	3,331
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah	"	3,302
Hindu Proprietary School...	"	2,693

125. The present Salary Grant Rules were formally put in force on January 1st, 1865 ; but during 1864 Government had, to some extent, anticipated the rules in sanctioning grants. Also, within the last two or three years, slight modifications, all of a liberal tendency, have been introduced, so that now, in favourable circumstances, a school may draw a moiety of its total expenditure from Government.

126. The following Statement shows the sums paid in grants, other than those for buildings, in the years specified :—

Years.	Total of Grant Payments.	Per-centage of Increase.
	RS.	
1863-64	54,342	...
1864-65	89,802	65
1865-66	1,16,876	30
1866-67	1,21,271	4
1867-68	1,54,985	27
1868-69	2,41,549	56
1869-70	3,07,881	27

Works registered under Act XXV. of 1867.

127. From information furnished by the Registrar of Books for the Madras Presidency, I find that in 1869-70 there were, beside Government Publications, 414 works registered under Act XXV. of 1867, and that the copy-right of sixty-seven was secured. The books were brought out at the under-mentioned stations :—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular Books, including all Works partly in a Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	65	243	308
Mangalore	...	58	58
Tranquebar	2	9	11
Tinnevelly	...	10	10
Palamcottah	...	6	6
Calicut	...	13	13
Cochin	1	5	6
Vizagapatam	...	2	2
Total...	68	346	414

128. The following Statement gives the classification of the Works according to language :—

Language.	Number of Works.	Language.	Number of Works.
English	68	Malayalam	45
English and Tamil ...	6	Malayalam and English...	1
English and Telugu ...	6	Canarese	26
Sanskrit	14	Canarese and English ...	1
Sanskrit and Telugu ...	17	Canarese and Tulu ..	2
Sanskrit and Canarese...	4	Canarese and Kodagu ...	1
Sanskrit and Malayalam.	1	Hindustani	2
Tamil	146	Persian	1
Tamil and Telugu ...	1	Arabic	1
Telugu	71		

129. Of the works, ninety-five treat of Christianity, being for the most part Tracts against Hinduism; sixty-eight are Hindu or Mahomedan devotional works; sixty-nine are school-books; thirty-one are placed under the head of Fiction; thirty-three are Poetical; twenty-three treat of Law; nineteen are Treatises on Morality; eleven belong to History and Biography; and the remainder are described as either Scientific, Dramatic, Astrological or miscellaneous. The majority of the publications are mere re-prints; and scarcely a dozen books of real interest, either original works or new translations, were brought out in the year under review.

130. There are altogether fifty-three Printing Presses in the Presidency, about seven being conducted by Europeans; the latter include the Christian Knowledge Society's Press at Madras and the Bâsle Mission Press at Mangalore, both of which are very well managed, and execute a large amount of printing work. The Native Presses for the most part turn out their publications in a very inferior style; but, at the same time, the price of the books is very low, being generally only a few annas, and in some cases a few pies.

Formation of a Vernacular Literature.

131. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives an annual grant of Rupees 2,000, beside providing a number of school books, aims at contributing towards the formation of a sound Vernacular Literature, capable of meeting the growing intellectual wants of the people. During 1869 three works in Tamil and one in Telugu were brought out.

132. In January 1870 the Society started a People's Magazine in Tamil under the title of Janavinodini. According to information received from the Secretary to the Society in March last, there were then 158 subscribers, sixteen being Europeans and the rest Natives. A large increase in the number of subscribers was anticipated. Each

number of the Magazine consists of about thirty pages, and is sold for two annas a copy.

133. The Curators of the Government Book Depôts were requested to lend their aid to the Society in disseminating the works brought out as contributions towards a Vernacular Literature; the following table shows the result of the action taken up to the 31st December last. It will be seen that the whole number of books sold at the four depôts specified is 1,175.

Depôts.	Life of G. Stephenson, Tamil.	Steam and the Steam Engine, Tamil.	Version of Undine, Tamil.	Life of Thoyumanavar, Tamil.	Durathana Velukkum, Tamil.	Robinson Crusoe, Tamil.	Moral Tales, English and Telugu.	Selection of Telugu Proverbs.	Life of G. Stephenson, Telugu.	Total.
Madura	66	69	18	35	37	15	17	6	3	266
Palamcottah ...	50	48	...	22	20	24	...	...	...	164
Chittur	109	142	18	6	25	3	72	5	21	401
Combaconum ...	150	150	1	8	20	15	...	...	...	344
Total...	375	409	37	71	102	57	89	11	24	1,175

134. The prices of the books are necessarily pitched low, while the commission for sales is comparatively high; consequently, the sales are anything but remunerative to the Society. This result is only to be expected in the early stages of the Society's operations: a species of forcing is requisite to secure the dissemination of the books, and all forcing must be costly.

Book Department.

135. In the Appendix will be found a Report from the Curator of Government Books, giving a detailed account of the working of the Book Branch of the Educational Department during 1869-70.

136. Last year there were printed 178,236 copies of works, amounting in value to Rupees 40,753-7-8, while in 1868-69 the corresponding figures were 120,500 and Rupees 26,906-4-0; at the same time it is to be recollected that 1868-69 showed a very great advance in printing operations upon 1867-68. The actual cost of the printing work, which was given out to Private Presses on contract, was only Rupees 27,150-9-4; consequently, the profit made upon the books, so far as the difference between the cost and the selling price is concerned is Rupees 13,602-14-4, or something over 50 per cent. The copies of books purchased during the year amounted to 72,660, of the value of Rupees 35,294-3-0; in 1868-69 the books numbered only 52,463, while their price was Rupees 37,083-11-5. This increase in the number of books, with a decrease in their price, arose partly from the saving effected by getting out English books through a London Firm, and

partly from confining operations as much as possible to elementary school-books, and leaving ordinary booksellers to supply students with expensive high-class English works. The sum of Rupees 8,775-13-5 represents the profit made in the resale of the books; and this sum, as well as the gain upon books printed, may be regarded as a set off against the expenses of the Book Department.

137. The result of obtaining books directly from a London Firm has been highly satisfactory. Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, the Book Agents, took much trouble in executing book indents accurately and expeditiously; they placed the books at the door of the Central Depôt at 18 per cent. below the published prices, free of all charges for freight, insurance, &c., and received payment after delivery. Under the late order from the Secretary of State for India, the advantageous arrangement just noticed is to be replaced by a system of indenting through the Stores Department of the India Office; it remains to be seen whether the new plan will work as advantageously as the old.

138. The books sold during the year were 215,339 in number, and were of the value of Rupees 60,972-12-9; but among them is included, a large number, 25,876, of old and damaged books, which, under the sanction of Government, were sold by auction, and realized Rupees 3,919-5-2 net. The nominal loss incurred in the sale of these books was large; but it was clearly advantageous that Government should get rid of books which could not find purchasers in the ordinary way, were deteriorating every day, took up much space, and gave rise to considerable trouble in the accounts. I may mention that in 1863 I endeavoured to induce some Madras Booksellers to take certain of the more expensive works at half price, but my efforts were unsuccessful.

139. The following Statement shows the number of copies and the value of the books sold for different languages:—

Languages.	Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
English	60,965	31,161	5	5
Tamil	80,679	13,003	8	3
Telugu	46,367	9,262	12	1
Malayalam	6,697	2,521	1	0
Canarese	18,579	4,115	4	0
Persian	361	96	12	3
Hindustani	860	254	6	3
Sanskrit	37	147	1	0
Ooriyah	692	168	9	8
Other books	102	43	5	6
Stationery	...	198	11	4
Total ...	215,339	60,972	12	9

140. During the year the number of Colporteurs employed was raised from eleven to twenty-two; and, instead of using the services of separate agents, the work was generally assigned to the Inspecting Schoolmasters, who, from their position and allowances, were necessarily more trustworthy than mere coolies upon 6 Rupees a month. Moreover, the books are especially required at the time when the Inspecting Master is engaged in organizing a Village School. Objections have, however, been raised to the arrangement, and it will be necessary to watch how it works.

141. The preparation of a series of District maps in the Vernaculars has been commenced; these maps are absolutely necessary for the improvement of Village Schools. At present, beside a Malayalam map of Malabar and a Canarese map of South Canara, there are being prepared Tamil maps of Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot, and Telugu maps of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary.

142. I believe that there was no delay last year, on the part of the Central Depôt, in complying with indents for books, beyond what was unavoidable; and I consider that the Curator of Government Books conducted energetically and carefully the work entrusted to his charge.

Total Expenditure of the Educational Department.

143. The expenditure of the Educational Department, during 1869-70, amounted to Rupees 10,59,040-2-2, distributed under the following heads :—

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
From Imperial Revenue.	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	36,647	0	7
	Charges in connexion with the Inspecting Agency	...	...	...	1,29,995	10	2
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.						
	Colleges. General... ...	62,929	5	10			
	Colleges. Professional ...	9,976	9	0			
	Schools... General	1,50,898	2	4			
	Schools... Special	1,45,002	1	4	3,68,806	2	6
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.						
	Colleges.. General	9,490	0	0			
	Colleges.. Professional ...	1,140	0	0			
	Schools... General	...	...	...			
	Schools... Special	14,385	15	5	25,015	15	5
	Carried over...	...	...	...	5,60,464	12	8

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	Brought forward...	..	...	...	5,60,464	12	8
From Imperial Revenue.	GRANTS-IN-AID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.						
	Salary and other Grants ...	2,63,828	14	5			
	Results' Grants	41,404	5	3			
	Scholarships	2,648	10	11			
					3,07,881	14	7
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
	Preparation and purchase of School Books	...	...	...	58,474	10	7
	Book Depôts	...	...	...	19,081	14	6
	University of Madras	...	...	...	36,960	8	0
Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.						
	New works	75,788	11	4			
	Repairs	48	4	2			
					75,836	15	6
	Building Grants to Private Schools	...	..	...	29,254	8	0
	Charges in Government Schools borne by School Fees ...	...	...	...	49,867	10	3
	Do. do. from other sources.	...	...	...	4,467	3	7
	Do. do. borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and Donations	...	...	...	7,186	11	0
	Total...	...	...	...	11,51,476	12	8
	DEDUCT—						
	University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government ...	26,544	0	0			
	School Fees do. do. ...	4,919	13	9			
	Proceeds of sale of Books paid to the credit of Government.	60,972	12	9			
					92,436	10	6
	Rupees...	...		...	10,59,040	2	2

144. The total amount of fees actually collected during the year at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 73,462-12-8 ; to this has to be added the sum of Rupees 2,308-2-0 obtained from other sources but credited to the Fee Fund. After defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 49,867-10-3, and paying Rupees 4,919-13-9 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance, at the end of the year, of Rupees 20,983-6-8.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. B POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

From H. Bowers, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to E. B. Powell Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Waltair, 29th April 1870, No. 172.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the progress of education in the 1st Division for the year 1869-70.

2. The subjoined table shows the number of schools of all kinds under inspection, with the number of pupils of all classes attending those schools, on the 31st March 1869 and on the 31st March 1870.

District.	On 31st March 1869.		On 31st March 1870.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	34	1,692	67	2,367
Vizagapatam	40	1,776	67	2,586
Godavery	110	3,415	134	4,013
Kistna	41	1,703	64	2,377

3. We have thus a total throughout the Division of 332 schools, against 225 at the close of last year, or an increase of 107 schools; and 11,346 scholars, as against 8,586 last year, or an increase of 2,757 scholars. This increase is due entirely to the number of schools brought under the Results' system during the year in the different districts.

4. Among Government Schools there have been few changes. Two, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Elur, and the Taluq School at Relanghi, have been closed; and one, the Normal Class at Russelcondah, has been opened during the year. Three Private Schools have been closed in the Ganjam District during the year, and no new ones opened. In the Vizagapatam District no Grant-in-aid Schools have been closed; but three new ones have been opened, one at Salur, one at Meranghi, and one at Lakkavarapucotah, all three of an elementary kind. The two former were opened before the stoppage of Salary grants; the latter since, but the Maharajah of Vizianagram consented liberally to pay the amount of the grant until Government resume the issue of Salary grants.

5. In the Godavery District ten Private Schools have been closed, and twelve new ones opened; and in the Kistna District seven have been closed, and only one new one opened, under the Grant-in-aid Rules.

6. In the whole Division, for twenty Grants-in-aid Schools closed, sixteen only have been opened; thus showing a decrease among these schools of four.

7. The suspension of Salary grants during the last half of the official year has necessarily much restricted the spread of education by means of Private Schools of this class.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

8. The classification of the schools, according to the sources whence they are supported, being shown in the Tabular Statements accompanying this Report, I now proceed to notice separately the educational state of each of the districts composing the 1st Division, according to what I understand to be the method prescribed by Government in their Orders of 17th May 1869, No. 174, and 18th September 1869, No. 305, beginning with the District of Ganjam. The months of August and September last year I spent on circuit in this District, in which time I visited every school in it, excepting two elementary ones, at Jalmur and Kota Bommali, that were both then in a state of suspended vitality, and one, that at Bommali, has since ceased to exist. The schools in Ganjam may be thus classified, according to the standard of the instruction supplied in them:—higher class one, middle class fifteen, primary fifty, special one.

Berhampur Zillah School.

9. The only school in Ganjam that can be ranked in the higher class is the Government School at Berhampur, and it just maintains itself within that limit by passing an annual boy at the Matriculation Examination. This is the amount of the success of the school this year as well as the year before. The boys who were reading the Matriculation subjects under the Head Master were eight in number, and when I examined them, though they had made evident progress since my previous visit to Berhampur, some six months before, they disappointed me by the oppressive heaviness and slowness of their manner. A good deal of the same dullness and listlessness appeared in the 4th class, which was not up to the standard of a 4th class. I ascribed this want of intellectual briskness partly to too much *memoriter* work, and the want of that energetic lively teaching which compels boys to think about their work and feel and show an interest in it. My Report placed before you several shortcomings, which were signs of the absence of active supervision and that stimulus throughout the classes, which an energetic head can supply, and concluded with my opinion that the condition of the school was not satisfactory, and that it did not hold that place in the estimation of the people of Berhampur, which a school of its standard ought to do. It is right to mention that Mr. Ager had been for sometime in weak health, and he has proceeded to Europe on sick certificate. The school has since been in charge of the First Assistant Master, a Tamil man, who will be relieved after the midsummer vacation by a Graduate of the Madras University, also a Tamil man, a circumstance worth noticing as illustrative of the educational backwardness of these districts.

Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole.
Onslow Institution at Chetterpur.
Zemindary School at Kimedy.

10. Among the fifteen Middle Class Schools there is considerable disparity, as in that grade every school is entered in which English forms any part of the course of instruction. Of these there are three schools named in the margin, which are decidedly superior to the rest; as in all the subjects prescribed for the 5th class of a Taluq School, are studied. In the Parla Kimedy School a class of this standard has been formed only within

the last quarter of the official year, and the scholars in it have not yet been tested by myself or the Deputy Inspector in their new course; but in the two other schools named, the number of scholars who have reached and been examined in that standard amounts to thirty-two. The Onslow Institution at Chetterpur may be thought to have some claim to be ranked among the schools of the higher grade, on the ground of its having a class of ten boys studying the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University; but, as I had to point out in my Inspection Report, this higher standard has been sought to be reached "per saltum," and has not been gradually and securely worked up to. The 5th class generally were not equal to more than a mere section of the Matriculation course, while the work of the 4th class seemed also too difficult for many of the boys attempting it. The result of this premature advancement was, that in my examination of the 5th and 4th classes there was a good deal of failure in important subjects. Of the twenty-one boys examined I consider that not more than two-thirds, at the utmost, can be considered to have passed even a tolerable examination, according to the standard laid down by Government, in their orders above referred to. In the classes below these the results were more satisfactory, and in the school generally were many features of improvement; in the attendance particularly, the numbers at the last inspection being 100 present out of 105, as against fifty-eight out of seventy-three at the former inspection. A gratifying reduction has also been made in the per-centage of absentees; more are on the rolls, and fewer are absent. The State aid granted to this school is less than the service which it renders to education; in the north of Ganjam merits, being in the shape of Salary grants Rs. 55⅓ out of Rupees 100⅔; this is because the teachers employed by the Rev. Mr. Ottley are all uncertificated but one.

11. In the Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School there is a class of eleven boys reading the lessons of 5th Taluq School class. At the time of my inspection of the school this class was sixteen strong, and three-fourths of the class passed a satisfactory examination. At the same time, the highest class is not in proportion to its position the best taught class. The lower classes are very efficiently looked after, and the Assistant Masters are painstaking, competent teachers. I never knew the Chicacole School in a better state than at the time of my last inspection. The roll number was not quite so high as it had been, being 115, while it has been as high as 150, but that is due to our having limited the admissions to the 2nd class. But the higher classes have become stronger, and the lowest class weaker. At my examination in 1868-69 the 1st class had in it no fewer than seventy-six boys; there were in it at my last visit only twenty-six. The 2nd class contained thirty-two, as against twenty-seven the year before; the 3rd class I formed into two divisions, with forty-two in it instead of twenty; and in the 4th class the number had doubled. There is also a preparatory class under the management of a private teacher, taught in a verandah of the school, in which the scholars are prepared to enter the 1st class. As I intend appointing an additional teacher to be paid from the fees, there will be hereafter two divisions in the 2nd class, and the number in attendance will again rise to 150, I expect. There is no competition in Chicacole; in fact, this is the only really

good school in the south of Ganjam, and with a competent Head Master, there need be no limit to its success.

12. The Parla Kimedy School, supported partly by a Government grant, partly by a grant from the Kimedy estate made by the Court of Wards, and partly by a local subscription, in the earlier part of 1869-70, declined. I visited the school in September, and then the 3rd class was the highest. It did not appear at that time that a 4th class could be formed with advantage, but this step was taken towards the close of the year. The Committee of management now wish to have the services of an additional Matriculated teacher. If the local members took a more active part in the affairs of the school, it would thrive, for at Parla Kimedy from eighty to 100 scholars ought always to be in attendance; instead of which the number during the past year has been averaging only between fifty and sixty. Mr. Hope, the Principal Assistant Agent, is a valuable Vice-President; but residing at Chicacole he can see the school only occasionally. The resident members of Committee do not efficiently second their Vice-President's exertions for the improvement of the school.

Russelcondah.
Tekkali, Raghunathpur.
Itchapur.
Purushottapur.

13. The Taluq Schools in Ganjam come next in order. These are at present four in number, and are at the places named in the margin. I have not yet been able to open a Taluq School in lieu of that which we had to abolish the year before at Ganjam. No town affords any promising opening, except it be Aska; and at that busy place there is a school maintained chiefly for the benefit of the servants of the Factory, and while it exists no other school would have a fair chance of thriving. I consider that all the Taluq Schools have, during the past year, made some improvement, not in numbers, for these are rather less, but the progress of the scholars has been a little more satisfactory. That they are still in a poor state, is evident from the fact that only during the last quarter of this official year has it been practicable to form a 4th class in any of them, but I have directed the opening of one, tentatively, at Russelcondah and Itchapur. At the former place the opening of the Normal class for the hill teachers has enabled me to send there a teacher from the Government Normal School at Vizagapatam, of higher qualifications than any who has previously been employed there, and I am now sanguine of the Russelcondah School reaching a really useful position. A school building, more conveniently situated, is wanted, and this I hope to see erected in the course of the ensuing year, as already a sum has been raised nearly equal to half the probable cost. At Tekkali the numbers stand higher than at any other Taluq School in the district, being fifty-three; this is accounted for by our having at Tekkali an additional Assistant Master, an Uriya, who teaches the 1st class, which consists entirely of Uriya boys. The number of Uriyas in the whole school ranges from twenty to twenty-five, but only one or two have made any progress; the great majority have not advanced beyond reading easy words. At Itchapur, if a provision could be made for the entertainment of an Uriya teacher, the numbers in attendance would rise, as a good proportion of the population is Uriya. The highest class both at Itchapur and at Purushottapur is the 3rd. At the latter town, exclusively Uriya, it had been formed just

before my inspection, and contained nine boys, who passed a pretty fair examination. The great majority of the boys are Uriyas. Considering that this school was opened only in 1867, it has made creditable progress. A suitable building is still much needed. In all these schools the fee is still maintained at the old rates; and in view of the depressed state of education in Ganjam, I am of opinion that the time for raising the fee is not yet come.

Manthasa.
Chikati.
Palasa.
Sompeta.
Srikurmum.
Jalmur.
Calingapatam.
Berhampur Town School.
Chicacole Fort School.

14. The remaining Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Ganjam are named in the margin, and are all maintained partly by grants-in-aid, and partly from local sources, with the exception of that at Srikurmum, which is supported entirely by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and which is the most advanced, having a small 3rd class. But as Srikurmum is only eight miles from Chicacole, scholars wishing to carry on their studies generally take themselves off to the higher school when they have made sufficient progress to qualify them for the 3rd class. The schools at Manthasa, Chikati, and Palasa are kept up by the Zemindars of those estates, with the assistance of a Government grant, and the most advanced scholars in them are on a level with those of the 2nd class in a Taluq School. The school at Manthasa ought by this time to have reached a higher standard, but the former Head Master and the Zemindar's servants were not, I believe, on good terms, and he neglected his duty. At Chikati and at Manthasa the Zemindar's own sons attend school. All these Zemindars are Uriyas, and their encouragement of education, even to the present limited extent, affords some ground to hope for better things in the future for Ganjam. The Sompeta School is kept up partly by a contribution from the Court of Wards out of the Jalantra estate, augmented by a small local subscription and a Government grant. The number in attendance is small, averaging twenty scholars, and the highest standard reached is nearly that of the 3rd class in a Taluq School. The schools at Jalmur and Calingapatam are Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the most rudimentary type; not in a flourishing condition, and not likely to develope into anything higher. The Fort School at Chicacole is a Private School, that has received a grant of Rupees 132 on the payment for Results' system, in which sufficient English is taught to enable the scholars to pass into the lowest class of the Government School. The Town School of Berhampur also serves as a feeder to the 2nd class of the Zillah School. It receives aid by means of Salary grants; three Masters being employed, and the number of scholars averaging between eighty and ninety. It is a fairly conducted school, though quite elementary; and its existence relieves the Government School of a 1st class.

Primary Schools.

15. In the month of September last an Inspecting Schoolmaster was appointed for the Ganjam District. I did not feel sanguine that he would meet with much success, on account of the known apathy and prejudices of the people; but the result of his visits to the principal villages of the Sub-division, to which I have hitherto confined him, has been more encouraging than I ventured to anticipate. Altogether thirty-five Village Schools have been improved by him, and brought under the System of Payment for Results; of these twenty-four were

examined towards the latter part of the official year, and grants awarded them to the extent of Rupees 944. All are Vernacular Schools (with the single exception of that first mentioned in the Fort at Chicacole), some being Uriya and some Telugu. I expect, now that the pecuniary advantages of the new system have been actually experienced, that the present year will see a considerable addition made to the number of Village Schools under improvement. The Deputy Inspector for the Ganjam District reports that all the schools examined by him were in good order; that in most slates and pencils were used; in some the boys sat on benches, instead of on the floor; and that they were cleaner and more orderly than the boys in the ordinary Pial Schools. In the course of his tours this Inspecting Schoolmaster has sold 760 of our books, to the value of Rupees 61-4-0.

N. B.—Of this only Rs. 80-8-0 has been actually drawn within the year 1869-70.

16. There is only one Special School in the Ganjam District (the Normal class attachedto the Taluq School of Russelcondah) for the training of Hill Schoolmasters. This class was opened in November last with six students, there being eight at present reading in it. All passed a slight preliminary examination in Uriya before admission, and I expect that most will be qualified to obtain Certificates of the 5th grade at the Teachers' Examination to be held next year.

Special Schools.

17. At the time of my visit to Russelcondah for the purpose of establishing the Normal class, the south-west monsoon rains were coming down, and a trip into the Hills was impracticable. The Schoolmasters also were assembled at Russelcondah for their annual two months' course of instruction. But the schools have all been examined by Captain Lys, the Junior Assistant Agent at Baliguda, in whose charge they now are, and he thus reports of them:—"There are now fifteen schools. The total number of boys on the rolls is 629; of these 538 were in attendance at the time of my inspection. In Mr. Grigg's report (para. 2) the number on the rolls is put down at 588 with an average attendance of 440.

Hill Schools.

"The following is a statement of the boys in each class:—

Class.	On Roll.	Present.
4th	29	27
3rd	52	47
2nd	90	86
1st	458	378
Total ...	629	538

"I was pleased at the intelligence shown by some of the boys in the upper classes, especially in the Chokapaud, Bramanapaud, and Donga Schools. I would, however, submit my opinion that the time spent in teaching Geography is quite wasted. There is still great unwillingness, especially on the part of the elder boys, to remain at school. Sometimes boys come to me at Baliguda, from schools so distant as Chokapaud and Donga, to beg that they may be excused further attendance. I do not feel that I have any right to deny their request.

* * *

"The Superintendent, Balajee Rotto, has been diligent in his supervision of the schools. I consider that much credit is due to him. I deem it my duty to submit my opinion that these Hill Schools, useful as they may be, do little towards civilising the Khonds. The schools are situated in the most civilised parts of the Maliahs, and are chiefly attended by Uriyas. There are, it is true, a good many Khonds lads at Donga, Nakirikya, Chokapaud, Posara, and Lynepada, but they all talk Uriya, and are very different from the wilder races of Chinna Kimedy and the Kuttiah Maliahs. It would be very difficult to find Masters to teach boys who can talk nothing but Khond, even could such boys be induced to attend school."

18. Leaving out the Hill Schools in the Gumsur tract, we thus have in Ganjam proper sixty-seven schools of all sorts under inspection, and all receiving aid from, that are not entirely supported by the State. In seventeen of these schools English is taught as well as the Vernacular, but of these seventeen there are only two (excluding the Zillah Schools) that reach the standard of the highest class in a Taluq School, and out of all the scholars attending them not more than twenty-five could pass any satisfactory examination in the 5th class subjects. This fact will illustrate the backward condition of English education in the District of Ganjam. If we take the total number of boys attending every kind of school, from the highest to the most elementary that is under inspection, there are 2,367, as against 1,692 last year; and taking the population of Ganjam to be 926,930, there ought to be about 66,210 boys of a school-going age in the district. We thus get a proportion of nearly one boy in twenty-eight, or rather less than four per cent. attending some school of a little better type than the common Pial School.

19. The causes of this educational depression are, in my opinion, first, the absence in Ganjam of large towns. There are no centres of activity and enlightenment, excepting only in a small degree in Berhampur. Chicacole is the town next in size and importance, but its population is in great part made up of Military pensioners. Calingapatam and Munsoorcotah are called "ports," but they are mere clusters of godowns for the storing of produce for shipment. The grand bulk of the population of Ganjam is agricultural; also poor, unambitious, and listless. A considerable section consists of an inferior, long-subjected, apathetic race (the Uriya); the district is the *ultima thule* of Madras, and on account of reputed unhealthiness unpopular; it is, therefore, extremely difficult to induce competent teachers to go there; these circumstances, it seems to me, leave no room for any surprise at the low level of education in Ganjam.

20. The schools in the Vizagapatam District may be thus classified :—

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

higher class three, middle class thirty-one, primary thirty-four, special one.

The three schools named in the margin make the passing of the Matriculation Examination their highest standard. The strength of the Matriculation class in each, during the past year, ranged from eight to ten scholars, and out of this number the Vizianagram School passed one at the last Matriculation Examination, and the Hindu School two; the London Mission School, though send-

Maharajah's School, Vizianagram.
Hindu School, Vizagapatam.
London Mission School, Vizagapatam.

ing in three scholars to the Examination, failing to pass any. The chief subject of failure among the candidates from the Vizagapatam Schools appears to have been the English language.

21. The Maharajah's School continues to be very well conducted. The Head Master is a fair teacher, trained in the Government Normal class at Madras, who has recently taken the B.L. Degree. He is a strict disciplinarian, and has the school in good order. The Maharajah was very desirous to raise the school still higher to the grade of a Provincial School. This would involve the necessity of obtaining the services of an English Graduate for the Head Mastership, and, as I consider that the step would be at present premature, there being no prospect at present of a sufficient supply of students for a First Arts class, the project has been postponed. The Hindu School at Vizagapatam has not been during the year in a satisfactory state. Its numbers declined owing to the opening of the London Mission School, and the Head Master's health compelled him to be absent for a time, and otherwise interfered with the efficient supervision of the school. Besides this the original Committee had dwindled away, and there was no responsible management. A new Committee, consisting of some of the most influential inhabitants, has been formed, and their attention to the concerns of the school promises to be beneficial. The London Mission School is of comparatively recent establishment (at least under its present management), but it is popular in Vizagapatam, and has the largest attendance of the three schools now under notice. It is presided over by an English Missionary, who has gathered round him several efficient Hindu teachers, most of whom have had the advantage of a training in the Government Normal School. My examination of the school disclosed certain defects in its management and in the arrangement of the studies, attributable in great measure to want of experience ; and these remedied, there seems every probability that this school will prove a valuable addition to the educational resources of the district. The fee both at this and at the Hindu School is too low.

22. There are in all thirty-one schools of the middle class, that is, schools in which more or less English is taught, under inspection in the Vizagapatam District. The first eight on the list are Government Schools ; the rest receive aid from Government in one form or another, with the exception of the Branch Schools maintained at the sole expense of the Maharajah of Vizianagram in the chief Tannah stations of his estates. The school that heads the list, the Government School at Bimlipatam, is a good school. This, the school at Bobbili and the Practising School attached to the Vizagapatam Normal School are, in fact, the only schools in the list marginally given, where the course of instruction reaches the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. In the 4th class of the Anglo-Vernacular School were nine boys at the time of my annual examination last June, and two-thirds of this number passed a fair examination. The school generally was in a satisfactory state. The Head Master won the Macdonald

Anglo-Vernacular School, Bimlipatam.
Taluq School, Anakapalli.
Do. Kassimcotah.
Do. Chodaveram.
Do. Dimala.
Do. Palkondah.
Do. Gunupur.
Practising School, Vizagapatam.
Rate School, Parvatipur.
Do. Gajapatinagram.
Grant-in-aid School of Bobbili.
Do. Kottam.
Do. Meranghi.
Do. Padranghi.
Do. Rajam.
Do. Rayaghada.
Do. Rayavaram.
Do. Salur.

Samasthanam Branch School, Jami
Do Konada.
Do. Chipurpally.
Do Lakkavarapacotah
Do. Sringavarapacotah.
Branch School of Thatavalsa.
Do. Vaddadi.
Preparatory School of Vizianagram
Private School of Kottapetah.
Do. Gollalapalem.
Do Bondawari.
Do. Chengulrowpetah.

Gold Medal in the First Arts Examination of 1868, and he has since been promoted to the Deputy Inspectorship of Schools in Ganjam. Of the Taluq Schools there are only two in which a 4th class is in existence, those of Anakapilli and Kassimcotah. In the schools of Palkondah, Chodaveram, Dimala, and Gunupur, the highest class is the 3rd. The total number of scholars in attendance at the Taluq Schools is 208, giving an average of thirty-five for each school, which represents very nearly in all cases the usual roll number. The best attended school is that of Anakapilli, where, at the close of the year, the number in attendance was fifty. This school is improving under a new Head Master whom I sent there about five months ago; but, in a populous and well-to-do village like that of Anakapilli, there ought to be from eighty to 100 boys in attendance. Even of those who read in the Government School, about fourteen have their fees paid for them by the Anakapilli Proprietor. The rich traders and cultivators, who send their children to school at all, prefer sending them to Pial Schools. During my stay at Anakapilli, I examined four of these schools, on the "Results' system," containing in all about 100 scholars, and the boys were as far in advance of the Government School boys, in the outward signs of respectability, dress, and jewellery, as they were behind them in knowledge. A wealthy banian or ryot prefers the laxer discipline, or rather the no discipline of the Pial School to the rigid rules of the Sirkar School. He likes to be able to keep his boy at home whenever he pleases, or carry him off to a neighbouring festival, without the trouble of getting leave; though rich, he likes the privilege of putting off payment of the school fee to the latest possible date, or of giving some grain, or a cloth, in lieu of cash; and he also likes to have the Schoolmaster very respectful, very subservient, and generally serviceable. So these Pial Schools are often full, while the Government School, with a good building, the newest apparatus of teaching, Certificated Masters, periodical examinations, prizes and free scholarships, can attract only the poor boys of the village, whose prospects in life depend chiefly on passing the service examinations. It is this latter class almost exclusively, for the exceptions are only numerous enough to prove the rule, from which the scholars in Government Schools are recruited; and in a place where this class is not numerous, seldom does a Government School prosper.

23. The unprogressive character of the Taluq Schools is very unsatisfactory. The last year shows a total decrease in attendance of fifteen scholars. I cannot ascribe the want of progress, to want of looking after. They are always visited once a year by myself, when prizes are distributed and means taken to get the people together and to excite some interest about the schools. The Deputy Inspector also is diligent in visiting them once a quarter when practicable, and he performs his duties in a careful and zealous manner. Still these schools do not thrive as they ought, and seem not to gain in the appreciation of the villagers. Like the ancient "Pagani," these still cling to old prejudices and attachments; they do not like the new learning; they

have not the respect for the young men who are employed by us as teachers that they have for their old pundits; and they do not wish to see the old Schoolmasters put out of employments. Add to these causes that the Masters in the Taluq Schools are mostly young men, with young heads on their shoulders; often conceited and unconciliatory in manner, and therefore unpopular, and though having passed our tests, not unfrequently poor teachers. So long as these circumstances continue to operate, I see no prospect of the Taluq Schools rising much above their present state of progress. I have known them now for five years, and during that period they do not appear to me to have made any advance.

24. Among the Aided Schools of the middle class, that at Bobbili holds the same place as that at Bimlipatam among the Government Schools: it is *facile princeps*. It has a 4th class, which, at the time of my visit, contained ten boys, and six passed a fair examination in the subjects of the 5th class Taluq School standard. In knowledge of English, the boys of the Bobbili School were not equal to those of Bimlipatam; but in other respects the two schools are nearly on a level. The number in attendance at Bobbili, at the close of the year, was fifty-six. The monthly grant from Government to the school is Rupees 50, and Rupees 58 are paid from the Bobbili Treasury. I have objected strongly to the low schooling fee charged, only one anna, but the Dewan, who is the Manager of the school, has not yet been persuaded to raise it. The wish of the late Zemindar was, that the education given in the school should be entirely free; but, as this would have precluded aid from Government, the present insignificant charge was imposed to comply with the rules.

25. Of the other schools, the two Act Schools of Parvatipur and Gajapatinagram, the two Grant-in-aid Schools of Rajam and Rayavaram, and the two Branch Schools of Vaddadi and Konada reach the standard of the 3rd class; in none of the rest does the instruction go beyond the course of the 2nd, and in one or two there is only a 1st class. The Private Schools named are schools in the town or suburbs of Vizagapatam, which have received aid under the Payment for Results' system, and have a class of boys learning just so much English as will allow of them being presented under the 3rd standard. The schools at Meranghi and Salur are newly established, and are supported out of the Zemindary funds. They are quite elementary. So also is that at Rayaghada, at the foot of the Jeypore Hills. For a great part of the year this school was closed: the former Master, who had been brought all the way from Berhampur, having left, and all my efforts to induce another teacher to go there proving frultless. About three months ago a man, holding a 5th Grade Certificate, consented to take the appointment, and the school has been re-opened. The Rayavaram School has also been in a very unsatisfactory state during the year, owing to the failure of the promised subscriptions. The Rajam School is in pretty good order; but it would have fallen away were it not for the exertions of the District Moonsiff, who insists on the subscribers paying up regularly. The grant-in-aid principle does not work satisfactorily in the case of these Elementary Schools. This is the experience of Educational Officers in the other Presidencies, and my own in this division and that of the Deputy Inspectors go quite to confirm it. Of the two Act Schools, that at Parvatipur has hitherto worked well. The

Chief Commissioners are the District Moonsiff and the Sub-Magistrate, and their influence has caused the cess to be regularly collected; but at Gajapatinagram there have been irregularities and difficulties, and the tax is most unpopular. It is evident that its imposition was never in accordance with the wishes of the people.

26. Taking a general view of Anglo-Vernacular education in the Vizagapatam District, the conclusion I arrive at is that which I have again and again expressed, that there is here no really popular desire for English education. In the towns of Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, with their Cutcherries and Courts and circle of Government servants, there is a fair demand for such an education as will fit boys for the public service. At Bimlipatam also, a thriving commercial town, there is also a tolerably large number to whom an English education for their sons is a matter of importance. At Bobbili the school is maintained at the expense of the Zemindar and the Government, and the education is all but gratuitous. If any proper fee were charged, the boys would probably go away. And not a single individual of the Zemindar's or the Dewan's families, nor even one single member of their caste attends the English School. The other schools are of an elementary kind; are not largely attended; and the chief value of the English learnt in them is to fit few boys to enter the Higher Schools at Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam as they grow older. In illustration of this view I would draw attention to the fact that the population of the Vizagapatam District is said to be 1,254,272; there ought, therefore, to be about 90,000 boys of a school-going age; the total number reading English in schools under inspection—and there are very few English Schools besides these—is 1,150, or about one boy in seventy-eight.

27. The only institution for special education is the Vizagapatam Normal School. It was inspected in the month of September last by the Inspector of Normal Schools, and his report on it is generally satisfactory. Mr. Fowler observes, "that an F.A. class, of from twelve to fifteen pupils, and a Matriculation one, of from twenty to twenty-five, would afford a better field for the profitable employment of the very considerable knowledge and power as a teacher which Mr. Moss possesses. If it were not thought necessary to enlarge these classes *as Normal classes*, then I would suggest the admission into them, from January next, of students paying a monthly fee equal to that charged in the corresponding classes in a Provincial School. The only limit being that the F.A. class should not exceed fifteen on the whole, nor the Matriculation class twenty-five; and the Head Master taking care not to admit any private student into either class, who was not well qualified to read in it. It should further be laid down that the routine of the school should continue, as it is at present calculated to train teachers; and that the private students would be treated precisely as the others, attending all method and criticism lessons, and devoting the same time to the teaching of classes in the Practising School, as if they were Normal students." The latter part of the above suggestion has been made before, but you have negatived it. As to the increase of F.A. students in the present state of education in these districts, it would be difficult to provide appointments for so many.

28. The success of this school in the University Examination has been greater this year than in any previous one. Three out of four of its students, who were candidates at the First Arts Examination, were successful, one getting a place in the 1st class, and six passed the Matriculation Test. This result is evidence of the efficient conduct of the school by its present able Head Master Mr. Moss. During the past year the following students have left to take up appointments :—

Names.	Certificates.	Appointment.
V. Apparow	First Arts.	Head Master, Chicacole.
P. Sitaramaswamy	Do.	Do. Bimlipatam.
P. Sureyanarayana	Matriculation.	Do. Russelcondah.
G. Sitaramayya	Do.	Ag. do. Bimlipatam.

29. During the year an Inspecting Schoolmaster was appointed for this district. He has visited all the taluqs, but his work has been mainly confined, much more so than will be the case this year, to the Village Schools in and about Vizagapatam, Anakapilli, and Vizianagram. At the close of the year, thirty-six schools were under the Results' system. The majority of these were previously mere Pial Schools, but several of them were tolerable Vernacular Schools (some two or three, as has been already mentioned, making pretensions to a little teaching of English) kept up by men who received some education in the Normal School under the former village system. Such schools as these are chiefly in or near the town of Vizagapatam. They have a fair attendance, and have drawn pretty liberal grants. In the case of the other schools, many of the grants have been very small, for the Masters scarcely knew what would be required in an examination, and their scholars were few and badly taught. But the system is now becoming better known, and is making way. If nothing interfere to check its operation, I expect that the number of schools which this year will be brought under improvement will at least be doubled. The amount that has been paid to the Village Schools in the shape of Results' grants for the past year is Rupees 1,487.

GODAVERY DISTRICT.

30. In this district the schools under inspection stand thus :—Higher Grade four, Anglo-Vernacular thirty-four, Primary ninety-five, and Special one.

Provincial School of Rajahmundry.
Cocanada Grant-in-aid School.
Narsapur Central School.
Church Mission School of Elur.

In the Godavery District we have four schools, each with a class of students reading for the Matriculation Examination. The school at Narsapur succeeded at the last University Examination in passing two of its scholars, and the Cocanada School one. The Elur School did not present any candidate last year, its Matriculation class being formed only recently; and the Rajahmundry School, though presenting five, met with no success at all. There was a very general failure last December among the Matriculation candidates from the Godavery District: for out of twenty-seven who appeared, only three passed, and of the twenty-four failures, all except one took place in English

language. I am inclined to ascribe this, in part, to the imperfect grounding in English which the scholars receive in the Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools before joining the Higher Grade Schools, which deficiency it is not easy subsequently fully to remedy. In the four schools this year some sixty-five scholars are reading for the University Entrance Examination; and as I have, during my recent tour through the Godavery District, seen them all, and made some cursory examination of their highest classes, I consider there are grounds to anticipate a larger out-turn of Matriculated students at the close of the present year. The Rajahmundry School was raised in January last to the grade of a Provincial School, and Mr. Barrow, a Graduate of Oxford, took up the Head Mastership in the middle of last year. He is very earnest in endeavouring to make this school a success, and has already effected some improvement. The school is extremely popular in Rajahmundry and the neighbourhood; the classes are quite full; the applications for admission are more than can be complied with; and the regularity of attendance and general order leave nothing to be desired. As there are already two fairly conducted Preparatory Schools in Rajahmundry, where the work of the 1st and 2nd classes can be performed, you have sanctioned my proposal gradually to absorb the present 2nd class in the 3rd class, which will thus become the lowest in the school. I have also taken steps this year to render the Telugu teaching of the higher classes more efficient, by introducing a more competent pundit, who will also be able to teach Sanskrit, should it be determined to add that subject to the present course.

31. The Grant-in-aid School at Cocanada is doing well. It has now an efficient Head Master in Mr. Kenny, who was for a time employed as Assistant Training Master in the Government Normal School at Madras. Since Mr. Kenny took charge the attendance has much improved in regularity, and the work of the school goes on in better form. This school succeeds in getting a larger income from fees, in proportion to its numbers, than any even of the Government Schools in the Northern Division. The fee in the highest class at Cocanada is Rupees 2 a month, the highest fee charged anywhere, and the average receipts from this source are about Rupees 150 a month. Owing to the liberality of the Pittapur Zemindar, and the judicious supervision of the Deputy Collector K. Jagannadham Pantulu, who has fostered this school to its present state of mature usefulness from its infancy, its stability may be considered secure. The funded property belonging to it amounts to Rupees 33,000. A building for the use of the Preparatory School, in which, on an average, 100 scholars are trained up to the standard of the 2nd class, is approaching completion. A Government grant has been sanctioned for this school building, but the other demands on the Building Fund have not yet allowed of the grant being issued.

32. At Elur, during the past year, the Government School has been abolished, and the chief school now is the Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, which aims at the standard of the Matriculation Examination. Though it has yet to obtain its success in that examination, and though the progress of the school generally is not commensurate with that of the highest class, I think it better in this general view of education to rank the school in the higher grade. It also enjoys the advantage of having an English Gra-

duate for its Head Master, the Rev. Mr Arden, who has, in the re-organization and conduct of the school since he took charge, effected a considerable change for the better. There are now 160 boys in attendance; and in addition about the same number in a Preparatory School, attached to the higher school, which was examined and received a grant of Rupees 191-8-0 under the Payment for Results' system. The staff of teachers who assist Mr. Arden are tolerably competent men; and the result of my examination of the school was generally favourable. But whilst crediting this school with superiority in several respects over the Government School which you have ordered to be closed, I still am of opinion that the interests of education have not been furthered by this substitution of one school for two; that the success of the Mission School was not won in any fair rivalry; and that there is no evidence of a preference on the part of the people for the instruction given in it over that given in the Government School. *Cæteris paribus*, an Anglo-Vernacular School, with a Hindu for its Head Master, does not compete on fair terms with one having for its head a gentleman from an English University; but the inequality did not end there. In the Government School the highest fee charged was 12 annas, and in the lowest class 6 annas; while excepting about half a dozen boys who held free scholarships, all had to pay the schooling fee punctually. But the highest fee charged in the Mission School is less than the lowest fee in the Government School; it is ridiculously low for the education given; but low as it is, I do not believe, if an accurate inquiry were made, that it would be found that even this insignificant fee is paid by much more than about one-third of the pupils. The rest hold either stipendiary scholarships or free scholarships, or have their fees paid for them by the Missionary or other charitable friends. This is one way of educating the people of Elur; but if the policy of Government, in endeavouring to raise the general appreciation of education by insisting on something like an equivalent payment being made, be the right policy, this is not the best way. I have thought it my duty to state my opinion frankly and some of the grounds on which it is based, as erroneous inferences may be drawn from this case regarding the adaptation of one or another system of education to the wishes of the people.

33. The Central School of Narsapur is the only one of these four higher schools that has not the advantage of European superintendence. Its Head Master is a Hindu, who was trained in the Government Normal School of Vizagapatam. It is, therefore, greatly to the credit of the Central School that two of its 5th class succeeded in Matriculating at the last examination. The school is a good school, and has been making progress. Its lowest class now is the 2nd class, a preparatory class having been formed under the name of the Town School, to which I awarded a grant of Rupees 53-8-0 under the Results' system. What is wanted in this school most is some increased efficiency in the lower teachers. The interests of the school are well watched over by the Deputy Collector R. Dharmarow Nayudu, who has succeeded the Sub-Collector at Narsapur; in consequence, the removal of the Sub-Collector's Head-quarters to Rajahmundry has not proved, as I feared it might, injurious to the welfare of the school.

Taluq School Viravasaram.
Zemindary School, Pittapur.

34. The list of Middle Class Schools in this district is too long to allow of them all being mentioned conveniently in the margin. The total number is thirty-four, but of these there are only two, where the standard of a 5th class Taluq School is approximated to. In the Viravasaram School the number of scholars in the highest class, which, however, is only the 4th at the time of my inspection of the school, was ten; but all passed a fair examination. I was satisfied with the state of the school, which keeps its place, both in numbers and in efficiency, at the Head of the Taluq Schools in the 1st Division. I wish that it could be raised a step higher to the Anglo-Vernacular grade. It is a highly popular school, and has done excellent service in the Sub-division. During the year, the other Taluq School, that at Relanghi, was closed, and the experiment is now going to be tried of opening a Government School at Amalapur, a cusbah town in the south-eastern part of the Godavery District. The Pittapur School, partly supported by the Zemindar, is in a better condition than I have hitherto known it. The highest class, the 4th, contained only five students when I visited Pittapur, who had been pushed on rather too fast, as they were attempting a portion of the Matriculation course. They may be considered up to the standard of a 5th class. An improvement has been made in the reduction of the amount of absenteeism in this school, which used to be considerable. The school is now fairly conducted, averaging from seventy to eighty scholars; but, as they are chiefly the sons of the Zemindar's dependants and of Inamdars, they attend school only through the pressure he puts upon them. If the Zemindar's wishes in this respect were not so clearly made known, the attendance would dwindle to a very small figure. The remaining thirty-two Anglo-Vernacular Schools do not call for any special notice. With the exception of that maintained at Jaggampeta by the Zemindar, where there is a small and not very flourishing 4th class of nine, and the schools at Dowlaishweram, at Yellapudi, Ramachendrapur Coringa, Peddapur, and Raghadevepuram, which have together thirty-five scholars reading in the 4th class, no others reach this standard. There are in all fourteen schools in which the highest class is the 3rd, and eleven in which the 2nd class is the highest; but, as the classification of Government Schools is not by any means strictly adhered to in Private Schools, these figures indicate a rather higher stage of progress than what has actually been reached. The number in the respective classes of these schools when I made my tour in the Godavery District in January and February last were, in the 4th class, twenty-five scholars; in the 3rd class, 219 scholars; and in the 2nd class, 458 scholars. Out of these schools, three in the Narsapur Taluq, those at Pathol, Shivakodu, and Acanta are maintained under the Educational Act, and have certainly declined. The rest are all Grant-in-aid Schools; they are of precarious stability and only moderate efficiency, as will be apparent from the figures just given. And the uncertain lives of petty Grant-in-aid Schools is not the only unsatisfactory feature about them. It is a rare occurrence to find them suitably supplied with maps, black-boards, slates, desks, or other school apparatus; and still rarer to find them held in commodious buildings. Again, I cannot doubt that in many of them trickery goes on to evade the Grant-in-aid Rules, and so cheat the

Government; now and then a case of this sort crops out, but where teachers and managers combine, detection is almost impossible. In view of these circumstances I suggested, for your consideration, the advisability of limiting the application of the Salary Grant Rules to schools of a certain standard, and leaving all merely Elementary Schools to seek aid under the Results' system.

35. The only school for special education in this district is the Normal class attached to the Central School of Narsapur. It was examined by me in February last. Since the raising of the scholarship to Rupees 4 and Rupees 5, an improvement in the character of the students has taken place. I found the class in good order; eight students were in the highest division, reading for the 4th grade, and five in the lower or purely Vernacular Division, reading for the 5th grade. During the past year three students passed the Departmental Examination; one that for the 4th grade, and two that for the 5th grade. One student has become a tutor in a private family, and three others have joined Village Schools.

Primary Schools.

36. In this district we have two classes of Primary Schools, those supported under the provisions of the Educational Act, and those assisted under the Results' system. Of the former there are fifty-four, and of the latter thirty-four. I have examined, of both, as many as the other demands upon my time would allow. Regarding the Act Schools generally I may quote the concluding portion of a special Report on them which I recently made to you: "Some of these schools are of the least possible educational value, and some are fairly conducted, giving instruction up to the standard of the 2nd and 3rd classes in Government Taluq Schools. What is wanted to make these schools successful is, authority vested somewhere to compel the Commissioners to collect the cess punctually and to pay the Masters punctually, and then authority vested somewhere to compel the children of the classes for whom they have been instituted to attend school. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the latter measure of compulsion; on the contrary, I think it would be both inexpedient and unjust, but I merely wish to indicate, as I have done before, what seem to me the main deficiencies in the present system as a means of improving the agricultural classes.

"The time for which the present Act was put in force will come to an end next June. I have endeavoured in various ways, through the *District Gazette*, through the means of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, and by informing the people of the villages that I have visited, to make known the course to be taken in cases where the people do not wish the school to continue any longer. * * * But though I firmly believe that the educational cess is not now, and never was, otherwise than distasteful to the majority of the population on whom it is levied, I do not anticipate that there will be any general movement to procure its removal, because the ryots themselves are too ignorant to take any steps without being driven or led, and the leading men in the villages, the Moonsiffs, Kurnams, Inamdars, and others, finding the schools convenient for the education of the members of their own families, are not likely to make any active stir to procure their abolition. * * *

"I may add that I consider the financial condition of the Act Schools better this year than in any former year, in so far as the arrears of cess are smaller

in amount. This is due to the active exertions of the Deputy Collector at Narsapur, R. Dharmarow Nayudu, who has taken a praiseworthy interest in this matter. It is no part of a Revenue Officer's business to look after the collection of the Eductional-tax; but as Dharmarow Nayudu has not been unwilling to do a little more than he is bound to do, it has come about that outstandings have been to a large amount gathered in, and I hope that at the end of the present Fusly, the balance of uncollected cess will not be very large."

37. An additional Inspecting Schoolmaster has been allowed for the Godavery District during the past year, whom I posted to the Ramachendrapur and Amalapur Taluqs. To the other were assigned the Village Schools under the Act in the Bhimaveram and Narsapur Taluqs, which, as the Deputy Inspector had been placed in charge of the whole district instead of the Sub-division only, required supervision. But besides visiting these schools periodically, this Inspecting Schoolmaster has also brought eight Pial Schools under improvement in connexion with the Results' system. In the Ramachendrapur and Amalapur Taluqs the number of these schools is twenty-three, which with three in Elur makes a total of thirty-four for the district. The second Inspecting Schoolmaster was only at work during eight months of the year; and, considering the difficulties to be encountered in the introduction of a new system, this amount of success may be regarded as satisfactory. Deputy Inspector S. Nadamuni Mudeliar reports that the Inspecting Schoolmaster has been constantly on tour, and has been doing his best to make the system popular. At first, he says, the Masters themselves were very suspicious of it, and were strongly against having their schools inspected, and changing their methods and books for ours. When the Masters were made willing, the prejudices of the parents opposed another obstacle. The other Village Schoolmasters also, who by reason of inefficiency could not hope to derive any benefit themselves from the new system, by exciting jealousies and spreading rumours, did their best to raise opposition. However, Rupees 712-8-0 have been awarded on examination in the shape of Results' grants, and the palpable pecuniary argument will have more persuasiveness than any other. I examined many of these schools myself, and from their condition, even after a course of improvement, I should say that they must have been in a very low state of inefficiency previously. The schools at Elur, belonging to the Church Mission Society, may, however, be excepted from the foregoing remark. The Girls' Boarding School and the Mixed Vernacular School, attended chiefly by Pariah converts to Christianity, produced nearly as good results as can be expected from that class of children; but the Preparatory School, mentioned in a previous paragraph, composed of Hindu and Mussalman boys, passed a highly satisfactory examination, having been very carefully prepared.

38. To sum up these results for the Godavery District, there are in all 1,786 pupils attending schools and learning English, and 4,013 pupils attending schools of all kinds under Government inspection. Taking the population of the Godavery District to be 1,012,036, there ought to be nearly 72,300 boys of a school-going age. This will give about one boy in forty reading English, and one in eighteen attending some kind of school under inspection.

39. The schools in this district may be classified thus, according to the standard of instruction reached in each:—higher class two middle class fifteen, primary forty-six, special one.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

There are only two schools in the Kistna District of the higher grade, the two named in the margin. Both now are excellent schools and well attended; the former having the advantage in being the older, the better officered, and in having experienced no such temporary declension as for sometime befell its Hindu rival. My time this year would not allow me to visit Masulipatam and the south-eastern portion of the Kistna District; but the omission of the Inspector's annual visit in the case of large public schools, the most valuable part of whose work is tested by the University, is no very serious loss I am inclined to think that the Inspector is more usefully employed in visiting the less known places and applying the stimulus of the presence and advice of a European Officer to those schools where it is rarely attainable, and likely, therefore, to be of more use than in schools of long and proved efficiency like those in Bunder. The Church Mission School had at the close of the year 275 students on its rolls, ten in the College, and 265 in the School Department. Three candidates from it presented themselves at the First Arts Examination, of whom two were successful, being placed in the 2nd class, and eight at the Matriculation Examination, all of whom passed, and were ranked in the 2nd class. The Noble Memorial Hall built by public subscription, aided by a Government Grant, has so far approached completion, that it was formally opened by the Bishop of Madras in February last.

Church Mission School, Masulipatam.
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.

40. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School has taken its original position among schools of the higher grade. For sometime differences among its managers and chief friends interfered much with its prosperity; but these have been satisfactorily arranged chiefly through the agency of A. Ramarow Pantulu, Deputy Collector at Masulipatam, who shortly after his arrival became Vice-President of the Committee of Management, and has by his judicious exertions succeeded in improving the school, restoring its finances to a sound condition, and obtaining the sanctioned Building Grant, which could not be paid until the settlement of certain long disputed issues with the President of the school, M. Narasimha Pantulu. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 163. Six students went up to the last Matriculation Examination, four of whom passed, and one was ranked in the 1st class; a very creditable result of the first year's work of the new Head Master T. Srinivasa Chari.

41. The schools marginally named are all Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of varying standards. The two at the head of the list educate up to the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School, but their highest classes are small, containing together only fourteen pupils. The Bezwada School, which I examined in March, is more efficiently managed than formerly. The Native Council School at Bunder has also made satisfactory progress during the year, having five classes now instead of four, and 153 pupils, as against sixty-three for last year. This school will probably soon absorb the smaller adjoining schools of Nizampeta and Godugapeta, and it should serve as a valuable feeder to the 6th and 7th classes of the

Church Mission School, Bezwada.
Native Council School, Bunder.
Taluq School, Gudur.
Grant-in-aid School, Jagayyapeta.
Do. Manghalagiri.
Do. Vallur.
Do. Gudiwada.
Do. Kaikalur.
Do. Guntur.
Do. Nizampeta.
Do. Ramannapeta.
Do. Repalli.
Do. Nizampatam.

Grant-in-aid School, Purushottapatam.
Act School of Avanigadda.

Higher Grade Schools at Bunder. The Taluq School of Gudur is not in a flourishing state. It contains now only two classes, the 3rd and the 2nd, with twenty-six pupils in both. It is too near Masulipatam ever to attain to much efficiency, and I am very desirous of transferring it to some other station in the Kistna District, where it may have a better chance of success. The other schools are Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, educating some up to the standard of a 3rd class, some to that of a 2nd class. The Nizampeta and Ramannapeta Schools are in the suburbs of Masulipatam. The former is in a declining state, with only twenty-four scholars in it, and a single teacher; the latter named is doing better, has fifty scholars and a 4th class, and is about equal to an inferior Taluq School. The schools at Jagayyapeta, Gudivada, Vallur, Kaikalur, and Guntur I visited during my tour in the district. The Vallur School I found much fallen off, owing chiefly to the Master's neglect, who has been removed. The other schools were tolerably well conducted for schools of that grade. The attendance averages between thirty and forty. At Guntur a Government Anglo-Vernacular School will, in future, take the place of the Grant-in-aid School, which did not supply the wants of that large town, and I hope the new school will rise to be one of the best in the 1st Division.

Nandigam.
Innakondah.
Chilakalurpeta.
Tiruvur.
Chintagantapalem.
Thornhillpeta.
Bapatla.

42. The schools carried on in the towns named in the margin have collapsed during the year. Most of such schools owe their existence to some spasmodic effort, consequent often on the visit of the Collector or one of his Assistants; to the temporary appointment to them of some active subordinate officer, who after staying just long enough to see an "English School" started, is removed, and his educational work follows him. Sometimes a school is set on foot in one village, simply because the people in another village have got a school. But having no firm root in a just sense of the value of education and a sincere wish to procure its advantages, they early begin to show signs of decline and approaching dissolution. Still the usual declaration, binding the Managers to maintain the school, usually for a period of three years, is signed; but, as no attempt is ever made to enforce it, no one regards it as of any validity. One Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened at Avanigadda under Act VI. of 1863, and applications have gone in from eleven other villages for the introduction of the Act; but, as these have followed a visit of the Collector, I do not consider them as evidence of the real wishes of the subscribers, and I must confess that I do not regard the movement with much satisfaction. If the pressure used to start the school be continued in support of it, well and good; the people will be benefited, though against their will; but to withdraw the originating impulse soon after the school is set on foot, on the ground that the movement is a voluntary one, is almost certain to entail disappointment.

Primary Schools.

43. The year commenced with four Village Schools under inspection, one only of which had received a grant during the previous year. In May an Inspecting Schoolmaster was sanctioned for the district, and he began his operations in the Bapatla Taluq.

This year it is proposed that he shall work chiefly in the Repalli and Guntur Taluqs. The result of his labours and those of the Deputy Inspector is that there are now altogether forty-two Pial Schools in the Kistna District under improvement. Of these, seventeen are schools in which some little English is taught, Anglo-Vernacular Schools in short, of a very elementary type. The total amount of grants made to these schools is Rupees 1,297, giving an average of Rupees 56½ a year for each Anglo-Vernacular School, and Rupees 20 for each Vernacular School. As I did not arrive in the Kistna District till the month of March, the examination of all these schools devolved on the Deputy Inspector. He reports that the chief failure took place in arithmetic, and is inclined to think that the standard fixed in this subject is still too high. He had anticipated, judging from the qualifications of Pial School Teachers, that the boys would certainly fail in the explanation of words and phrases occurring in the Reading Books; but in this he was agreeably disappointed, owing in great measure to the pains taken by the Inspecting Schoolmaster, who prepared a sort of glossary to the First Telugu Reader, which proved of service to many of the teachers. In illustration, however, of the blindness of some of these guides of the blind, he mentions that in one school the boys had been prepared in the first part of the Reader for examination, and the Master had taught them the glossary of the second part. The Deputy Inspector further writes that "when the system of payments was first broached to the teachers of Pial Schools, it was dreaded as a scheme invented to ruin their prospects. This apprehension arose partly from their misapprehension of the object of Government, and partly from their incapability to conduct the schools on this improved principle. Some of them suspected it was a device to tax them; and when they were assured such was not the intention of Government, they pointed out a column in Form C., wherein the applicants are required to show the amount of income in a quarter; others thought it was an endeavour to supersede them. The examinations made during the year have, to a certain extent, allayed their suspicions, and the rewards which followed these examinations have tended to secure their confidence. They are now pretty well convinced that the system does not burden them with a work which a majority of them are not able to perform at least to some extent. As the teachers understand that the steps adopted to improve Village Schools are remunerative to them, we can make an easy matter of them; but the strongest barrier to the progress of this system is the prejudice of the children's parents. They feel an unreasonable aversion to our prose books; they are accustomed to hear unintelligible verses read and recited by their boys, and, therefore, conclude that the time spent in reading books, which they seem to think every one understands, is a dead waste. This prejudice, it is not possible to remove by any reasoning, it must be the work of time."

44. There are thus throughout the Kistna District, with its population estimated at 520,866, scattered over 5,000 square miles of territory, thirty-six schools of all kinds in which some English is taught, and in which we may reckon that there are 1,088 scholars at most learning English. There are in addition twenty-eight purely Vernacular Schools of an improved kind. The total number of pupils attending schools under inspection in the district is 2,380; and taking the number of boys of a school-going age to be about 30,000, we

have about one boy in thirteen under instruction in these schools. An educational advance has certainly been made during the past year and-a-half, but the extent of popular ignorance is still seriously large.

European and Eurasian Schools.

45. Of these I have two in my division under inspection, and both receiving aid. The chief one is the Protestant Orphanage for boys and girls at Vizagapatam, which is under the charge of the Chaplain of the station aided by a Local Committee. This institution has decidedly improved since the Rev. Mr. Leeming became responsible for its management. At the close of the year there were twenty-eight boys and thirty-five girls educated and boarded in this school at a total cost of Rupees 9,891, of which Rupees 3,501 were contributed locally, and Rupees 6,390 paid by the State. In future, the Government contribution will be only equal to that raised on the spot.

46. The other school of this class is St. Mary's School at Masulipatam, an Elementary Day School. My inability to visit Masulipatam this year prevents me from saying anything about this school, except that it is the most troublesome school in the division to get any kind of information about. At the time of this present writing, it is the only school in the Northern Circars that has failed to forward any one of the required Returns.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Maharajah's School, Vizianagram.
Hindu Girls' School, Vizagapatam.
Do. Adult School, do.
Do. Girls' School, Cocanada
Maharajah's School, Rajahmundry.

47. In this division besides a few Girls' Schools, not under inspection, maintained here and there by Missionary Agents almost exclusively for children of the lowest classes, there are five schools, named in the margin, for the education of respectable Hindu or Mahomedan females. That at Vizianagram is supported at the sole expense of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and is attended solely by Brahmin and Chatriya girls, who are boarded at the Maharajah's expense. The prejudices of the latter class prevent freedom of access to the school. The Deputy Inspector, who, at the invitation of the Maharajah, has visited the school once or twice, does not report very favourably of the girls' progress in their Vernacular studies, owing, in part, to great irregularity of attendance and the inefficiency of the old pundit. The school is conducted by the Sisters of Saint Joseph's Convent. The monthly expenditure, I believe, is little under Rupees 1,000. The two schools at Vizagapatam are maintained by the wife of G. L. Narasinga Row Garu, a wealthy proprietor in this district. The Girls' School I have visited two or three times; the Adult School, being intended exclusively for married women, is closed to all male visitors. In the Girls' School there is an average attendance of from 100 to 120 daily. Six girls in the highest class are able to read the English Primer, the Telugu Third Book, to write pretty well from dictation, and to work easy sums in the Simple Rules, besides knowing a little elementary geography. They are also taught plain and fancy needle-work. The course is much the same for the married women. I have seen specimens of their work, and have seen their copy books, and thought both very good. The daily attendance in the Adult School is from sixteen to twenty. The education in both schools is in the hands of the Nuns of the Roman Catholic Mission, assisted by a Telugu Munshi, to whom great credit is due for the amount of

success which has been accomplished so far. Native female education has, I think, made a tolerably fair start in Vizagapatam; the prejudice against it is gradually declining; and as all the scholars belong to the more respectable and influential classes, the success is the more gratifying. At Cocanada a school for caste girls has been started by the Deputy Collector, and is maintained by subscription. At the time of my visit it had twenty-six scholars, five of whom forming the highest class could read the Telugu Second Book, knew the Multiplication Tables, and could write easy words. The girls are also taught needle-work by an East Indian Mistress. The Rajahmundry School is supported by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, at a monthly expense of about Rupees 250, with Rupees 500 annually to be laid out in the purchase of cloths for the scholars. At my visit to this school in March last, I thought that considerable improvement had taken place in the school. The girls seemed to take interest in their lessons; many showed sharpness; and there was much less awkward shyness. The attendance also was better, and the school in better order. I found 110 present, out of a roll number of 120. The highest class consisted of sixteen girls, who read the Telugu Second Book and Nitisangraham, wrote fairly from dictation, and had a few notions about the geography of Hindustan. In the school were altogether five teachers, besides a Writing Master and two East Indian Mistresses to teach sewing. The Maharajah also maintains a Dresser to attend girls when any of them fall sick. The school building is in an inconvenient part of the town, but is well supplied with maps and school furniture. I estimate that there are altogether nearly 400 Hindu females of caste being taught in all these schools daily; the great majority, of course, being very young children, learning the alphabet.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

48. I have already alluded to the extreme unsuitability of the majority of the buildings in which very many of the Aided Schools are kept. It is perhaps too early yet to insist upon a decent school-room, with proper furniture, as a condition of a grant-in-aid. But the drawback to efficient school management offered by the necessity of having to teach boys in a small, dark, confined native house, or on a narrow exposed pial, is by no means a slight one. I am happy to say that most of the Government Schools in my division are now decently housed; during the past year a substantial, commodious building has been erected at Palkondah in the Vizagapatam District, and made over for the use of the Taluq School there, by the liberality of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and their employés, without any aid from Government whatever. The only schools that suffer much inconvenience, for the want of proper accommodation, are those at Dimala and Anakapilli, in the Vizagapatam District, at Russelcondah, Purushottapur, and Tekkali, in the Ganjam District, and at Gudur, in the Kistna District. At Gudur and Dimala the stability of the schools is very precarious. At Russelcondah and Purushottapur I hope to see this educational want supplied during the ensuing year. At Anakapilli the success of the school is, in my opinion, much hindered by the utter inadequacy of the house in which we are compelled to keep it. A sum of Rupees 800 has been long lying in the Treasury as a public subscription towards building a school-house, but the land in Anakapilli all belonging to a Native Proprietor, G. L. Narasinga Row Garu, and being moreover very valuable, my endeavours to obtain a

suitable site have proved ineffectual. At Tekkali there is a small sum subscribed for a school-house, but as, even with the addition of an equal grant from Government, the amount would be insufficient, the school continues to be indebted for a local habitation to the liberality of a resident who gives up a part of his house, rent free, for the benefit of the school. I am disposed to recommend that where, after a reasonable time, all efforts to obtain a suitable school-house quite fail, the Government School should be withdrawn from the station. I decidedly think that such a step should be taken at Anakapilli.

WORK DONE BY INSPECTING AGENCY.

49. In the early part of the year D. Venkata Ramayya, Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools in Ganjam, in place of C. Rama Row Pantulu, deceased. D. Venkata Ramayya has not yet had sufficient experience in his post for me to pronounce an opinion on the propriety of confirming him in it. His health, which makes him averse to travel about much, will, I fear, prove some disqualification. During the nine months that Ramayya has officiated as Deputy Inspector of Ganjam, he has visited fifty schools ; examined 1,287 pupils; travelled 1,287 miles, spent ninety-four days at head-quarters, and 180 days on circuit.

50. G. Vedanta Chari, the Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District, is a painstaking and zealous officer, who has a real desire to improve the schools under him and to advance education in the district. But he is wanting in tact, and by unnecessary strictness and officiousness succeeds in producing a good deal of irritation. I have endeavoured to tone him down somewhat, and hope that this year he will get through his work quite as efficiently and a little more smoothly. Vedanta Chari had three months' privilege leave during the year : in the remaining nine months he inspected seventy-one schools; examined 1,695 pupils; travelled 1,475 miles; spent 114 days at head-quarters, and 159 days on circuit.

51. S. Nadamuni Mudeliar since he took charge of the whole Godavery District has had much more travelling to do, and more important schools to superintend. He has performed his additional work to my satisfaction. He is a careful, accurate, judicious Deputy Inspector. His work for the year, excluding a month on privilege leave, amounts to 161 schools, containing 3,408 scholars examined; 1,701 miles travelled; 165½ days spent at head-quarters, and 169½ days on circuit.

52. The Deputy Inspector of the Kistna District, P. Chinnatambi Setti, continues to discharge his duties with great efficiency. He is very active and travels about his district a great deal. The educational backwardness of the Kistna District is by no means due to want of earnest labour on his part. During the year he visited 105 schools; examined 2,930 scholars; travelled 1,752 miles; spent 138 days at head-quarters, and 227 days on circuit.

53. My own work for the year is, 105 schools inspected, that is about one out of every three in the whole division; 3,712 pupils examined; 1,923 miles travelled. I have been 161 days at head-quarters, and have spent 204 on circuit.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From HENRY FORTEY, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Ramandroog, 7th May 1870, No. 122.

SIR,

Submits Report.—I have the honour to report on the state and progress of education in the 2nd Educational Division for the official year 1869-70.

2. *Plan of it.*—I shall first give a short, but I trust tolerably complete, account of the present state of education in the division generally, and in each of the several districts of which it consists, and will then proceed to notice individually each of the more important schools.

3. *Area and population of the division.*—This division comprises the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, and Kurnool. Its area is about 35,000 square miles, and population rather less than 4½ millions.

4. *Kurnool District.*—Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore are average districts in regard to size and area; but the district of Kurnool is the smallest, with one exception, in the Presidency; and the population averages only about 100 to the square mile, whereas, there are on an average 190 souls to every square mile for the rest of the Presidency. The fact that a country is thinly populated leads to an *a priori* inference that it is backward in civilization, and there can be no doubt that a widely scattered population is more difficult to improve than the same number of people spread over a small area. That education would be backward in Kurnool might, therefore, be anticipated; and this is in accordance with the actual facts.

5. *Pupils under inspection and probable number under instruction.*—To revert, however, to the division taken as a whole. If the population is 4½ millions, and if one-fifteenth of these are boys of an age to go to school (which is, I believe, a fair assumption) it follows that if all these boys were under instruction the number of pupils would be about 3,00,000. Now the total number of pupils in schools *under inspection* is 14,500; this number is, however, much less than the aggregate number of pupils in schools which have *not* been inspected, and although it is difficult to form even a rough estimate of the *total* number of pupils in schools inspected and uninspected, I am inclined to believe (from considerations based on the Deputy Inspector's Village School Returns) that in setting it down at 60,000 I am well within the mark.

6. *Per-centage of boys under instruction greater than in some European States.*—I have now before me a statistical table showing the progress of education in various European States, and if the assumption I have made in the foregoing paragraph be any thing like a near approximation to the truth, it would appear that, as far as the per-centage of boys under instruction is concerned, this division compares favourably with Portugal, the Pontifical States, Sicily, and Russia. I do not mean to say that this inference is worth much, for I suppose that the boys, who *do* go to school in those countries, are better taught than the children in the ordinary Village Schools in this; yet, inasmuch as there is in those countries a larger per-centage of children

who do not go to school at all, it is clear that *so far* this division compares advantageously with them.

7. *Classification of schools.*—If the total number of pupils in the division could be classified according to a graduated scale of attainments, showing the number up to each of several well-defined standards, a very accurate view of the state of education would be presented. But unfortunately this cannot be done, for at my inspections marks are not assigned to individual boys, except in the case of schools supported by Government.

8. The only alternative is to classify the schools, and I shall divide them (without reference to the agency by which they are managed or supported) into six grades, according to the course of study pursued in the highest class in each :—

Grade.	Course of study in highest class.
A. ...	Subjects prescribed for F.A. Examination.
B. ...	Do. Matriculation Examination.
C. ...	Do. 4th Class Provincial School.*
D. ...	Intermediate between that of the 2nd and 3rd classes in a Provincial School.*
E. ...	Village Schools (aided).
F. ...	Village Schools (inspected but as yet unaided).

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* The following course of study was prescribed by the late Director in 1857. That now pursued is substantially the same :—

Scheme of studies for the several classes of Government Schools in the Madras Presidency.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

* * * *

2ND CLASS.—*English.*

Prose.—Second Reader of the Madras School Book Society.

Grammar.—The Elements of English Grammar published at Madras.

Telugu.

Prose.—Second Book of Lessons published at the Public Instruction Press. Brief sketches of Asia.

Grammar.—Sashiah's Grammar.

Arithmetic.—Colenso (Translation), Part I., as far as the four simple rules.

Geography.—Indian and General. In Telugu the Geography of the Upayukta Grandha Karana Sabha.

History.—Telugu Translation of Morris' History of India.

3RD CLASS.—*English.*

Prose.—Products of Southern India.

Poetry.—Selections in English Poetry, No. I.

Grammar.—Sullivan's Grammar.

Telugu.

Prose.—Brief sketches of Europe published at the Public Instruction Press.

Poetry.—Selections from Vemana published at Vizagapatam.

Grammar.—The Andhra Vyakaranam published at Vizagapatam.

Arithmetic.—Colenso (Translation) to the end of Vulgar Fractions.

Geography.—General.

History.—History of India of the Upayukta Grandha Karana Sabha.

4TH CLASS.—*English.*

Supplement to the fourth Book of Lessons.

Poetry.—Selections in English Poetry, No. I.

Grammar.—Sullivan's Grammar.

Telugu.

Prose.—Ballard's Natural History.

Poetry.—Nala Charitra.

Grammar.—Andhra Vyakaranam.

Arithmetic.—Colenso, including Decimal Fractions, Extraction of square root and Duodecimals.

Algebra.—Colenso, Part I., to page 32.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books 1 and 2.

Geography.—General Geography lately published by the South Indian Christian School Book Society.

Indian.—Symonds' Geography of India.

History.—Morris' History of India.

* * * *

9. The subjoined statement shows what schools belong to each grade, and the number of pupils attending them :—

Schools in 2nd Division classified according to the course of Study in the Highest class in each.

Up to what Standard education is given.	Names of Schools.	No. on the Rolls.	Total
F. A.—Class A.	Provincial School, Bellary	305	305
Matriculation Examination—Class B	London Mission School, Bellary	214	736
	Zillah School, Kurnool	106	
	Do. Cuddapah	222	
	Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	194	
The course of study in the 4th Class of a Provincial School—Class C.	Roman Catholic School, Bellary ...	71	668
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapur.. ...	80	
	Do. Adoni	39	
	Do Ongole	68	
	Do. Jamalmadgu ...	50	
	Do Pudatur	62	
	Do. Hospett ...	68	
	Do. Naidupett... ...	95	
	Do Madanapalli ...	105	
	Do. Pullampett ...	30	
The attainments of the Students in the highest class are not quite equal to those in the 3rd class of a Provincial School—Class D.	Protestant Orphan Asylum	69	1,570
	Roman Catholic Girls' School	29	
	Do. Native Infantry Lines ...	67	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Khumply . .	30	
	Do. Harpunhully ...	43	
	Do Narraindevakerry ...	51	
	Do. Huvinhudgally ...	30	
	Do. Sirgoopah	13	
	Do. Allur	16	
	Hindustani School, Sultanpur	35	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tadpatri... ..	36	
	Do. Kudlighoe ..	22	
	Do. Ponnecondah	53	
	Do. Hindupur ..	40	
	Do. Nundial .	51	
	Do. Puttecondah ...	28	
	Do. Yeldurty .	16	
	Do. Atmacur ...	20	
	Do Nurnoor ...	28	
	Christ Church School, Kurnool	23	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Voilpaud .. .	22	
	Do. Kadry	52	
	Do. Royachoti ...	46	
	Do. Sidhout ...	23	
	London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah ..	51	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cavally	44	
	Do. Chinna Analur ..	27	
	Do. Allur	51	
	Do Kaligiri ..	35	
	Do. Brahmanakraka ...	30	
	Do. Gudur	51	
	Do. Rapur	27	
	Do. Cundacoor .	17	
	Do. Varigondah ...	22	
	Do Stonehousepett ...	21	
	Do. Cullar	5	
	Do Venketagherry ..	53	
	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School	29	
	Do Free Church Mission School	47	
	Do do. Town School	32	
	Do. Village School	96	
	Do. do.	69	

Schools in 2nd Division classified according to the course of Study, &c.—(Contd)

Up to what Standard education is given.	Names of Schools.	No. on the Rolls.	Total.
Village Schools —Class E... ...	(Aided) No. 269	5,559	5,559
Village Schools —Class F	(Unaided) No. 382	5,528	5,528
	Grand Total...	...	14,366

10. *Abstract showing state and progress of each district.*—I add a second table, showing at a glance the present state of each district and the progress made during the year.

Abstract showing the Number of Pupils in the several grades of Schools.

Districts.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1870 in Schools of Classes.					Total.	Increase during the official year of Pupils in Schools of Classes.					Total.
	A.	B.	C & D.	E.	F.		A.	B.	C & D.	E.	F.	
Bellary	305	214	792	1,300	645	3,256	—104	78	207	1,016	25	1,222
Cuddapah	..	222	441	929	1,726	3,318	...	—4	—66	658	775	1,363
Kurnool	...	106	166	1,137	726	2,135	...	—2	16	1,095	—206	903
Nellore	...	194	839	2,193	2,431	5,657	..	11	—49	777	—568	171
Total .	305	736	2,238	5,559	5,528	14,366	—104	83	108	3,546	26	3,659

N.B.—A minus sign prefixed to figures under the head "increase" indicates "decrease."

11. *Provincial School, Bellary.*—The only school in the division, which educates pupils for the F.A. Examination, is the Provincial School at Bellary. The decrease of 104 in the attendance looks, at first sight, unsatisfactory ; but the fact is, that two of the lower classes have been abolished, as the school was found to be unmanageably large, and too much of the Head Master's time was taken up in superintending elementary classes. The school is highly appreciated, and pupils would flock to it in any numbers if they could be admitted.

12. *Zillah Schools and others of the same rank.*—The attendance in schools, which educate up to the Matriculation standard, has increased by eighty-three ; but in the Government Zillah Schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool there has been a very slight decrease. The decrease at Cuddapah is of no consequence, as the school is still full to overflowing, but the Kurnool School is not well-attended. For this there are reasons which will be stated when I come to report on that school further on.

13. *Higher and Lower Middle Class Schools.*—The aggregate attendance in the Higher and Lower Middle Class Schools (or Anglo-Vernacular Schools, more or less efficiently conducted) has increased by 108. The increase is greatest in the Bellary District, and there is also a slight increase in Kurnool ; in Cuddapah and Nellore, on the other hand, there has been a slight falling off. This, although to be regretted, might perhaps have been anticipated, for a good many of the Cuddapah Schools were called into existence by the personal influence of the late Collector, Mr. Smith ; and, as their establishment was not owing to any real desire for education on the part of the people, they have since languished, and the number of pupils has diminished. In the Nellore District the Deputy Inspector, who is active and energetic, persuaded the people in many towns to open schools, but has found it more easy to start them than to secure their subsequent prosperity.

14. A few additional schools of this class would, however, have been opened in the course of the year had not the Madras Government found it necessary to direct (Order, No. 512, dated 29th October 1869) that no additional Salary grants should be recommended for sanction.

15. *Aided Village Schools.*—Turning now to Village Schools, it will be found that the number of pupils in those which have received aid from the State during the past year is 5,559, as compared with 2,023 in the year 1868-69, showing an increase of 174 per cent. This is very satisfactory, for I have reason to believe that the Deputy Inspectors strictly carry out the Rules for "Payment for Results;" at all events in all the Village Schools which I have inspected I have found this to be the case. It is very possible, however, that some Deputy Inspectors may be tempted to relax the rules in order to make a greater show of progress, and it is much to be wished that a closer supervision could be exercised over the assignment of these grants. When the Local Funds Bill becomes law, these schools will, I suppose, receive any pecuniary assistance they may get from the District Funds, and the Local Committees, who will, of course, carefully scrutinize the expenditure of the funds they have to administer, will be a valuable check on the action of the Deputy Inspectors.

16. *Unaided Village Schools.*—The number of pupils in Village Schools which have been inspected, but have not as yet received Results' grants, is about the same as it was last year. But no useful purpose would be served by bringing more schools under inspection at present, as the Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Village Schoolmasters will find ample occupation for some time to come in improving the schools which they have already visited.

17. *Financial abstract.*—As it is of importance to know at what cost the schools of the division are maintained, and also what proportion of the expenditure is borne by Government, I here insert a Financial table giving this information in regard to Government Schools, Grant-in-aid Schools, and Village Schools assisted by "Payments for Results" I have not set down the cost to the community of Unaided Schools, as I have no means of ascertaining it. In the table it will be seen that annas and pice are omitted, and there may even be an error of a few rupees in one or two of the largest amounts, as my Financial Returns are not yet quite complete. But the errors, if any, are very small, and do not at all affect the value of the statement, as showing the proportion between public and private expenditure on the different classes of schools.

Table showing the Amounts received from Imperial Funds and from Private Sources towards the support of Schools in the 2nd Educational Division.

Districts.	Government Schools contributed by		Grant-in-aid Schools contributed by		Village Schools payment for Results contributed by		Total.		Total of Government and Local subscriptions.
	Government.	School fees.	Government	Local subscriptions.	Government.	Local subscriptions.	Government.	Local subscriptions.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	12,154	4,615	7,118	11,029	1,330	3,846	20,602	19,490	40,092
Kurnool ...	3,236	1,031	744	2,019	1,092	3,207	5,072	6,257	11,329
Cuddapah...	4,659	1,931	3,296	5,789	729	3,229	8,684	10,949	19,633
Nellore ...	994	413	4,867	9,180	3,626	6,144	9,487	15,737	25,224
Total...	21,043	7,990	16,025	28,017	6,777	16,426	43,845	52,433	96,278

18. *Proportion paid by the people towards support of schools.*—From this table the fact is easily deduced, that twenty-seven per cent. of the cost of the Government Schools, sixty-three per cent. of that of the Grant-in-aid schools, and seventy-one per cent. of that of the Aided Village Schools, is defrayed from private sources of income.

19. *Estimated total expenditure of the people on education.*—It is manifest also that the people expend a considerable sum in the aggregate in educating their children, and when it is borne in mind that the number of Unaided Village Schools is probably nine times the number of those aided, and that, therefore, the local expenditure on the former is likely to be *at least* seven times that in the latter, or Rupees 1,15,000, it will be seen that the whole amount spent by the people of this division on education cannot fall far short of Rupees 1,70,000 per annum.

20. *Anomaly.*—I will now point out a curious anomaly in the action of Government, which, as it seems to me, this table discloses. It will, I think, be admitted that the effective desire for education is much stronger in the large towns than in the smaller towns and villages, and yet it is in the largest towns that the Government Schools are situated, towards the support of which the people contribute the smallest proportion. Thus, where the desire for education is strongest, the people are called upon to make the least effort, and *vice versâ.*

21. *Rates of school fees in Government Schools.*—The local contributions towards the support of the Government Schools are exclusively the school fee collections, and the rates of school fee, at all events in the Provincial and Zillah Schools, might, I think, fairly be raised.

22. *Classification of pupils according to race and religion.*—If the whole number of pupils in schools under inspection be classified according to race and religion, the result is as follows :—

	Number.
Europeans	1
East Indians	206
Native Christians	154
Mahomedans	798
Hindus	13,207
Total ...	14,366

23. *Mahomedan Pupils.*—I do not know what proportion the Mahomedans bear to the whole population, but it is doubtless much greater than that of the Mahomedan to the Hindu pupils.

24. *Pariahs.*—With regard to the Hindus, the Returns sent in to this office do not afford information regarding the number of pupils of each caste. I am inclined to think that the number of Pariahs is very small, and, in connexion with this point, I beg to quote a paragraph, which I think of some interest, from the Report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Nellore District :—
" Having been asked by some Pariahs in one or two places to open Elementary Vernacular Schools in their Parcherries, I take this opportunity of noticing

them. This benighted and poor class have neither their own schools nor admission into other Village Schools, which are open only to caste people, who consider it a pollution to come even in contact with them. The American and German Missions are trying their best to ameliorate the condition of these people, but their efforts being of a religious character, their voice is not much heeded. I tried to persuade some castemen (almost all teachers being of that kind) to undertake teaching in favourable Parcherries, but they laughed at the idea. On further inquiry I found a small section of people in that class, who are its priests by profession, to be able to read and write, and to be as good as Village Schoolmasters. I proposed to several of these to open schools in their Parcherries, and impart instruction, according to the Results' system, with the prospect of obtaining grants. They replied that, as they could expect nothing in the shape of fees or perquisites from teaching to their class, they could not undertake that work unless they had a remuneration of at least 3 rupees per mensem. I beg you will be good enough to lay this matter before the Director of Public Instruction for his consideration if you think fit."

25. *Proceeds to report on schools separately.*—Having now given some account of the quantity and quality of education in this division; having shown by statistical tables what has been already effected and indicated by rough estimates the great work which still remains to be accomplished, I take leave of generalities and proceed to notice briefly the condition of a few of the more important schools.

26. *Provincial School, Bellary.*—The Provincial School at Bellary was inspected in November last. The 6th and 7th classes consisted of pupils who were preparing for the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations. The pupils in the 6th class were, therefore, only called upon to read and explain their text-book in English Poetry, and to pass an examination in the elements of mechanics; and those in the 7th class were exempted from examination except in regard to Trigonometry, a subject which is not included in the F.A. test.

27. The number of pupils in the 7th class at the date of my visit was five only, but there were many more at the beginning of the year who had left to take up appointments; some of them having, in fact, been appointed by me to Masterships in schools. I may here remark that this school, being the only one of the higher class in the Ceded Districts, is subjected to a continual drain by the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Military, and other Departments, and is thus placed at a great disadvantage when compared with schools in the Tamil Districts, which are so numerous, that the withdrawals from each from this cause must be comparatively few. Although five pupils only were present at my inspection, there were others who had been reading in the school for more than six months of the year, and the number who subsequently passed the F.A. Examination was eight.

28. Of the 6th class pupils twelve passed the late Matriculation Examination. I examined them in a portion of Gleig's Mechanics, which some of them had read carefully and with profit, but which others, knowing that the subjects would form no part of the test for Matriculation, had neglected. I do

not think the text-book well adapted for these boys. They know the elements of Euclid and Algebra, but the text-book pre-supposes only a knowledge of Arithmetic, and the class of questions which can be solved by the aid of Arithmetic only is very limited. I think it would be better to restrict the study of mechanics to the 7th class, and to make use of Todhunter's Mechanics for beginners.

29. In the 5th class I found about fifty pupils divided into two nearly equal sections. The pupils in both sections were examined by means of written question papers on the subjects for the Matriculation Examination. Those in section B. answered very fairly, and, as they will not go up for Matriculation before December next, I hope that the great majority of them will pass. Section A. of this class was, as might be expected, not so advanced as the higher division, but they did very well in Mathematics and fairly in History and Geography. In English, however, they gained very little more than one-fourth of the maximum marks, and were even more unfortunate in Telugu.

30. In the 4th class there were ninety-four boys actually present, divided into three sections. You will observe that the 4th class, section C., answered well in other subjects, but failed in Arithmetic. The fact is, the boys in this part of the country seem to me to be singularly wanting in common sense. They can simplify the most complicated expressions, and go through long calculations, involving fractions and decimals; but directly a practical question is put to them, they get quite confused and cover their slates with figures, which are nothing to the purpose. In all other subjects all the sections of this class answered fairly.

31. The 3rd and 2nd classes do not call for particular notice.

32. The 1st class was abolished in June last, and the 2nd class at the beginning of the present year.

33. In the general management of this school Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master, has, in my opinion, arrived very nearly at perfection. The attendance of the pupils is very regular and punctual, and the most perfect order prevails. No time is wasted, and there is no confusion or unnecessary noise. Of course, some of the credit must be given to the Assistant Masters, who all seem to me to be very respectable, well-conducted young men, but there is no doubt that the result arrived at is mainly due to the influence of the Head Master, who is indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and sets an admirable example to all his Assistants.

34. *Subscription Reading-room in connexion with Provincial School.*—There is a subscription reading-room in connexion with this school. Some Indian Daily and English Weekly Journals are taken in as well as Magazines and Quarterly Reviews.

35. *Books (other than school books) procured from England for Natives.*—That there is a considerable amount of intellectual culture going on in the district independent of the ordinary school work is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Kershaw has, within the last two years, obtained for private individuals books (other than school books) to the value of £300. Mr. Kershaw has

kindly furnished me with a list of these books, which I think of so much interest that I venture to append it in a foot-note.*

36. *London Mission School, Bellary.*—The London Mission Boys' School at Bellary was examined in October last. The 5th or highest class consisted of four boys only, reading Matriculation subjects. Three of these pupils went in for that examination, but none of them succeeded in passing. These boys at my inspection did not answer well in English Literature or Mathematics, but they did better in History and Geography, and seem to have acquitted themselves very fairly in Telugu, in which subject they were examined by the Deputy Inspector.

37. The 4th class passed moderately well in all the subjects in which they

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* List of Books (other than School books) procured from England, during the last two years, by Mr. Kershaw for teachers, pupils, and other private individuals.

	Copies.
General Literature.	
Webster's unabridged English Dictionary	36
DeQuincy's works, 15 volumes ...	2
Do. on style ...	
Chambers' English Dictionary ...	28
Waverly Novels, 25 volumes ...	5
Hannay's English Literature ...	
Macaulay's Miscellanies... ...	3
Do. Speeches	
Do. Biographies ...	
Do. Essays	6
Angus' English Language ...	4
Brown's Religio Medici	
Junius' Letters	2
Thackeray's Humourists ...	
Marsh's Manual of English Language.	3
Swift's works	
Fielding's works	
Arabian Nights	68
Bacon's Essays	
Chambers' English Literature ...	2
Gulliver's Travels	36
Sheridan's Speeches against Hastings	2
Wilson's Theatre of the Hindus ...	
Latham's Handbook of the English Language...	
Hiley's English Grammar ...	
Ogilvie's English Dictionary ...	5
Student's Handbook of English Literature...	3
Trench's English past and present ...	
Do. Select Glossary	
Murphy's Habit and Intelligence ...	
Conolly's Study of Hamlet ...	2
Key's Philological Essays ...	
Richardson's Study of Language ...	
Smith's Common words, &c. ...	
Do. Synonyms and Antonyms...	
Latham's English Dictionary ...	
Help's Friends in Council ...	
Burke's works, 9 volumes ...	
Addison's Spectator	6
Arnold's Manual of English Literature	2
Irving's Sketch Book	
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare ...	

	Copies.
General Literature.	
Smile's Self Help	
Blackey's Word Gossip	
Farrar's Chapters on Language ...	
Johnson's Lives of the Poets ...	
Gil Blas	
Leigh Hunt's book for a corner ...	
English Literature and Composition	
Goldsmith's works	2
Miss Austin's Pride and Prejudice...	2
Smollett's works	
Burke's Speeches	5
Philosophy.	
Locke on the Human Understanding	
Leives' History of Philosophy ...	
Whewell's Elements of Moral Philosophy	2
Mill's Logic	
Stebbing's Analysis of Mill's Logic...	
Bain on the Senses and the Intellect.	
Thompson's Laws of Thought ...	
Student's Moral Philosophy ...	
Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics	
History.	
Knight's Popular History of England	
Hallam's Middle Ages	2
Arnold's Modern History ...	2
Macaulay's History of England ...	5
Do. Essays on Clive and Hastings	
Knight's History of England ...	
Lodge's Portraits of illustrious persons	
Geoffrey of Monmouth	
Marshman's History of India... ...	2
Students' Hume	
Poetry.	
Milton's Paradise Lost ...	
Byron's Childe Harold	
Scott's Poetical works	4
Milton's Poetical works	2
Byron's Poetical works	4
Shakespeare's Tempest	
Butler's Hudibras	
Shakespeare	3
Pope's Poetical works	2

were examined, but I was dissatisfied with the 3rd. The classes below the 3rd do not call for particular remark.

38. The following extract from my Report on this school indicates a mode of rendering the instruction more efficient, which I should be glad to see adopted:—"The Rev. Mr. Lewis has had charge of the school since Mr. Coles left the station some months ago, and a great deal of his time, I believe the greatest part, is taken up in teaching these four boys. Now this, I believe, to be a mistake. The Head Master of a school, who is also presumably the most efficient teacher, ought not, in my opinion, to devote the greater part of his time to the instruction of so small a section of the pupils. If the 5th class were abolished, the Head Master would be at liberty to devote his time to the English studies of the 4th and 3rd classes; and the result would, I conceive, be as beneficial to the pupils of the present 5th class as to the rest of the school, for at present they are so few in number that

	Copies.
Classics.	
Bentey's Sanskrit Dictionary ...	
Riddle's Latin Dictionary ...	
Juvenal's Satires	3
Sallust	
Cicero, Orations	
Do. Translated	
Tacitus translated	
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Part 2	
Key to do. do. ...	
Arnold's Latin Verse Composition ...	
Key to do. ...	
Key's Latin Grammar	
Henry's 1st and 2nd Latin books ...	
Cæsar	
Cicero pro Milone	2
Smith's Principia Latina	2
Macleane's Horace	
Grotefend's Materials for Latin Prose Composition	
Tacitus	
Euripides, translated	
William's Nalopakhyanam ...	
Law.	
Smith's Manual of Equity ...	
Broom's Legal Maxims	8
Lindley's Jurisprudence	5
Domat's Civil Law	
Broom's Commentaries	2
Smith's Leading cases	
Story's Law of Bailment	
Morgan and Macpherson's Penal Code	
Goldsmith's Equity	
Roscoe's Evidence in Criminal Cases...	2
Stephen's Commentary	
Taylor's Law of Evidence ...	
Smith's Landlord and Tenant ...	
Do. Real and Personal Property. .	
Archbold's Criminal Pleading ...	
Will's Circumstantial Evidence ...	
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence ...	
Chitty on Contracts	4
Snell's Equity	4
Story's Conflict of Laws	
Starkie's Law of Evidence ...	

	Copies.
Law.	
Wharton's Law Lexicon	4
Story on Agency	4
Do. on Equity Jurisprudence ...	
Tomline's Law Dictionary ...	
Addison on Contracts	
Wharton's Legal Maxims... ...	
Austin's General Jurisprudence ...	3
Best's Law of Evidence	5
Addison's Wrongs and Remedies ...	
Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours	
Goldsmith's Equity	
Maine's Ancient Law	3
Mathematics.	
Drew's Conic Sections	2
Solutions to do.	
Main's Elementary Astronomy ...	5
Godfrey's Astronomy	
Besant's Hydrostatics	5
Todhunter's Trigonometry ...	4
Morgan's Mathematical Problems ...	2
Pott's Euclid	
Todhunter's Mechanics	
Snowball's Trigonometry ...	
Companion to Wrigley's Problems ...	
Walton's Mechanical Problems ...	
Goodwin's Problems	
Solutions to do.	2
Barnard Smith's Exercises in Arithmetic	2
Wood's Algebra	
Key to do.	
Companion to Algebra	
Todhunter's do.	
Chambers' Mathematical Tables ...	
Parkinson's Mechanics	
Physical Science.	
Philip's School Atlas	5
Hughes' Geography	
Owen's Invertebrate Animals ...	
Todd and Bowman's Physiology ...	
De la Rive's Electricity	
Huxley's Classification of Animals ...	
Taylor on Poisons	
Heath's Minor Surgery	
Student's Manual of Geography . .	
Huxley's Lessons on Physiology ...	

there cannot be much emulation or competition, and if they were sent away, they would probably resort to the Provincial School, and there be placed in a large class, where they would be obliged to work hard, in order to maintain a creditable rank. Of course, this is merely a suggestion; Mr. Lewis receives no grant from Government, and is free to act as he pleases."

39. *Zillah School, Cuddapah.*—The Zillah School at Cuddapah was inspected in December last. The pupils in the 5th or highest class were not examined, as they were most of them candidates for Matriculation. I am glad to say that six succeeded in passing. This is very satisfactory and a great improvement on former years.

40. The 4th class answered fairly in all subjects, gaining, on the whole, more than half the total number of marks assigned to the subjects in which they were examined.

41. The 3rd class is divided into two sections: division B. was satisfactory, except in regard to Arithmetic, but division A. answered very badly in Arithmetic, and also poorly in Telugu. The Master of this division, who was formerly a student in the Normal School, has been sent back to that Institution to resume his studies.

42. The classes below the 3rd do not call for remark. On the whole the school passed a fair examination, and its condition reflects credit on Mr. Taylor, the Head Master, and his Assistants.

43. *Zillah School, Kurnool.*—I am sorry not to be able to give so good an account of the Zillah School at Kurnool. The attendance at this school (106) is less than half of that at the Cuddapah School. When I inspected it in August last, the Head Master was absent from duty on account of sickness, and I found that his attendance during the earlier months of the year had been very irregular. Mr. Macarthy has been on sick leave from August up to the present time, and the Second Master has been in charge of the school. A few days ago the death of the Second Master was reported to me, and, as in addition to this there have been several changes of the subordinate Masters, the state of the teaching staff has been and still is unsatisfactory.

44. At my inspection the 5th class (with three or four exceptions) passed an unsatisfactory examination in English, gaining, on an average, about one-fourth of the marks assigned to my question paper on that subject. Their attempts at English composition and their paraphrases were poor in the extreme, and led me to doubt whether any of them would pass at the Matriculation Examination. I am sorry to say that my fears were justified by the event, for none of them passed. These boys answered fairly in Mathematics and in History and Geography.

45. The 4th class passed a very fair examination in all subjects. The classes below the 4th also answered satisfactorily.

46. *Free Church Mission School, Nellore.*—The Free Church Mission School was inspected in Febraury last; the following is an extract from my Report on it:—"I consider that this school has decidedly improved since last year, and I attribute the improvement to the appointment of Doraswami Mudaliar, B A., to the Head Mastership.

"Doraswami is assisted by three Matriculated students and one or two other subordinate teachers. I think he ought to have as second Master a person who has passed the F.A. Examination. I may remark that the three Matriculated Masters mentioned above all went in for the F.A. Examination this year and failed to pass.

"The Matriculation class now consists of seven pupils, and, as it is more than probable that some of these will leave before the year is completed, there is no chance of any remarkable results next December; but, as I told the Head Master, if he works hard to improve the 5th and 4th classes, he may reasonably look forward to passing a fair number in December 1871.

"Three pupils from this school passed the late Matriculation Examination, and this I regard as a very satisfactory beginning and a great improvement on last year when none passed."

47. I received a few days ago a letter from the Rev. J. Macmillan, dated Nellore, from the contents of which I am led to believe that he has taken charge of the school. If this is the case, and if Mr. Macmillan not only superintends but teaches regularly every day, I dare say good results will ensue; but time will be required to form a good Matriculation class, and, as I have said above, a marked increase in the number of pupils who pass the Matriculation Examination cannot be looked for before December 1871.

48. *Roman Catholic Schools, Bellary.*—The Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary were examined in November. There are three schools, one for boys, one for girls, and a Branch School for boys in the Native Infantry Lines.

49. In the Boys' School I found fifty pupils. The pupils in the highest class could read and write very fairly, and had also a fair knowledge of Grammar, but they did not answer well in Arithmetic or Geography.

50. I may remark that a Carpenter and Blacksmith are always at work on the premises, and the senior boys have an opportunity of learning these useful handicrafts.

51. The classes below the highest passed a fairly satisfactory examination in the various subjects studied, and none of them call for special remark.

52. In the Girls' School the pupils in the 4th or highest class could read very well, and were able to explain the meaning and to parse, but they did not write well from Dictation, and had but little knowledge of Geography.

53. The Branch Boys' School did not pass a satisfactory examination. The pupils are, almost all, the children of persons in a very humble station, and if they were properly taught to read and write and to work sums in the four simple and compound rules, this would, I think, suffice. But these subjects had not been taught efficiently. The Rev. W. Conley, who now has charge of the school, does his best I have no doubt, but has not, I suppose, sufficient funds at his disposal to enable him to give more liberal salaries, and thus secure the services of more competent teachers.

54. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Anantapur.*—When I visited the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Anantapur, the Head Master was absent, having been granted a month's leave to enable him to study in Madras for the F.A. Examination. I am sorry to say that he did not succeed in passing. The several classes in this school passed a fair examination, except in Arithmetic

their knowledge of which was extremely imperfect. The Head Master himself failed in this subject at the late F.A. Examination, and has been warned that he will probably forfeit his appointment unless he improves. It is due, however, to this Master to say that he manages the school very well, and is a good and painstaking teacher as far as his knowledge extends.

55. *Adoni.*—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Adoni has now been in existence for eight or ten years, but has never thriven satisfactorily. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March last was thirty-nine only, although the population of the town is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand souls, of whom, however, a considerable number are Mahomedans.

56. The former Head Master was inefficient, and under his management the school had not a fair chance of success, but he was replaced some six months ago by a steady man of very respectable attainments, and still the attendance has not materially increased. Unless the number of pupils on the rolls is considerably augmented in the course of a few months, I shall recommend the transference of the school to some other town, where a Government School is likely to be more highly appreciated.

57. I do not think that the teachers are to blame for this unsatisfactory state of things; the pupils appeared to have been well taught, and they passed a fair examination.

58. *Ongole.*—A Government Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Ongole in the Nellore District in February 1869, and it had been in existence rather less than twelve months when I inspected it. The course of study in the highest class was that prescribed for the 3rd class in a Government School. The pupils in this class passed a fair examination on the whole, but were deficient in Arithmetic and English Grammar. The pupils in the 2nd and 1st classes may perhaps be said to have acquitted themselves tolerably, but there were grave deficiencies which were pointed out at the time.

59. Mr. Middleton, the Head Master, appeared to me to be a respectable, well-disposed young man. He passed the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations with credit, and is now, I believe, studying for the B.A. degree. I hope to be able to give a more favourable account of this school in my next Report.

60. *Jamalmadgu.*—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Jamalmadgu was inspected in March last. There were forty-one boys actually present, divided into three classes, in the highest of which the course of study is that prescribed for the 3rd class in a Provincial School. The pupils generally passed a fair examination, and the state of the school is creditable to the teachers.

61. *Pudatur.*—In the Anglo-Vernacular School at Pudatur, there were fifty-three pupils present, divided into four classes. The course of study in this school is rather more advanced than in that at Jamalmadgu, but what was professed was not so well known. Both schools, however, were examined at the beginning of the year, when many of the senior pupils had left, and the classes had been re-organized. They were, therefore, seen at a disadvantage.

62. *Pullampett.*—In the Pullampett School there were thirty boys, divided into three classes. The boys in the 3rd class read selections in English Prose and Poetry, Arithmetic to Vulgar and Decimal fractions and square

and cuberoot, Morris' History of India, and a little Euclid and Algebra. I examined them for the "Barnett Scholarship," and assigned it to one Ramasawmi, the son of a Constable. The pupils in all the classes had been fairly taught.

63. *Madanapalli.*—The Madanapalli School was inspected about the beginning of August last; there were sixty-eight pupils on the rolls, divided into three classes. The boys passed a fair examination on the whole, but their English Dictation Exercise was a failure; some spelling very badly, and others writing absolute nonsense.

64. *Hospett.*—The Hospett Rate School is progressing fairly. The Head Master has passed the F.A., and the Second Master the Matriculation Examination. In addition to these two, a Telugu Munshi is also employed. The pupils, forty-seven in number, are divided into three classes, and passed a fair examination when the school was inspected.

65. *Naidupett.*—The school at Naidupett was inspected in January last. There were eighty-three pupils present, divided into three classes. The highest class read, explained, and parsed a passage in Mr. Lovery's Second Reader; wrote from Dictation very well, and worked sums in Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions. The school had been without a Head Master for some time, in consequence of the transference of Mr. Ward to the Government School at Adoni; but the Second Master in charge had done his best, and the results were not unsatisfactory.

66. *Lower Middle Class Schools.*—I have now given a brief account of the better class of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, or those placed in Grade C. in the list appended to paragraph 9. To pursue the same plan, with regard to the rest of the schools, would extend this report to an undue length, and I shall, therefore, only remark that, taking the average, the course of study in the highest classes may be said to be intermediate between that of the 2nd and 3rd classes in a Provincial School.

67. *Army Schools.*—The Army Schools inspected this year are those of the 16th, 19th, and 34th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry. The school of the 34th was in fair order, and the pupils answered pretty well; that of the 19th was not so good, but about on a level with the generality of schools of this class; but that of the 16th was exceptionably bad: the boys in this school had hardly any books or slates, and some of them were learning Geography without the help of a map.

68. *Insufficient salaries of Army Schoolmasters.*—Very little can be done to ameliorate the condition of these Army Schools so long as the Masters are paid considerably less than domestic servants. I believe a Committee was appointed some years ago to consider and report on the best mode of improving these schools, but I do not know what conclusions they arrived at.

69. *Holidays in Government Schools.*—Before concluding my Report I beg to offer one suggestion for your consideration. It seems to me that it would be desirable to allow two half holidays in every week in the Government Provincial and Zillah Schools, instead of one whole day every fortnight as at present. The ordinary school hours are from 10 A.M. to 1. P.M., and again from 2 to 5 P.M., and in this country, where the twilight is of such short

duration, and darkness comes on soon after sunset, the boys have not, under present circumstances, any chance of sufficient practice to enable them to become proficient at cricket or any other athletic sport I may mention that a cricket club was formed by the Masters and pupils in the Bellary School two or three years ago, and that on more than one occasion I saw the game being played with considerable spirit, but, after a time, play was discontinued, chiefly, I believe, because their opportunities for playing were so rare that the boys never came to look upon it as a regular source of health and amusement. In the Public Schools at Home too much time is, perhaps, devoted to these sports, but in this country we run, I think, into the other extreme, and give them less encouragement than they deserve.

70. *Work done by Deputy Inspectors.*—The Deputy Inspectors of the Division have all done good service during the year, and any progress that may have been made is, in a great measure, due to their exertions. Their Annual Reports are herewith forwarded for your perusal.

APPENDIX A.

No. III.

From J TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esq., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to E. B POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 1st June 1870, No. 742.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send on my General Report for the official year 1869-70.

2. There were in the division, at the end of the year, 411 schools with 20,988 pupils.

Of the 20,988 pupils—

346	are	Europeans.
2,946	„	East Indians.
1,347	„	Native Christians.
15,518	„	Hindus.
851	„	Mahomedans.

3. Of the entire number—

12,200	receive instruction in	English
16	do.	Greek.
271	do.	Latin.
156	do.	Sanskrit.
104	do.	Persian.
1,881	do.	Telugu.
15,449	do.	Tamil.
493	do.	Hindustani.
11	do.	Arabic.
16	do.	French.

4. Of the 411 schools—

23	with	2,039	pupils are	Government, for general instruction.
3	„	113	„	Government Normal Schools.
80	„	8,315	„	Mission Schools.
163	„	6,994	„	other than Mission.
133	„	3,044	„	Village and Elementary Mission Schools.
9	„	483	„	Schools supported by a local rate under Act VI. of 1863.

5. Classifying the schools differently.

3	have a College Department—	
18	are of the 1st class.	
108	„	2nd do.
279	„	3rd do.

6. Out of the whole number of 20,988 pupils, 3,514 are girls, of whom—

118	are	Europeans.
1,288	„	East Indians.
345	„	Native Christians.
1,763	„	Hindus.

7. The following figures compare the last four official years in some important particulars :—

—	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	In 1869-70
1. Total number of Pupils	10,190	12,203	16,064	20,988
2. Number of Europeans...	337	293	347	346
3. Do. Native Christians ...	752	1,072	1,422	1,347
4. Do. Girls	1,960	2,597	3,040	3,514
5. Number learning English	8,771	10,112	11,048	12,200
6. Do. Latin	201	187	237	271
7. Do. Telugu	1,241	1,825	2,235	1,881
8. Do. Tamil	6,194	7,300	10,680	15,449
9. Do. Hindustani ...	541	545	500	493

8. The total number of pupils under instruction has thus more than doubled in three years.

The steady increase in the number of girls is a satisfactory feature.

The decrease during the year, in the number of pupils studying Telugu, is a peculiar feature that I do not exactly see how to account for.

The stationary state of education among the Mussulmans is evidenced by a slight falling off in the number under instruction, only 493 on the 31st March last.

9. The number of Government Schools in the division has remained unchanged, and under present arrangements, of course, cannot be increased.

The financial particulars for the Government Schools in the division for three years are shown in the following figures :—

—	1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total expenditure	69,687	15	5	69,294	1	0	73,143	10	1
Received from Government	62,327	6	11	62,350	13	5	66,029	0	2
Receipts from Fees and Fines	10,624	2	1	11,120	9	1	12,628	7	6

The increase of Rupees 1,500, or 12½ per cent., in the receipts from fees is less than might have been anticipated from the increased rates of fee in force since January 1869. The proportion of receipts from fees to receipts from Government has risen by about one per cent. only.

10. The following figures are for schools receiving aid from Government :—

—	1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.*			1869-70†.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total outlay (including Government grants)	2,51,565	11	5	2,75,739	0	0	3,47,125	13	6	3,29,629	8	1
Grants from Government ...	56,275	1	8	78,898	1	5	1,14,071	13	1	1,09,670	1	1
Total outlay by Managers ...	1,95,290	9	9	1,96,840	14	7	2,33,054	0	5	2,19,959	2	0
Receipts from Fees and Fines...	49,251	7	6	56,662	1	10	82,978	7	3	72,360	4	10

* Including Village Schools.

† Not including do.

For the year under report I give two columns, one including, the other excluding Village Schools. Whichever be taken, the development during the year is quite unprecedented. Taking the inclusive one—

The increase in expenditure is	Rupees	71,387, or	about	26	per cent.*
Last year it was	,,	24,174, or	,,	9½	,,*
The increase in grants is	,,	35,174, or	,,	44	,,*
Last year it was	,,	22,623, or	,,	40½	,,*

The most striking item is, however, the increase in the receipts from school fees—Rupess 83,000 this year, against Rupees 56,660 last—showing an increase of over Rupees 26,000, or nearly half of the amount collected in 1868-69, while in 1868-69 the increase over the year preceding was only some 7,400 rupees.

This is a most satisfactory fact in every way.

11. Most of the large increase in numbers, during the official year under report, is due to the extension of the system of Payment for Results among the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Village Schools in the division. The following are the figures for these :—

District.	On the 31st March				Increase during the year.	
	1869.		1870.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
South Arcot	62	1,440	129	3,326	67	1,886
Madras	46	940	119	2,628	73	1,688
† Total for the Division...	108	2,380	248	5,954	140	3,574

I believe these figures to show a very real advance in elementary education, as both the Deputy Inspectors, on whom the examination of the schools devolves, are strict in carrying out the rules, and no grants have been given without being deserved.

12. At the present time, when a Bill is likely to be carried, that will make sound elementary instruction available throughout the country, it may not be out of place to go somewhat into detail on the working of the Results' system in this division. S. Seshia, Deputy Inspector of Schools in South Arcot, who has much more time to devote to this part of the work than my other Deputy, P. Vejiarunga Moodelliar, engaged for a great part of the year with me in the town of Madras, can have, has, at my desire, furnished a full report, from which I purpose quoting the main parts, which, while being properly a report on the work of the year, may be useful in indicating difficulties to be provided against, and mistakes to be avoided.

13. "As last year we had to encounter considerable difficulties. But the difficulties that we had this year were far different from those we met with

* Total is on the year preceding.

† In addition to these, there are fourteen schools in the town of Madras and about Tinnanore, with 584 pupils, of the village standard, and drawing grants on the Results' system, under the Rev. R. C. Macdonald, and mostly connected with the Church Missionary Society. These have been excluded from this table, as not being dependent for their improvement on the department in the same way that the indigenous schools are.

last year. We met with none of those doubts and misgivings regarding the honesty of our intentions and the sincerity of our promises. Our great difficulty lay this year in making the Masters of the Village Schools mark their Attendance Registers correctly and honestly, and send the usual Returns. As this was a thing that they had not been accustomed to, they felt it most oppressive. There have been instances where several days' attendance had not been marked, and when the reason was asked, the Masters had none to give, but simply said that they would fill them up then. When the impropriety of this conduct was pointed out to them, they simply stared and said nothing more. In cases of this kind my plan was to write down on the face of the Registers that so many days' attendance had not been marked, and to instruct the Inspecting Schoolmaster to go to these schools and see whether the Registers were duly marked every day, and to make his remarks in the 'Visiting Book' which is ordered to be kept in every school. The remarks of the Inspecting Schoolmaster were generally referred to by myself before examining the Register of any school, and those parts of it which appeared to me suspicious, I generally excluded in my calculations. Thus it will be seen that a good portion of the Inspecting Schoolmaster's time had to be devoted to checking these Registers, and consequently he has not had as much time for the extension of the system as was needed. Further it was found necessary to send the Inspecting Schoolmaster to most of these schools to get the C. Form Applications. Hence our inability to show a greater number of schools under inspection.

14. "There was also another cause which prevented more schools being brought under inspection. It was the Director's Circular consequent on the restrictive Order of Government anent the financial deficit. Though it was there plainly stated that 'aid will, as usual, be continued to be given under the Results' system,' yet, as the information of the village teachers was all derived from mere hearsay, they at once concluded that no aid would be given them, and their placing the schools under inspection was simply useless. This not only stood in the way of new schools coming under inspection, but a good deal discouraged the Masters of the existing schools. Consequently we thought it more prudent to keep up the existing schools by trying to dispel the idle fears that had crept into the minds of the village teachers, than devoting our time for the enlisting of new schools. But this state of things continued only for about two months; for, after a while, the teachers themselves saw the groundlessness of their apprehensions, when others before their eyes went to the treasury and returned with the sum that had been recommended to them. The above fact accounts for a greater number of schools being brought under inspection during the last quarter. The numbers being as follow :—

First quarter	15
Second do.	15
Third do.	9
Fourth do.	50
Total ..	89

15. "The number of schools under inspection on the 31st March 1869 was sixty-four with 1,440 pupils. Of these twenty-four were Anglo-Vernacular, and

forty indigenous Vernacular Schools. The number of schools since brought under inspection is eighty-nine; fourteen of these are Anglo-Vernacular, and seventy-five Vernacular Schools. The number since withdrawn from inspection is twenty-four; four Anglo-Vernacular, and twenty Vernacular Schools. Thus the number of schools under inspection on the 31st March last was 129, attended by 3,326 pupils. Of these forty-two are Anglo-Vernacular, with an attendance of 957 boys, and eighty-seven indigenous Vernacular Schools, with 2,369 pupils.

16. "In the number withdrawn are not included six Anglo-Vernacular Schools which have been temporarily closed. Two were closed on account of the desertion of the Masters, who seem to have decamped on the receipt of the Government grant, and the Managers are, I hear, ready to renew the schools, if they can get teachers, which is rather difficult now here. And two others were closed, because the persons, who hitherto stood responsible for the regular payment of the Masters, have now declined to do so, because their sons have learned enough to entitle them to join the Zillah School, Cuddalore. The fifth school has been closed, because the person, on whose request it was started, has since died. We are now trying to renew these schools under other Managers, or to bring under inspection the indigenous schools in existence there.

17 "Notwithstanding all our precautions against indiscriminately taking schools under inspection, the number withdrawn would appear to be large, amounting to more than twenty per cent. But this we could not avoid. Twenty indigenous schools had to be removed, because the Masters of some refused continuing them under inspection, as they despaired of being able to secure that attendance which is required by the rules, and which would alone enable them to secure the aid of Government. The Masters of other schools were unwilling to subject themselves to the painful duty of attending the schools every day to the detriment and loss of their own private interests, such as the cultivation of their lands and begging. Perhaps these Masters, when they first placed their schools under inspection, very little thought that they would be required to do their duty in a far different way from that to which they had been accustomed. But to their bitter disappointment, when they saw that there was no other alternative, they simply said 'we do not want the aid you promise us, and we do not like to undergo the trouble for a remuneration which is simply prospective.' Another reason given by some of these teachers is, that the parents refuse to pay them when they hear of the aid given by Government.

18. "The withdrawal of the four Anglo-Vernacular Schools is simply because the individuals who first promised to pay the teachers refused to do so when the time of payment approached. The consequence was, the teachers went away. We purpose, however, during the current year, to try to bring the existing indigenous schools under inspection.

19. "Of the 129 schools now under inspection, fifty-nine were examined and awarded grants during the year. The other schools were not prepared for the examination. In fact sixty-five schools could not have been ready, for they came under inspection only in the latter part of August and the subsequent months, and had not, therefore, completed the six months required by the rules before February, the time within which I was ordered to examine

the Village Schools. The remaining five schools were not examined, as they were not prepared for the same. In two schools the teachers were absent at the time appointed for examination. In one school, almost all the boys were absent during the month proposed for examination, having been taken ill of small-pox. The teachers of the other schools had altogether failed to mark the attendance of the boys for several months. Consequently they could not be examined.

20. " Of the fifty-nine schools actually examined during the year, twenty-six were Anglo-Vernacular, and thirty-three Vernacular Schools. These Anglo-Vernacular Schools are constituted on the model of Government Taluq Schools, but on a small scale. Of the twenty-six, two had attained to the fourth standard at the time when they were examined, ten to the third standard, and fourteen to the second.

21. " Of the Vernacular Schools, the Chidambarum Navalar School and the Mela Puttampaukum Village School had reached the fourth and third standard respectively, being schools of longer standing ; the remaining thirty-one had not risen higher than the second standard. To be more particular, of the thirty-one Village Schools the number that had reached the second standard was only eleven.

22. " Now taking together all the schools that had been inspected, the number of boys presented for examination was 915, while the total number on the rolls of those schools at the time of examination was about 1,742. From this it will appear that the number presented is small when compared with the number actually reading in the schools. But this was a thing that could not be helped. We had to reject a good number, because they had not been in the school for six months. Some were rejected as having not completed the course prescribed for the standard for which they professed to have studied. Others again were rejected for irregular attendance. There have been several instances where boys had to be rejected for want of a day's attendance simply, they having attended the school for more than fifteen days in five months, but in the sixth month only fourteen days. I had no other alternative in these cases, the rules being very strict about the matter, and allowing to the examining officer no discretionary power. When, however, it is remembered how irregular boys generally are in attending pial schools, and how indifferent the parents themselves are about it, this small proportion of boys presented for examination to the number actually studying would cease to be a matter for surprise.

23. " Of the 915 boys examined, twenty-three boys were sent in for the fourth standard. The subjoined table gives the number passed under the different heads :—

Standard.	Number of boys presented for examination	Tamil Reading.	English Reading.	Tamil Writing.	English Writing.	Arithmetic.	Tamil Grammar.	English Grammar.	Tamil Geography.
IV.	23	14	3	19	9	3	11	5	9

"From this it will be seen that the greatest number of failures was in English, English grammar, and arithmetic, while the most successful subjects were tamil and writing.

24. "Ninety-eight pupils appeared for the third standard. In this number are included seven girls.

The subjoined table shows the number passed in the several subjects prescribed for the standard :—

Standard.	Number of boys presented for examination.	Tamil Reading.	English Reading.	Tamil Writing.	English Writing.	Arithmetic.	Tamil Grammar.	Tamil Geography.	Remarks.
III... ...	98	46	89	92	52	53	50	35	Six of the number are for the second half only.

"Here it will be satisfactory to observe that the boys have done pretty well in all the subjects, writing being the most successful.

25. "Under the second standard were presented 233 pupils. In this are included five girls. It further contains nine boys for the first half year only, they having been presented under the third standards during the second half of the year, and five boys for the second half of the year only, during the first half they having appeared for the first standard.

"Of these, 152 have been passed in reading, 211 in writing, and 196 in arithmetic.

"This proportion of passed to presented must be considered satisfactory, being not less than fifty per cent. in every case.

26. "For the first standard we had 575 pupils inclusive of nineteen girls. There are here five boys for the first half year only, during the second half they having appeared for the second standard.

"The number passed in reading are 344, in writing 485, and in arithmetic 395.

"This is again satisfactory, the number passed being about three-fifths in Tamil, and more in the other subjects.

27. "The amount of grants actually disbursed during the year under the Results' system is Rupees 2,298-8-0, which, divided among the fifty-eight schools on behalf of which they were sanctioned, comes to Rupees 39-10-1 each. There is another item of Rupees 34-8-0 sanctioned during the year, but not actually drawn. This was simply owing to the carelessness of the Masters.

28. "The results, however, should certainly have been more satisfactory, had it not been for these causes :—

First.—The want of additional Inspecting Schoolmasters. Had these been available, the village teachers should have been taught to turn out better results than these.

Second.—Want of a sufficient supply of books at the District Depôt. This has been a very great drawback during the year, and of this I have complained to you often. In several cases, the village teachers were not able, for some months, to undertake the work suggested to them, simply from want of books.

Third.—Want of co-operation on the part of the Revenue Officials. If these had rendered us some assistance, by explaining the Results' system Rules, to the village teachers, and pointing out to them the advantages they derive by placing their schools under Government inspection, and then by visiting them during their tours, our operations should have been much more rapid, and on a much more larger scale notwithstanding that there was but one Inspecting Schoolmaster attached to this district.

Opinion on the working of the system.

29. " This is no doubt an economical system, and one well calculated to promote 'Mass Education.' Here, as I said last year, we do not give out our money and wait for the result which may be either favourable or unfavourable, as in the case of Salary Grant Schools. We, on the other hand, get the thing first and pay the money afterwards. Further, making one's exertions, the measures of his remuneration is the best mode of exacting work from such people as could not be expected to work from a sense of duty only, or for the supervision of whose work we cannot make sufficient provision.

30. " But this system has also its weak points :—

The first and foremost is that it is apt to give room for a good deal of malpractice, which even the closest supervision cannot, I think, prevent ; I mean the preparation of false Registers, &c. The precautions I have adopted against this are the following :—

First.—The pages of the Attendance Book are duly numbered and initialled by the Inspecting Schoolmaster or myself, and, as a rule, the attendance marked on any other than a duly initialled page is not accepted, except where the teachers are known to be honest, or where the schools are under the management of active and upright Managers.

Second.—Such parts of the Register as have erasures or re-writing are excluded from calculation.

Third.—The Inspecting Schoolmaster has been ordered to mark carefully, as far as possible, the features of the boys studying in the different classes.

Though this sort of identification may not be possible in all cases, especially where the number is large, yet things may so happen that the boys falsely presented for examination might be the very ones that had made the deepest impression on the mind of the Inspecting Schoolmaster during his visits.

Fourth.—The Inspecting Schoolmaster has been instructed to take these schools unexpectedly as far as possible, and to make his remarks in the Visiting Book, of which there is a copy in every school, and these remarks are consulted at the time of examination.

31. "These precautions were adopted after the case of fraud that occurred, during the year under report, in one of the Vernacular Schools of the district. And though there has been no second instance of the kind come to light, yet we cannot conclude from it that nothing of the sort has happened. But this much we may venture to say on the subject, that if such crimes have actually occurred, they could not be many, as the system was quite new to the people, and as they did not anticipate that so much attention would be paid to the Attendance Register. But now that the thing is so well known to the people, I make no doubt but, that, in the current year, many will strive hard to invent means of deceiving the examining officers.

The second defect in the system is that it will ultimately, when the schools increase in number, render the regular inspection of them during the official year a matter of utter impossibility, unless the Government be prepared to appoint two or three Deputy Inspectors to each district, or leave part of the work to the Inspecting Schoolmasters, which last very few will advocate, seeing the amount of responsibility and confidence reposed in the examining officers over whom there is no other check than their own conscience, *except* where such officers happen to be men of proved honesty and uprightness.

Wants of the District.

32. "The pressing wants of the district are, as already pointed out, *additional Inspecting Schoolmasters and Colporteurs.* As regards Colporteurs, I am always for appointing separate men for the posts, and I would never advocate the amalgamation of that appointment with that of Inspecting Schoolmasters. For an Inspecting Schoolmaster's rate of motion must always be slower, as he has other and more important business to attend to than selling books. The principle of "division of labour" holds as good here as any where else. But as long as the allowance for a Colporteur continues to be simply 6 rupees, no one will take up the appointment. So in this case a change for the better is urgently called for.

The teachers of Village Schools, seeing the better profit that they derive from instructing girls, are trying to bring into their schools as many of them as possible. I hope, therefore, to be able to report an improvement in this respect during the current year.

33. "The report on Village Schools in the District of Madras is more brief. The district is divided into six taluqs, and the system has been in operation in only two of them, Saidapett and Conjeveeram. A few of the schools in the Trivellore Taluq have also been visited and successfully worked; but these were taken in hand simply because they happened to be on the frontiers of those two taluqs, or close to Trivellore. There has been but *one* Inspecting Schoolmaster appointed for this large district, and I find that the schools already brought under inspection in these two taluqs are more than what one such officer can effectually superintend and work up to the required standard; the little time that I am able to spare from my other duties being scarcely sufficient for preparing a few schools close to Madras and Trivellore, and visiting and examining twice in a year all the other schools

34. "In looking at the results of this system, the difficulties which the Educational Officers meet with and have to overcome, ought not to be lost

sight of. The first and greatest difficulty consists in prevailing upon the village teacher to place his school under inspection. Accustomed to but one stereotyped method of teaching, the Village Schoolmaster does not think it is capable of any improvement, and therefore scorns any offer to teach him a better method. The pecuniary advantages offered by the system do not sufficiently tempt him, as all prospects of a Government grant are *distant*, and the teacher cannot calculate upon an *immediate* return for the trouble, which, he thinks, he is required to take in giving up his time-honoured method and adopting another, which, to him, is doubtful in its results. The Inspecting Schoolmaster and myself had often to travel a great distance to meet with nothing but disappointment. In many cases we had to spend days in vainly attempting to persuade the villagers and the village teachers to place their schools under Government inspection and benefit by the advantages offered.

35. "The next difficulty is the substitution of printed books for cadjan leaves. According to the old system the village teacher was obliged to write out each boy's lesson on cadjan leaves every day, and for this trouble got a present when the book was begun. This present was generally paid in grain. The parents therefore found it difficult to pay *money* and buy printed books for their children; and it was the interest of the teacher not to encourage their use, as he would lose his presents, or rather fees for preparing the cadjan books. In many cases the Inspecting Schoolmaster had to pay for the books from his own pocket, and to distribute them gratis to the boys.

36. "Another difficulty is to make the teachers keep Registers showing the attendance of the boys, and to make the entries regularly every day. This is a very important part of an Inspector's duties in connexion with these schools, as all Returns required by Government, and the payment of grants themselves, depend upon the accuracy of these Registers. Several of the teachers do not know to write upon *paper*, and a great deal of the teacher's duties in this respect falls upon the Inspecting Officers.

37. "The generality of the village teachers are persons who cannot, or have failed to, earn their livelihood by any other means; the only qualification necessary for setting up a school being ability to read and write, and to cast accounts. They never teach any meaning, and they never learnt any themselves. It may, therefore, be easily conceived with what great difficulty the boys in the Village Schools can be prepared for the standard required for Government grants on the Results' system. The meanings of the difficult words and passages in the prose, and arithmetic on the English system, have to be taught both to the teachers and boys. The Inspecting Officers cannot afford to spend more than one or two days at a time in a school, and we have often had the annoyance to find, at our second visit, that what we communicated to the teacher and his boys during our first visit were lost or forgotten. The same ground had to be gone over a second or even a third time. The amount of practice required in working up any Village School to the required standard cannot be easily described. With these preliminary remarks I proceed to particularize the results of last year's labour.

38. "At the beginning of 1869-70 there were forty-six schools under inspection, giving instruction to 910 pupils. Of these, only one school was

found qualified for a Government grant. The following table shows the progress made during the four quarters of the year under report :—

Quarters.	Brought under inspection.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
1st Quarter ending on the 31st June 1869	13	193
2nd do. do 30th September 1869	11	380
3rd do. do. 31st December 1869	13	363
4th do. do. 31st March 1870	36	752
Total...	73	1,688

Including that of the previous year, the number of schools remaining under inspection on the 31st March 1870 was 119, giving instruction to 2,628 boys. Of these 119 schools, seventy-eight, that is sixty-six per cent., or two-thirds, were worked up to the required standard, and received Government grants amounting to Rupees 2,212-4-0. The number of boys examined and found qualified for Government grants was 1,167, or nearly one-half of the boys contained in the schools brought under inspection. Of these 1,167 boys, eleven passed the third standard, fifty-six the second, and the remaining 1,100 the first. It must be mentioned that the above results do not include the schools in Madras and in the district belonging to some Mission bodies and examined on the Results' system. It must also be mentioned that out of Rupees 2,212-4-0, sanctioned as grants to the Village Schools on the Results' system, a small sum of Rupees 329-8-0 was not drawn by thirteen of these schools within the official year 1869-70, and will not, therefore, appear in the accounts of that year.

39. " I give below a list of the books sold to the boys of these Village Schools during the year under report :—

1,242 copies of Tamil First Book of Lessons.
316 ,, ,, Second do. do.
151 ,, ,, Pope's First Grammar.
15 ,, ,, Minor Poets.
44 ,, ,, Short Account of the Madras Presidency.
73 ,, ,, Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.
472 ,, Telugu First Book of Lessons.
24 ,, ,, Second do. do.
1 ,, ,, Short Account of the Madras Presidency.
19 ,, ,, Seshia's Grammar.
24 ,, ,, Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.
18 ,, English First Reader.

40. Some points are suggested in the above that will demand attention, though it would be out of place to discuss them at length in this report; but they may be noted briefly.—

First.—There is some fear of Returns and Registers absorbing too much attention. Both I look on as necessary evils; and neither Inspecting Schoolmasters nor the village teachers must be allowed to take

the exaggerated view, that the main object for which a school is kept is the preparation of accurate Registers and Returns.

Secondly.—There seems some trace of a tendency to regard ridden and entire change in every respect as a necessity. No doubt the method of teaching of many of the old village teachers is unintelligent and humdrum enough, but for the remedy of this it will hardly be enough to give one or two lessons, and put a new book into their hands. I have thought that some scheme for Village Schools might be laid down, taking in more of what has been taught in them than our standards recognize, such as the various native tables.

Thirdly.—The present rules, requiring *six months'* attendance of fifteen days each, excludes a large number, and might with advantage be modified; and the examining officer should have it in his discretion to accept boys, whose attendance nearly fulfilled the conditions. S. Seshaiya says in paragraph 22:—"There have been several instances where boys had to be rejected for want of a day's attendance simply, they having attended the school for more than fifteen days in five months, but in the sixth month only fourteen days. I had no other alternative in these cases, the rules being very strict about the matter and allowing to the examining officer no discretionary power." Notwithstanding the letter of the rules I should myself have accepted these boys as having virtually fulfilled the conditions; but it might be well formally to give some such discretionary power as such cases demand.

Fourthly.—More agents of every class—Deputy Inspectors, Inspecting Schoolmasters, Teachers, and Colporteurs—are required. The first two and the last can easily be found when funds are forthcoming. Of the third class, improved teachers, the many Government and Aided Schools will furnish a large number yearly. The most urgent want is that of Inspecting Schoolmasters. On these Officers, to a great extent, depends the improvement of the Village Schools. They have to instruct and help the Master in his endeavours to bring the school up to the requirements of the standard. Each Inspecting Schoolmaster is, practically, the Head Master of a group of schools, and it is only under his constant attention that they are first improved, and then kept from retrogression. In fact our system differs from the Hulkabanda system only in giving each head teacher, *i.e.*, each Inspecting Schoolmaster (who would be more accurately termed an *Organizing Schoolmaster*) a larger number of schools than he had in Bengal, and so making the Madras system much more economical. At present the Inspecting Schoolmasters in this division have too many schools each, at least twice, perhaps three times, as many as he can fairly manage.

41. I proceed now to notice the Government Schools in the division, taking first the Government Normal School, Madras.

42. Thirty-one students gave lessons before me and received marks as shown in the following table:—

Number.	Date of joining the Normal School.	What Examination passed, and when.	No. of Marks assigned to him for: Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black Board.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
			15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
1	22nd January 1868	First Arts, 2nd Class, December 1869	12	12	9	10	15	15	15	11	13	112
2	9th July 1868	Do do do 1868	12	12	9	9	16	14	11	6	10	99
3	Do.	Do do do do	13	15	11	7	13	14	12	8	12	105
4	20th January 1869	Do do do 1869	14	19	9	10	15	25	25	10	15	142
5	22nd do. 1868	Do do do do	13	17	8	9	15	15	17	7	12	113
6	Do	Do do do 1868	11	12	8	8	10	11	13	7	9	89
7	January 1867	Do do do do	12	15	8	10	15	16	15	10	12	113
8	17th March 1869	Do do do 1869	12	12	9	9	10	12	11	9	9	93
9	9th July 1868	Do do do do	12	12	(8)	8	11	10	10	8	7	86
10	3rd March 1869	Do do do do	11	8	8	6	9	10	11	6	6	77
11	22nd January 1868	Do do do do	13	18	12	11	15	17	19	8	11	124
12	20th do. 1869	Do do do do	12	15	8	8	9	10	11	6	8	87
13	3rd February 1869	Do do do do	10	10	(8)	7	8	9	8	5	6	71
14	20th January 1869	Matn., do do 1868	11	12	8	9	7	9	8	4	4	72
15	Do.	Do do do do	12	15	10	9	10	10	11	5	6	88
16	9th July 1869	Do do do 1867	11	10	(8)	9	10	12	14	5	6	85
17	22nd January 1868	Do do do 1868	12	16	(8)	8	13	12	13	6	7	95
18	31st March 1869	Do do do do	12	11	10	7	10	11	10	7	9	87
19	11th February 1869	Do do do do	13	14	10	8	11	13	11	8	9	97
20	1st do. 1869	Do do do 1869	11	12	9	7	9	10	9	...	8	75
21	26th January 1869	Do do do do	12	12	10	9	10	11	13	5	6	88
22	1st July 1867	Do do do do	12	13	10	9	11	12	13	4	7	91
23	27th do. 1868	Do do do do	12	11	10	7	10	9	9	1	4	73
24	16th February 1869	Do do do do	11	10	9	9	12	9	11	5	6	82
25	20th January 1869	Do do do do	12	13	(8)	7	12	10	10	6	9	87
26	22nd do. 1868	Do do do do	13	11	(8)	8	10	12	11	6	7	86
27	January 1869	Unpassed	10	10	9	7	8	8	8	4	5	69
28	Do. 1868	Do	12	12	7	8	9	9	10	5	6	78
29	Do. 1867	Do	12	13	7	8	10	10	10	4	6	80
30	Do. 1869	Do	11	12	10	8	10	10	12	5	6	84
31	July 1868	Do	12	11	10	9	12	11	13	6	9	93

43. Among the above are some good teachers. He who has obtained the highest marks I noted as one of the best teachers that I have seen; all whose marks exceed 90 may be regarded as having acquitted themselves satisfactorily; those between 80 and 90 may be ranked as fair; between 75 and 80 as tolerable; while all below 75 are inferior. An analysis of the list, according to this classification, gives—

Twelve as satisfactory.	Three as tolerable.
Twelve as fair.	Four as inferior.

The results show that the practice of teaching has received its due share of attention.

44. The same students were examined in method, and their papers were assigned marks as follows:—

(The order is the same as in the preceding paragraph.)

This paper was not answered much to my satisfaction. The answers exhibit but little grasp of the subject, and show Mr. Bickle's statement, in his report to you, that "he was better satisfied, in the case of most of the students, with the manner in which they discharged their duties in the Practising School than with the attention they gave to the theoretical part of their work," to be well founded.

Method Results.

No.	Maximum. 100	No.	Maximum. 100
1	28	17	31
2	26	18	14
3	26	19	23
4	27	20	15
5	20	21	28
6	33	22	24
7	17	23	23
8	20	24	28
9	24	25	23
10	22	26	19
11	27	27	9
12	23	28	30
13	19	29	17
14	32	30	14
15	23	31	11
16	No paper	Average.	22½

Of course it is more important that a student should be able to do his work of teaching well than it is that he should be able to describe well how he does it, and the very object of the theoretical instruction is to improve his practical work; and, if the choice *lay between* a theoretical acquaintance with method and practical skill in teaching, there would be no question as to which should be preferred. There is, however, no such antagonism. A theoretical knowledge of method assists practical teaching, and includes the other points of school-keeping, and is, therefore, essential to the proper working of a Normal School.

45. The criticism lessons are conducted on Thursday afternoons in the presence of all the principal Masters. At the last I heard, there were present Messrs. Bickle, Duncan, Burroughs, Morgan, and Velu Pillai. And the Practising School is carried on by two Assistant Masters, the Vernacular Teachers, and the Normal Students told off for teaching that week. The teacher that gave the lesson just mentioned was No. 11 in the list in paragraph 42, the subject of his lesson being a passage from Goldsmith's.

It is not necessary to describe the lesson at length, as it was conducted in the manner detailed in previous reports. I may, however, mention that I noted a want of system in taking notes, the students having no forms to guide them.

The lesson concluded with Mr. Bickle's calling for remarks from different students, after which the other Masters made some remarks, and Mr. Bickle wound up with his own.

46. The students have note-books which are supposed to be written up after every criticism lesson, the record embodying the student's own observations and what he has gathered from the discussion. The books are then taken by the Master who presided at the last lesson, and gone over by him. Thirty of these books were sent to me, and I examined them. A few were pretty full; but there were wide breaks in several, no entry appearing between the beginning of November and the latter end of February, while the last entry in one book was the 11th November (the date when I examined the books being the 22nd March); another book had nothing in it but one heading. This work should be more systematic.

47. During the year nine students were appointed to situations from the Normal School, particulars of which are shown in the following table:—

Number.	Name.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary.			What grade passed for.
				RS.	A.	P.	
1	K. Swaminaden ...	Palghaut ..	Second Master ...	70	0	0	2nd Grade.
2	R. Subbaroyen .	Kurnool ...	Assist. do. ..	60	0	0	do.
3	V. Kristnayya ...	Naidupett ...	Head do. ...	60	0	0	do.
4	L. KristnamaCharri	Tadpatri ...	Do. do. ...	50	0	0	do.
5	T. Krisna Aiyar ...	Cuddapah... ...	Assist. do. ...	50	0	0	do.
6	K. Sanjivi Row ...	Rajahmundry ...	Do. do. ...	50	0	0	do.
7	P AppavuAiyengar	Madras	Do. do. ...	30	0	0	3rd Grade.
8	K. Kristnayya ...	Villapuram ...	Head do ...	30	0	0	do.
9	T. Ramalingam ...	Vellore	Assist. do. ...	30	0	0	do.

48. The numbers for the two branches of the school are as follow:—

Department.	Number remaining 31st March 1869.	Number admitted since.	Number left since.	Number remaining 31st March 1870.
Normal	44	23	18	49
Practising School	256	209	233	232

Of the nine students not appointed, Mr. Bickle reports that "two withdrew within about a month after their admission, owing, as they stated, to the climate of Madras unfavourably affecting their health; one died; two left and refunded their scholarship money; and four were dismissed for incompetence."

49. Referring to the large numbers that left the Practising School, Mr. Bickle says:—"It would seem as if nearly the whole school had been changed; which, however, was not the case, as the majority of the boys remaining at the end of the preceding year continued in the school, and the greater part of the large number who withdrew consisted of boys who, after gaining

admission into the school and being classified, left almost immediately, in consequence of their being dissatisfied with the class they were appointed to join, and doubtless proceeded without delay to try their chance at some other school. This propensity to constitute themselves judges of the position they should occupy in a school, which seems to exist in a considerable number of the schoolboys of Madras, causing them, as it does, to wander from school to school until they secure admission into a class to their mind, and for which they are therefore unfit, must operate injuriously on the primary education of this city, and any means that could be devised to eradicate or check this tendency would prove of great benefit. The plan which seems to commend itself most for its simplicity is one which has already been initiated by one of the principal schools at Madras, and which consists of the exaction of an entrance fee for every newly admitted boy."

50 The Senior Department of this school would appear to have risen in popularity, from the fact that in an examination of candidates for admission held in January last, for the first time, within the last three years, a larger number of candidates proved themselves qualified for scholarships than there were stipends available for.

51. The position taken by the Normal School in last December's University Examination will be seen from the following Extract from Mr. Bickle :—

"Fifteen Normal Students attended the last First Arts Examination, of whom nine or 60 per cent. passed, but all in the 2nd class. Ten of them I considered well prepared for the examination; of the success of three others I was very doubtful; and the remaining two, I knew, had little or no chance of succeeding. The number of students who went up to the Matriculation Examination from the Junior Normal Class was sixteen, of whom only seven or 43·75 per cent. passed. Grave doubts were entertained of the success of some of them, but as it was the last chance they would have of attending the examination from this institution, they were allowed to do so. Three of those who failed have since been dismissed; owing to which, and to the promising character of the students recently admitted, the material of which this class is now composed is superior to what it has been for some years past, and a fair amount of success in the next Matriculation Examination may be expected.

"Six pupils of the highest class of the Practising School were recommended to attend the Matriculation Examination, which they accordingly did, and four of them proved successful, being all placed in the 2nd class."

52. There are, as before, two Practising Schools, one for Tamil, the other for Telugu boys; the former containing about twice as many pupils as the latter. The Matriculation Class, however, is a mixed one, containing both Tamil and Telugu students. That four out of this class passed the last Matriculation Examination of December last is creditable.

Both the Practising Schools have lately been examined by me with results generally satisfactory, though several classes failed in geography, and two or three in arithmetic and English.

53. The Normal School possesses an excellent library, and a further supply of books for it is now on the way from England. During the year the library was used to the extent shown by the following figures :—

In Literature	488	volumes were taken out.
In History	100	" " "
In Science	82	" " "
Total...	670	

54. *Normal School, Vizagapatam.*—The following list shows particulars of the Masters employed, together with other items of ordinary expenditure :—

List of Masters.

Name.	Rank.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary.		
			RS.	A.	P
J. Moss, Esq.	Head Master ...	B.A., February 1867.	400	0	0
K. Dakshminamurtee ..	1st Assist. Master ...	First Arts, Dec. 1865.	70	0	0
S. Singara Charri	2nd do. do. ...	Do. do. 1868.	70	0	0
V. Venkataramana Shastri.	3rd Telugu Pundit...	9th Grade, Aug 1864.	30	0	0
		Writer	10	0	0
		Servants	23	8	0
		Contingencies	2	12	0

55. The school consists of the two parts, usually constituting a Normal School, viz., classes of Normal Students in training for teachers, and a Practising School. The Normal Students were thirty-two in number, and formed four classes for purposes of instruction, viz. :—

The Fourth or F.A. Class, of five students.

The Third or Matriculation Class, of fifteen students.

The Second or 4th Grade Class, of five students.

The First or 5th Grade Class, of seven students.

56. Of the four Masters, three are entirely engaged in the instruction of the Normal Classes, while one, S. Singara Charri, has the mastership of the Practising School ; as Assistants in the teaching of which he has four Normal Students told off. The following gives a close approximation to the actual cost to Government of the training of each teacher at Vizagapatam :—

Normal Classes.	RS.	A.	F.
Monthly cost of Masters... ...	500	0	0
Do. of Scholarships ...	226	0	0
Do. of Servants, &c. ...	27	4	0
	753	4	0
Per annum Rs. 753-4-0 × 12 =	9,039	0	0

Number of Students 32.

Annual cost to Government of each Normal Student Rs. 9,039 ÷ 32 = Rupees 282-8-0.

Practising School.

Annual cost of Practising Schoolmaster Rs. 70 × 12=840

Do. of Servants, &c. ... " 9 × 12=108

948

Number of Pupils 71.

Annual total cost per Pupil 948 ÷ 71=Rs. 13-5-4.

But by the subtraction of the amount received as fees, the total cost to Government of each pupil of the Practising School would be reduced to between 8 and 9 rupees. It has also to be taken into account that the expenditure on the Normal Students provides four Assistants for the Practising School, whose monthly cost may be estimated at Rupees 75, which sum might, therefore, be transferred to the Practising School. (The calculations assume the numbers, at the time of the inspection, to be a fair average).

57. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the ten students of the Vizagapatam School, who were examined for certificates of the Fourth Grade in August, sent in creditable papers in arithmetic, and fair ones in geometry. The results are shown in the following table :—

No. in the List.	Name.	English.	Vernacular.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Method.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	70	80	100	60	60	570	
91	G. V Narayana...	46	42	49	77	41	30	34	319	Passed.
92	W. J. Ramayya... ...	30	32	38	48	24	27	26	225	do.
93	M. Jogirajoo ...	36	29	34	46	29	24	25	223	do.
94	Narama Row	29	38	39	28	31	20	25	219	do.
95	V. A. Narasimaloo ...	36	24	25	62	23	21	32	223	do.
96	Gobi Ragavaloo ...	24	9	10	35	24	17	15	134	Failed.
97	G. Sashayya	22	21	32	37	53	30	36	231	Passed.
98	K. Setaramayya ...	26	29	44	45	45	24	33	246	do
99	K. Gangayya	17	21	30	37	38	22	26	191	do.
100	P. Narasayya	20	24	22	48	18	27	30	189	do.
	Averages...	29	27	32	46	32·6	25	28	220	

For English this may be regarded as nearly fair; but the results in Telugu should be considerably higher. Method, history, and geography are about fair, and the general result, of nine passed out of ten examined, is very good indeed.

58. The following are the figures for the seven candidates examined for the Fifth Grade :—

No. in the List.	Name.	Vernacular	Arithmetic	Geography.	History.	Total.	Result
		100	80	60	60	300	
101	P. Venkanna	23	65	32	45	165	Passed.
102	K. Lakshminarayana ...	14	28	24	45	111	Failed.
103	K. Suryanarayana *a* ...	18	15	21	41	95	do.
104	B. Ramajogi	20	24	37	40	121	Passed.
105	J. Ramayya ...	8	4	27	46	85	Failed.
106	K. Suryanarayana *b* .	10	20	23	26	79	do.
107	M Venkanna	27	28	36	47	138	Passed.
	Averages...	17	26	29	41½	113	

These results are very poor for the Vernacular language, and no better in arithmetic, if one boy who has done very well be excepted. For geography they are pretty satisfactory, and in history good.

The result of only three passed out of seven examined contrasts very unfavourably with that for the fourth grade.

In a former Report I remarked on the unsatisfactory results of the examination of the fifth grade candidates; and the arithmetic paper this year is easier than any one previously set.

59. The fourth class candidates, together with the higher class students, were fully examined in teaching power. The results for this, for all those examined, are shown in the following table:—

Report on Teaching Power.

Number.	Number of Marks assigned for									Total.
	Physical Strength in performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black Board.	Use of the Vernacular.	
	15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
	Number of Marks gained.									
1	11	11	9	8	15	10	10	None.	None.	74
2	12	14	9	9	16	13	13	5	5	96
3	13	12	10	8	13	11	11	4	3	85
4	13	14	10	10	16	14	12	9	10	108
5	12	12	9	7	13	12	10	4	7	86
6	12	13	8	9	14	11	9	2	7	85
7	14	14	9	6	13	12	10	None.	None.	78
8	12	11	9	6	11	11	9	...	5	74
9	11	10	8	7	8	9	11	5	6	75
10	11	10	8	7	10	7	7	3	4	67
11	12	10	6	6	11	8	9	4	5	71
12	12	9	6	6	10	9	9	6	5	72
13	12	10	7	7	9	10	9	7	5	76
14	13	13	8	8	11	12	10	6	6	87
15	11	10	7	7	9	8	8	4	3	67
16	13	15	9	8	12	11	10	5	7	90
17	12	13	7	8	12	9	8	3	4	76
18	13	11	6	7	11	10	13	4	4	79
19	13	11	8	8	10	9	14	6	6	85
20	13	14	9	8	9	10	11	7	8	89
21	11	11	7	8	9	9	8	3	5	71
22	12	10	9	7	10	11	9	5	6	79

60. To remark briefly on the different points:—In general physique the

result is satisfactory; in energy about one-half get one or two marks, too few, but none are strikingly defective.

Some improvement in both reading and pronunciation is desirable, though in the latter particular I note improvement on former years.

Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression comes out above the average; and I noted, while observing the work of the school, that this point received considerable attention.

Skill in questioning and skill in illustrating and explaining the lesson are the two most important points in the Report. Any one who obtains twelve marks for either out of the maximum of thirty, I regard as doing pretty creditably. For the former five only have twelve marks or more, for the latter four; but the average is ten under each head. The inference is that, while few are good in these points, few are bad; but there is room for improvement in both particulars.

For both the use of the black-board and use of the Vernacular the marks are low; both points need attention.

When reporting some time since on the Government Normal School, Madras, I said:—"Improvement in the four points last noted, viz., skill in questioning, skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson, readiness and judgment in the use of the black-board, and ability and judgment in resorting to the Vernacular languages, instruction may assist in bringing about, but such improvement is a result rather of increased knowledge, considerable practice, and a maturer judgment than young students possess, than the product of technical instruction." And this applies with more force to Vizagapatam than to Madras, the students in the former institution being younger and less advanced than those in the latter.

61. Besides having their teaching power tested, the F.A. and Matriculation Classes were examined in method and arithmetic. The following statement shows the result of the examination:—

First Arts Class.

Name.	Method.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	100	70	170
S. Appadu	35	24	59
G Balakrishnama	20	35	55
V. Ramamurtee	45	27	72
G. Sitaramayya	26	17	43
P. Suryanarayana	34	23	57
Averages...	32	25	57

Matriculation Class.

Name.	Method.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	100	70	170
G. Lutchminarayana	16	22	38
K. Nagabushana Row	24	12	36
M. Subba Row	25	31	56
G. Venkatanarayana	26	34	60
B. Veerasalingam	30	23	53
V. Appalanursimulu	18	29	47
E. Jagannayakulu	19	20	39
M. Jogyrajoo	25	23	48
D. Lingayya	6	37	43
K. V. Ramanayya...	10	22	32
G. Ranganaickulu...	16	25	41
A. Sitapati Rao	18	20	38
Averages...	19	26	45

The same method paper was given to both classes.

62. Three of the F.A. Class have done creditably in method, and two poorly; these two being, moreover, two out of the three longest in the school. In the arithmetic paper, of fair difficulty, one of the F.A. Class does creditably, three nearly fairly, and one poorly.

63. Of the twelve examined in the Matriculation Class, five joined in 1868, and seven in 1869. The former stand first in the table. In method these five average 24 marks each, while the remaining seven average only 16. This result shows that the knowledge of the students of *method* has increased with the time of their attendance, and is so far satisfactory. Absolutely I think the students of 1868 might have been expected to obtain higher marks.

In arithmetic the same paper was given to the Matriculation as to the F.A. Students, omitting three out of the eight questions, these being the most difficult. In this subject the general average result, of 26 marks gained out of the maximum of 70, is not much below fair, in fact it may be characterized as fair. A comparison of *years*, however, gives the average of 24·4 marks to the students of 1868, while those of 1869 gain 25·1, from which the inference to be drawn, if the limited number of students warrants any inference, is that the students have profited in the Normal School more by their technical than by their general instruction.

64. The general results of the teaching of the F.A. and Matriculation Classes are, however, fully tested in December every year by the University Examinations, and I find in the published lists of December last the names of three F.A. and fourteen Matriculation men from the Normal School, Vizagapatam.

65. This shows an advance on the year preceding. In my last Report on this school I advocated increasing the size of all the classes, and said that from such a change I should look for no disadvantage but many advantages.

The increased size of the classes would supply the stimulus always caused by emulation, which is wanting in a small class. Besides this stimulus to the students, the enlargement of the classes would also prevent that deadening influence on the teacher himself, an influence inseparable from a small class and most difficult to resist.

In the next place, twice as many as are at present trained would be trained as teachers, and some, at least, of these trained, as though not under agreement to become teachers, would do so.

Lastly, and most important of all, the skilled agency which must be maintained at Vizagapatam would be made the most of, instead of doing as it does now, less than half the work it is capable of; and the high cost of preparing teachers would be greatly reduced.

66. The following list shows the appointments made and particulars regarding the students appointed between 1st September 1868 and 31st August 1869, the year corresponding to that embraced in my last Report :—

Name.	Time under training.			What Examination passed.	Place to which appointed.	Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
	Y.	M	D.				RS.	
T. Sitaramasami ...	2	2	0	First Arts	Bimlipatam.	Head Master	40	Has established Village School.
V. Appa Row ...	2	2	0	Do.	Chicacole ...	Do.	45	
M. Ramachendrudu...	1	0	0	4th Grade	Palaveram..	Do.	25	
T. Moonesawmi ...	1	0	0	4th do.	Donnavur...	Do.	25	
M. Sriramulu ...	4	8	0	5th do.	Chipurapuli.	Do.	...	
J Ramayya	3	0	0	5th do.	Mindhi ...	Do.	...	
K. Appalasami ...	3	0	0	5th do.	Anundapore	Do.	...	
K. Ramakristnama ..	3	0	0	5th do.	Konadee ..	Do.	...	
K. Lakshminarsimulu	3	0	0	None.	Tandivalasa	Do.	...	
M. Sitaramayya ...	3	0	0	Do.	Agraharum	Do.	...	
S Lukshminarayana.	3	0	0	Do.	Anakapalli	Do.	...	
C. Venkatajogi ...	3	0	0	Do.	Aska ...	Asst. Master	Not known	Factory School.

Two First Arts men.
Two fourth grade teachers.
Four fifth grade teachers.
Four unpassed teachers.

Thus constituted the supply of teachers for the year. During the preceding year twenty teachers were appointed, of whom fifteen had passed.

There was thus a considerable falling off in the year under report.

It is further to be noted, in the above table, that while the two F.A. and the two fourth grade students appointed had been under training only for a moderate time, three of the fifth grade men had been in the school three years each, while one other had been as much as four and a half years, and the four who were appointed unpassed had each been under training three years.

67. In the list of appointments the school hardly stands so well as I should have expected. The enlargements which I have ventured to suggest would have the effect of greatly extending its usefulness, *i.e.*, assuming that the

required number of qualified candidates for admission would be forthcoming, an assumption, which is, I am aware, rather a bold one, considering the backward state of education throughout the Northern Districts. The opening might, however, tend to create the supply, which may not at present exist.

68. I observed the working of the Practising School, and examined the classes in certain selected subjects.

The 5th class was examined in arithmetic and Euclid on paper, and in English partly *vivâ voce* and partly by means of writing. The following extract from the tabular statement shows the maximum marks in each subject as well as the average gained :—

Subjects.		English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum... ...	100	20	70	70	260
	Average gained ...	47	10	31	21	107

In Translation (which formed part of the test in English) the class did well. The main deficiency was in reading and *vivâ voce* answering.

Dictation was badly done, the average number of errors in spelling being ten, while two of the class had more than twenty each.

The questions in arithmetic were not difficult, and the average result is fair; while one paper is very good, and five are good. I should consider that the subject had been intelligently taught.

In Euclid one is good, three are fair, and the remainder very poor.

69. The other classes need not be separately remarked on. The Practising School seemed to me more noisy than it ought to be, considering the number of pupils in it and the size of the classes. The Master seemed bustling and fond of talking; but I am not able to record the impression that the Practising School is very efficiently managed; and its time-table seemed to me to call for revision. In sending you a copy of it, I said :—

"The first objection I take is to the length of many of the lessons, which should not, for boys, in my opinion, exceed one hour. And the stronger is the reason for this, the more elementary the class; while, strangely enough, the lowest class has three lessons daily of an hour and a half each, and the second two such, while the three higher classes have each on some days two, on others one.

"(2). Dictation should receive much more attention throughout the school, forming one of the daily lessons in every class except the highest, if not in that.

"(3). The moral class-book, if used at all, might come in as part of the ordinary English prose.

"(4). Geography I would exclude from the 1st class. Copying on slates is a good exercise for beginners.

"I offer no more particular suggestions, as it is sufficient to have drawn attention to the defects in the present time-table. I found it Mr. Moss's

principle to leave the Practising School *entirely* to the Assistant Master in charge of it; a plan which there are considerations in favour of, but against which, as I think, there are stronger ones. The apportionment of the time of the 1st class violates every principle of school management, and shows ignorance of the requirements and capacities of children, and could not have passed the Head Master's attention."

70. On Saturdays, while the Normal Classes are engaged with the criticism lesson and in examination, the Practising School is examined by the Assistant Master; he is therefore unable to attend the criticism lesson. With this arrangement, it would seem desirable that the Practising Schoolmaster should furnish the Head Master every Friday evening with notes made on the teachers in the Practising School during the preceding week. If such are intelligently made, they are of value in suggesting hints on defects that the criticism lessons are not calculated to bring to light.

71. With the exception of having no reference to such notes as I have just mentioned, the criticism lesson gave me satisfaction. Mr. Moss had the three upper classes of Normal Students, while one out of the same classes gave a lesson to a class from the Practising School. Dakshinamurti, the Assistant Master, had, at the same time, the lowest class students, while one of their number gave a lesson to one of the lowest Practising School classes.

The students take notes during the lesson under different heads, according to a prescribed form. Then, after the lesson to the Practising School class is over, they offer remarks based on their notes, and on these Mr. Moss comments, supplementing them with such remarks as he considers necessary. Entries of these lessons are made by every student in a book kept for the purpose, and these books are examined and corrected by Mr. Moss.

The whole of this part of the work of the school seemed conducted on proper principles. In looking over the students' records of the criticism lessons, I noted that there were too many remarks of a general character with a scarcity of examples and illustrations under each; but on the whole, they were done in a way to make them valuable.

72. In his method lessons Mr. Moss takes a passage of the text book on the subject, and explains and illustrates it. The lesson that I heard was a good one, but the students seemed to require an immense amount of questioning before they comprehended the passage under treatment. This *might*, of course, arise from the passage being obscure, though my own inference was that the students generally possessed very little mental power.

73. Mr. Moss's teaching generally is of a kind to lead students to think and take a general interest in a subject, and learn a good deal more than the mere lesson before them. It is, in fact, the very opposite of cram, and with students of fair ability would produce good ultimate results.

But considering the youths he had before him, it certainly did seem to me that he treated them like youths of more ability than they seemed to me to possess, giving them much collateral information, which they are not in the habit of making any note of, and much of which is therefore (as I thought) lost very soon. At the same time, it is to be admitted that this style of teaching may tend to form that taste for reading and independent research

which our students often show themselves wanting in; and if the plan is carried to excess, it is an excess on the right side.

74. In concluding my last special report on this school, I said:—"The Vizagapatam Normal School is, I think, doing good work, but on too small a scale. Larger Normal Classes, with a larger and more efficiently managed Practising School, I regard as its main wants."

75. *The Cannanore Normal School* was inspected by me in April 1869, for the official year 1868-69, and fully remarked on in my last Annual Report. It was my intention to inspect the school again this April for the year 1869-70, and I had written to the Head Master to this effect; but, as you thought it better that the inspection should be deferred, I have not now the materials on which to base any report on this school for the year under report. It will be noticed again further on in a comparative statement for all Normal Schools.

76. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—During the year D. Seshia, for many years Head Master of the Normal School, Trichinopoly, was selected to fill the Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College. To take his place at Trichinopoly Mr. Winfred, Assistant Master in the S. P. G. High School at the same station, was selected. The school was inspected just before Seshia's removal, when fourteen students gave lessons, with results shown in the following table:—

Teaching of Trichinopoly Students.

Number.	Number of Marks assigned to him for									
	Physical Strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black Board.	Use of Vernacular.	Total.
	15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
1	11	13	9	8	9	11	13	7	11	92
2	13	17	10	10	13	13	18	10	15	119
3	11	15	8	8	8	12	12	5	12	91
4	13	16	9	9	12	14	16	8	14	111
5	11	11	10	9	12	12	11	8	11	95
6	13	15	9	9	11	13	14	9	12	105
7	11	11	8	8	8	10	11	5	8	80
8	11	15	10	8	8	11	13	7	10	93
9	11	10	7	7	8	10	11	6	9	79
10	11	11	9	8	11	13	13	6	13	95
11	10	11	8	8	11	13	10	9	8	88
12	11	13	7	9	12	12	13	7	10	94
13	11	9	9	7	9	10	10	8	10	83
14	11	10	6	7	10	11	11	9	10	85

The teaching was of a high general character, ninety-four being the average of marks awarded.

77. Eight appointments were made from Trichinopoly during the year as follow :—

Name.	Where sent to.	In what Capacity.	Salary.			Grade passed for.
			RS.	A.	P.	
M. Rajalingum Pillai ...	Aided School, Patehool ...	Head Master ...	30	0	0	4th Grade.
M. Sankara Iyer...	Do. Condiam Pettah ...	Do. ...	20	0	0	5th do.
N. Soobramania Iyer ...	Do. Iyalore ...	Do. ...	20	0	0	4th do.
M. Coopoosawmi Pillai ...	Do. Malliam Pettah ...	Do. ...	20	0	0	5th do.
M. Samilanna Iyer.	Govt. Taluq School, Villapuram ...	School Assistant.	10	0	0	4th do.
K. Aramathu Iyengar ...	Govt. Taluq School, Virdachellum ...	Do. ...	10	0	0	5th do.
S. Gopala Iyengar	Do. Porto Novo.	Head Master ...	20	0	0	4th do.
V. Pattabirama Iyer	Do. Kalikurchi.	School Assistant.	10	0	0	5th do.

78. In August last six Trichinopoly students were examined for certificates of the fourth grade, with results shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name.	Vernacular Languages.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Results.
			100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	
728	R. Chellaperumal Pillai ...	Tamil.	40	51	32	41	62	26	28	280	Passed.
729	V. Rungasami Iyengar ...	Do.	30	54	22	26	20	28	38	218	Do.
730	M. Samanna Iyer ...	Do.	33	33	35	36	67	33	26	263	Do.
731	V. Sivaramiyer ...	Do.	38	47	38	36	43	24	13	239	Do.
732	M. Soobramania Iyer ...	Do.	38	43	29	37	22	28	33	230	Do.
733	N. Sundararajan ...	Do.	26	33	24	33	55	27	34	222	Do.

These results are creditable, and the passing of every candidate testifies as well to their attention and ability as to the even and satisfactory character of their teaching.

79. For the fifth grade four students were examined with equally satisfactory results, all obtaining good marks, and all passing as shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name.	Vernacular Languages.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Results.
			100	80	60	60	300	
734	S. Cothundarama Naidu ...	Tamil.	67	41	25	39	172	Passed.
735	V. Puttabirama Iyer	Do.	43	74	30	34	181	Do.
736	C. Ramachendra Row	Do.	45	57	28	35	165	Do.
737	V. Streeneevasa Row	Do.	52	58	31	35	171	Do.

80. *Criticism Lesson.*—I was present at two criticism lessons : one, when the Practising School was at work, and the only Master present was D. Seshia ; another, when the school had been dismissed, and all the Masters attended and made remarks at the close.

The lessons were conducted in the manner already described. I went amongst the students and found them making notes in a systematic way, with forms open before them to assist in placing the notes under the proper heads ; and Seshia made some very good remarks, while the students were offering their criticisms and in concluding the lesson.

The students' note-books were not satisfactory however. Many were very meagre, with wide intervals between two lessons, and the Master did not appear to have given sufficient attention to their examination.

81. The following are the numbers for the year :—

	Normal Students.	Practising School.
31st March 1869... ...	17	190
Do. 1870... ...	30	156

The Normal Classes having considerably increased, and the Practising School gone down by thirty-four. The former is, of course, the most important part of the institution ; and the Practising School is quite large enough for its purpose so long as it has 150 pupils, or even fewer.

82. When examined the classes of the Practising School passed rather unevenly.

In the 4th or highest were three or four boys who would have been better placed a class lower. Division A. of the 3rd class passed satisfactorily, except in Tamil Dictation, doing remarkably well in History and Geography. Division B. did badly in Tamil Dictation and Arithmetic, otherwise fairly.

Of the divisions of the 2nd class, A. passed well except in Tamil Dictation, B. fairly except in Tamil and Tamil dictation.

Division A. of the 1st class passed well, and Divisions B. and C. fairly in all subjects except Tamil and Tamil Dictation.

The weak point in the Practising School was the Tamil language.

83. *Normal School, Vellore.*—In the Normal School, Vellore, there were no changes of Masters during the year under review. The numbers are as follow :—

	Normal Students.	Practising School.
31st March 1869... ...	22	194
Do. 1870... ...	34	196

84. When this school was inspected, there were two Normal Classes, containing students reading for Certificates of the Fourth and Fifth Grades respectively. The following scholarships were held in August, viz. :—

16 1st class, at Rupees 5 each, costing $5 \times 16 = 80$ } Rs. 122 per mensem.
14 2nd „ „ „ 3 „ „ $3 \times 14 = 42$ }
5 Free scholarships.

This is a larger number than the average, and has since been reduced by students leaving for appointments. The following is the list of these for the year :—

No.	Name.	Where sent to.	In what Capacity.	Salary. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks, what Grade passed for.
1	M. Margiah ...	Bomangee, N. Arcot District ...	Head Master, Aided School ...	12	0	0	Passed 5th Grade
2	M. Subroyen ...	Ponneri ; Madras District ...	Assistant Master.	10	0	0	Do.
3	M. Rungasami Iyengar ..	Virdachellam, South Arcot District	Do.	12	0	0	Do.
4	V. Thamotharam Reddi ...	Old Cuddalore ...	Head Master ...	20	0	0	Passed 4th Grade.
5	A. Ayathoray Mudali	Saidapett, Madras District ...	Do.	14	0	0	Do. 5th do.
6	M. Gopaliengar ...	Bundelhavally, Salem District ..	Sole Master, Aided School ...	14	0	0	Do. 4th do.
7	B. Muniswami Mudali ...	Ponneri Taluq School ...	Ag. Head Master.	20	4	0	Do.
8	R. Thiruvangada Charry ...	Cautpaudy Aided School, N. Arcot. .	Sole Master ...	10	0	0	Passed 5th Grade.
9	B. Muniswami Mudali ...	Trinomalay Taluq School, S. Arcot...	Head Master (Ag.)	†10	0	0	Do.
10	C. Parthasarady Iyengar* ...	Arcot Taluq School.	Asst. Master (do.)	10	0	0	Do.
11	C. Venkitaramiah...	Mooghly Venkatagiry, N. Arcot ...	Private Tutor to Zemindar's son	15	0	0	Do.

85. The classes being taught with a view to preparation for the Certificate Examination, that examination is the proper test of the work. At the Certificate Examination of August last there were four candidates for the fourth grade, and fifteen for the fifth. The following table shows the marks obtained by each :—

Fourth Grade Results.

Number.	Name.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Results.
		100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	
566	V. Thamotheran ...	35	44	27	16	56	30	33	241	Passed.
563	B. Munisami Mudali ...	17	45	28	10	50	29	39	218	Failed.
564	M. Gopaliengar	24	30	23	17	77	28	29	223	Passed.
566	V. Thanikachellam... ...	17	47	20	19	38	32	35	208	Failed.

* This teacher has returned to school.

† Plus what remains over from fees. This one is still acting.

Fifth Grade Results.

Number.	Name.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
		100	80	60	60	300	
567	N. Arunachella Iyer	56	36	27	31	150	Passed.
568	T. Annasawmy Pillai ...	38	28	29	24	119	Do.
569	T. Runga Charri	47	27	34	35	143	Do.
570	V. Lutchmana Mudali ...	58	64	34	35	190	Do.
571	A. Rungiah Naidu	61	73	41	36	211	Do.
572	V. Munesawmy Mudali ...	51	72	30	29	182	Do.
573	C. Venkier	71	66	30	37	204	Do.
574	C. Parthasarady Iyengar ...	50	57	33	35	175	Do.
575	V. Veerasawmy Naidu ...	49	50	38	31	168	Do.
576	M. Rungasawmy Iyengar ...	52	44	37	34	167	Do.
577	A. Ayathoray Mudali ...	58	67	42	44	211	Do.
578	P. Ruthnavelu Mudali .	54	65	37	29	185	Do.
579	A. Jumbulinga Mudali ...	64	34	30	32	160	Do.
580	G. N. Ramachendra Iyer ...	67	77	33	25	202	Do.
381	R. Theruvengada Charri ...	56	34	24	28	142	Do.

86. Of the fourth grade candidates two stand low in English, the most difficult of the subjects of the examination. The Tamil results are very good for three of the four, and about fair for the other. The average of one-fourth the maximum gained in method is not so high as it ought to be for Normal Students constantly receiving instruction in the subject, though it is much better than that gained by the candidates as a body. The result in Geometry is low, and indicates a want of exactness in the teaching of the subject. For the failure in this subject of young men, of from seventeen to twenty-one years of age, there is not the same excuse that there is for the failure of a class of boys just beginning the subject. In this particular the fourth grade students contrast unfavourably with one-half of the highest class of the Practising School. In Arithmetic, on the other hand, the result for one student is excellent, for two others very good, and for the fourth very fair. Geography is, on the whole, fair. In History all stand very fairly.

87. For the fifth grade students the following are the general results :—

Subject.		Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Teaching-power.
Marks.	Maximum.	100	80	60	60	300	165
	Average gained..	52	53	33	32	171	103

A most creditable result, with every student passed, and showing more than half marks in every subject, and considerably more in Arithmetic.

88. The following detailed statement showing the marks awarded to nineteen students who gave lessons before me :—

Detailed Report on Students' Teaching-power.

Number.	For what Grade examined in August 1869.	Number of Marks Assigned for									
		Physical Strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and Illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black-board.	Ability in using the Vernacular Language when putting questions or giving explanations.	Total of Marks.
		15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
		Number of Marks gained.									
1	4th	12	15	8	9	12	18	15	12	14	115
2	4th	11	13	6	7	9	13	12	12	12	95
3	4th	11	15	10	7	10	13	13	10	12	101
4	4th	10	12	6	6	8	11	12	8	9	82
										Maximum.	165
5	5th	12	13	4	7	7	11	10	8	(All)	72
6	5th	12	12	7	8	9	11	10	10	(All)	89
7	5th	12	11	8	9	10	9	8	9	(All)	76
8	5th	13	14	10	10	12	10	11	11	(All)	91
9	5th	13	13	8	9	12	12	12	12	(All)	91
10	5th	11	12	8	9	11	10	9	9	(All)	79
11	5th	12	13	10	9	12	41	11	9	(All)	87
12	5th	12	12	6	8	9	10	8	6	(All)	71
13	5th	12	14	6	9	11	11	9	8	(All)	80
14	5th	13	15	9	10	13	12	11	9	(All)	92
15	5th	13	15	8	8	12	13	12	8	(All)	89
16	5th	12	14	5	8	11	12	11	8	(All)	81
17	5th	12	13	8	8	12	12	10	6	(All)	81
18	5th	12	12	10	8	11	12	12	8	(All)	85
19	5th	11	11	5	7	11	8	8	6	(All)	67

89. Of the four fourth grade candidates, three obtain good, and the other fair marks in teaching power.

The fifth grade candidates vary a good deal, but all except four may be considered to have shown very fair ability. The chief faults that I noted were, first, that the questioning on the reading lesson was too technical and limited to try questions on Grammar; second, that most of the fifth grade candidates were unnecessarily noisy. The latter fault there should be no difficulty in remedying; but for improvement in the style and matter of a teacher's questioning, a good fund of knowledge to draw on, and practice to acquire skill in drawing on it, are both required.

90. At the criticism lesson all the Masters of the school were present, and offered remarks after the students had finished theirs. The Master of the

Practising School also brought to notice some matters which he had observed in the Practising School during the preceding week.

This part of the work was well conducted.

91. The students' note-books, being a record of the chief remarks made after every criticism lesson, were written up in proper form and systematically. The Master's corrections and remarks in the same seemed likely to be useful.

92. At the inspection, the upper part of the Practising School certainly showed improvement, and seemed to me to have been carefully taught. The lower classes had suffered from being entrusted entirely to Normal Students. More supervision of the lower part of the school by the Master of the Practising School I think desirable. The Head Master of the Normal School is so fully employed in teaching the two classes of Normal Students, that he cannot devote any time to teaching in the Practising School. Three of its classes are, however, so arranged that they are under his eye.

93. The following two tables compare the outturn of work of the different Normal Schools for the year :—

No. 1.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 4th Class (and Matriculation) Candidates from the Various Normal Schools (excepting Madras).

Schools.	Number of Students examined.	Average of Marks gained.								Number of these passed for		Number passed the Matriculation Examination in December 1869.	Remarks.
		English Language.	Vernacular Language	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.		
Maximum.	...	100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570				
Vizagapatam Normal School ...	10	29	27	33	32	46	28	25	221	9	...	6	Passed also 3 F.A. men.
Nursapur Normal Class ...	2	25	33	34	32	23	27	27	199	1	...	2	From the Central School and not the Normal Class.
Vellore do.	4	28	41	25	16	55	29	34	223	2	...	...	These do not prepare students for the Matriculation
Trichinopoly do.	6	35	43	30	35	45	28	27	242	6	...	...	
Cannanore do.	10	Marks not with me.								7	2	4	Probably from the Practising School

No. 2.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 5th Class Candidates from the Various Normal Schools.

School.	Number of Students examined.	Average of Marks gained.					Number passed.
		Language.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	
Maximum.	...	100	80	60	60	300	
Vizagapatam Normal School ...	7	16	26	42	29	114	8
Nursapur do. ...	3	24	27	36	29	117	2
Vellore do ...	15	52	53	33	32	171	15
Trichinopoly do. ...	4	52	58	28	35	174	4
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul	2	55	89	28	31	154	2
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Institution, Palamcottah	18	54	52	34	39	178	17
Cannanore Normal School	4	Marks not with me.				...	4

94. The only Government Schools under me in Madras, besides the Government Normal School, are the Madrissa-i-Azeem and the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School, both exclusively for the education of Mussulman boys.

The Madrissa decreased in numbers during the year, there having been

	On the Rolls.
On the 31st March 1869	260
Do. 1870	217

The success of its highest class in the Matriculation Examination of December last was, however, greater than in any previous year; the numbers that have passed in each of the last six years being as follow:—

Years	No. passed.
1864	3
1865	4
1866	5
1867	2
1868	1
1869	6

95. The 5th class passed a bad examination at my inspection. I said of it in my Report:—"The general state of this class certainly reflects any thing but credit on its teacher, and I think that closer supervision on the part of the Head Master should have been exercised, for, though every Master is directly responsible for his own class, a Head Master is, in my view, also responsible and bound to examine every class sufficiently often in all its subjects to prevent a continuance of careless work.

This unsatisfactory state of the 5th class will, I am afraid, seriously affect the results shown by the Madrissa in the Matriculation Examination of

December next, as it must supply the majority of this year's Matriculation Class, while most, if not all, its pupils should have two years' teaching to reach the Matriculation standard. For the teaching of this year's 5th class I consider it imperative to make better provision.

The Master immediately answerable was removed from the Second to the Third Mastership, and he has since left; new Second and Third Masters have been appointed, but only the latter has as yet joined.

96. The 4th class was also generally deficient. Speaking in my Report of its examination in English, I said :—"The following, in conclusion, is an excellent illustration of the effect and value of cram. The following two verses that had been read were given to be paraphrased :—

> "E'en if we have riches, they cannot procure a happy and peaceable mind."
>
> "Rich people have trouble, as well as the poor, although of a different kind."
>
> "It signifies not what our stations have been, nor whether were little or great."
>
> "For happiness lies in the temper within, and not in the outward estate."

The following paraphrase of the second of the above is evidently *remembered*, and is comparatively immaculate, though written by a boy whose real acquaintance with English is shown by his own rendering of the first verse, the 'key' to which he appears to have lost :—"Although if we get wealth they cannot get those peoples who are quite conscious. Rich and poor were both suffer together although of a separate situation.

"It signifies not what our rank may be, whether we are mean or great, for happiness lies within the heart, and not outwardly."

97. The results in the other classes were more or less unsatisfactory, and the general conclusions I arrived at were stated in the Report I sent in, and from which I may here quote :—

"The boys of the Madrissa are not taught to speak out, and a great deal of their failure in English is to be put down to this fact. They speak in broken sentences, and in a tone of voice that is quite inaudible, and many of the Masters speak in the same tone; and, as far as I have seen, they do not require boys to correct errors, and, in fact, they cannot generally know whether a boy has spoken correctly or not.

"The quiet and orderly working of a school is very desirable; but a school cannot be conducted in silence.

98. "What I may term the 'inefficiency' of the boys struck me particularly in a division of the 3rd class, the pupils in which were as helpless as infants, and required to be put into the way of doing what was required. They were told several times, but did not seem to understand till the teacher went to individuals and did for them what boys ought to be taught to do themselves. The system followed seemed what may be called 'individual coaxing' as quite opposed to healthy class discipline; and I have no doubt that this sort of thing accounts for much of the failure in the different subjects. Not for all, however. I have for years been of opinion that in the general calibre of the Masters in

the Madrissa an advance was necessary. It is true that the results in the Matriculation Class in December 1869 show a considerable advance ; but, according to Mr. Joyes's own account, he brought this about by exceedingly great exertions, a statement that I quite believe from my own observation ; and this year, exertions, even greater if possible, will be required to make the Matriculation Class do any thing in December next.

"The Masters of the Madrissa render great assistance in securing pupils, and insuring the regularity of their attendance, and Mr. Joyes always speaks in very high terms of them. But, allowing to this its due value, and giving he Masters the credit they deserve for this assistance, the question as to their efficiency as teachers remains to be considered ; and on this point the results of the inspection under report certainly do not lead me to modify the opinions I have repeatedly expressed. The fact appears to be that some of the Masters have to do teaching above what their knowledge and teaching-power qualify them for. Willing and hardworking I believe them to be, but these are not *all* the necessary qualifications of a successful teacher, though they are very valuable ones.

99. "I do not leave out of the account that education is in a very backward state amongst the Mahomedans of Madras, nor the consideration that the Madrissa does not get any pupils from other schools ; but, to my mind, these very facts make it all the more necessary that all the Masters in it should be thoroughly efficient for the teaching entrusted to them.

100. Various changes have since been made : some Masters have been examined ; two have resigned ; and others appointed ; some now attend the Normal School criticism lessons. The school has not yet settled into working order under the new arrangements ; but there is at least a prospect of improvement. For the future no Master need be entrusted with the teaching of any class or subject that is above his capacity.

101. *The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore,* is a very small one, its pupils numbering only fifty-seven on the 31st March, thus showing a decrease of three during the year.

The standard reached is not high, but the instruction is pretty sound as far as it goes.

102. *Taluq Schools, Madras District.*—The numbers for these are as follow :—

	On the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Poonamallee	97	85
Trivellore	61	73
Stripermatur	50	37
Kunnatur	74	46
Ponneri	53	33

This falling off in the numbers, of four out of five schools, is an unsatisfactory feature, attributed by the Masters to the increase in the rate of school fee, to which it probably is partly due. Strangely enough the only place where there has been an increase is also the only place where there is strong rivalry, the Free Church Mission having made considerable efforts this year to improve their school at Trivellore, which will be further spoken of in its proper place.

103. *Poonamalle.*—The 4th class of this school I found uneven; the best and the worst boys in it being very far apart. The 3rd class passed a generally satisfactory, and the 2nd and 1st a good examination.

Greater regularity of attendance is a desideratum in this school, and an increase in the strength ought to be secured.

104. *Trivellore.*—The highest class in this school was a 3rd class, which ought to have done more, and to have done it better.

The 2nd and 1st classes were in a satisfactory condition.

The number of pupils, though larger than last year, is smaller than formerly, which the Head Master attributes to the fact that in the Free Church School in the town, the fees are considerably lower; but I suspect that a want of energy on the part of the Head Master has more to do with it.

105. *Stripermatur.*—For many years complaints have been made of the difficulty of obtaining fees from the pupils in this school, and this has become greater from the failure of rain in that locality, the large tank, on which much of the cultivation depends, being now quite dry.

The classes passed fairly when examined, and the chief desideratum is an increase in the numbers.

106. *Kunnatur.*—This school has a 4th class, which passed as follows at the inspection :—

Below fair in English, the class being deficient in parsing, the construction of sentences, and paraphrasing. The meanings of words and translation were pretty satisfactory.

English dictation very good.

Tamil rather above fair, and Tamil dictation very good.

In Arithmetic the class varied very much, four boys having done well, while four failed, and the remaining one was very moderate.

In Algebra two did excellently, one fairly, and three very moderately, while three failed.

In Geography the result was very middling, and it fell rather below fair in History.

The 3rd class passed satisfactorily on the whole, the chief deficiency being in the reading of English.

The 2nd class was rather deficient in *vivâ voce* answering in English, and did only moderately in Geography.

In Tamil, Arithmetic, and Geography the results were satisfactory.

The 1st class consisted of two divisions. The upper did middling in Tamil, and very well in Tamil Dictation and Arithmetic.

The numbers in the Kunnatur School have gone down considerably, as I fully expected they would on the removal of Venkataramiah. The falling off was not, however, till sometime after he had gone, and, in reply to an inquiry as to the cause, the Deputy Inspector of Schools writes that—"the improvement of the Chembrambaukum Tank, in connexion with the great water-project, attracted several contractors to the place, and this circumstance temporarily increased the number in the school. The work has been stopped, and the school naturally suffered in attendance."

107. *Ponneri.*—This is the smallest Taluq School in the district. It has not been fortunately circumstanced during the past year. A new Assistant Master sent could, for sometime, find no residence, and he did so at last only by the help of the Sub-Magistrate.

And the Head Master is apparently unpopular, at least among the boys, as I received a complaint against him just at the time of inspection. On inquiry I thought that he had, perhaps, been overbearing in manner, and spoken contemptuously to the boys; and I spoke to him accordingly.

Some of the parents were present at the inspection, but these made no complaint. One parent asked for the introduction of Telugu. But in so small a school two Vernacular languages cannot be taught; and, considering the smallness of the place and the school, I think it will be a matter for consideration, early next year, whether the school might not, with advantage, be transferred to some larger place, such as Cauveripauk.

The 3rd class was examined *vivâ voce* and on slates except in Arithmetic, in which subject a paper was given. The results are fair throughout, except in Arithmetic, in which two boys failed, and one did poorly, while two did very fairly, and one fairly.

The class was deficient in English Grammar, and I found that the boys had learnt a paraphrase of the Poetry, that had been read, otherwise there was no want of intelligence.

The 2nd class passed satisfactorily, except in Geography, in which the result is but middling, a deficiency to some extent compensated for by the result in History, which is very good.

The 1st class passed tolerably, except in Geography, in which half of the class failed.

108. *South Arcot District.*—The most important Government School in South Arcot is the Zillah School at Cuddalore, which, in point of numbers, remained nearly stationary during the year, the figures being as follow :—

	On the Rolls.	In the Matriculation Class.
On the 31st March 1869	222	9
Do. 1870	218	10

Mr. Perrett continues to hold the post of Head Master, nor has there been any change in the Assistant Masters, who are eight in number.

The school was fully examined in December ; the Matriculation Class in the University Matriculation Examination, and all others by myself and the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The Matriculation Class contained eight students in December, of whom three passed the examination, one being placed in the 1st class, one thirty-eighth in the 2nd, and the other 168th in the same. I am rather disappointed that no greater success was achieved. In December 1868 three students from this school passed, but *then* no greater results could be looked for, as I regarded 1869 as the first year in which the new Master had a fair chance. I trust that the present year's work with the Matriculation Class will produce more.

109. The 5th class gained averages of marks as shown in the following extract from the tabular statement of Results :—

Subject.		English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum..	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	550
	Average gained...	49	18	43	17	40	23	25	20	23	257

The examination in English was partly *vivâ voce*, and partly on paper ; that in Algebra, Euclid, and Arithmetic entirely by means of printed papers ; and that in History and Geography on slates. (Tamil will be spoken of further on).

In Geometry the average reaches one-third of the maximum, and slightly exceeds that proportion in Arithmetic; which, for paper work I usually regard as fair. Algebra was done creditably, and English fairly. Dictation is excellent; but both History and Geography fall below fair.

110. On the remaining classes I remark generally. The two divisions of the 4th class were subjected to precisely the same test. Division A. passed fairly in English, Algebra, Geometry, and Arithmetic, and well in History and Geography.

Division B. fell low in English, and did badly in Geometry, and stood, on the whole, considerably lower than Division A.

111. Both divisions of the 3rd class did but moderately in English, but well in History and Geography, especially Division B. In a paper in Arithmetic division A. gained the average of twenty-six marks out of seventy, thus doing fairly, while B. gained only nineteen marks in the same paper.

112. Division A. of the 2nd class passed a good examination, but Division B. only a fair one ; and in Geography it did badly.

The 1st class passed satisfactorily.

113. The Deputy Inspector does not report favourably of the instruction in Tamil. I quote from his report :—

" In the 5th class the greatest defects noticed were in Poetry, in Spelling, Parsing, and Analyzing in Prose in the " subject matter" of the portion studied, Paraphrase and Translation.

" When remarking on the results of this class last year, I said 'very serious defects were observable in Grammar.' The same remark I am sorry to have to repeat even this year :—

" In the 4th class I noticed a good deal of 'rote-work,' which, I am inclined to believe, was mostly the cause of the failure of many boys. The paraphrases often betrayed a total ignorance of the text. Some boys lost

their full marks in this subject on account of the omission of one or two of the important words, which they would not have omitted, had they really understood what they had read. In the Third Book of Lessons, the prose-book studied, very few boys attempted to answer a question bearing on the 'subject matter' of the portion learnt; and most of them failed rather sadly. In translation, on the other hand, almost all the boys attempted, but the result was quite a failure. Paraphrase in the same subject (*i.e.*, prose) faired not much better, their idea of 'paraphrasing' being no more than substituting one word for another. There was another serious defect observed in the papers of many of the boys, viz., a sort of indifference in answering, which was clearly perceptible from the many orthographical and grammatical blunders committed. This, I think, must be checked at once, before it becomes a habit of the boys.

"*3rd B. and 3rd A. Classes.*—These two classes were examined together, and the averages of marks obtained by the boys are shown in the subjoined table:—

III. B.		III. A.	
Tamil 100.	Dictation 20	Tamil 100.	Dictation 20.
35	15	33	15

"Last year the marks obtained by these classes were 45 and 53 in Tamil, and 18 and 19 in Dictation. This speaks very unfavourably of the progress (if so it can be called) made by these classes this year.

"Here the points in which the boys failed mostly were—

(1.) Clear explanation of 'single words.'

(2.) Giving in few words the meaning of the verses studied in poetry.

(3.) Transversing and transposition of sentences in prose.

"The divisions of the 2nd class also show a decided falling off in all the subjects except the History of the B. Division.

"The defects noticed here were the same as those of the higher classes.

1st B. Class, like the 5th, stands stationary.

"On the whole, what appeared to me as greatly wanting in the Vernacular instruction was *intelligent teaching*, teaching with a view that the boys may understand what is taught and apply the same in practice."

About two-thirds of the Vernacular instruction in the school is entrusted to a Munshi, who has been many years in the school, and it is doubtful whether much improvement can be looked for until some change is made. Mr. Perrett was last year made aware of the defects; and from a conversation with him at the time of the inspection, I found he had spoken to the Munshi, and endeavoured to secure improvement; with but little success it would appear from the Deputy Inspector's Report.

114. *Taluq Schools, South Arcot.*—The Taluq Schools in South Arcot remained the same in number, though the locality of one was changed, the school at Kurinjipadi having been closed, and a new one opened in its

stead at Kalikurchi. Including these two the numbers for the year are as follow :—

Name of School.	On the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Villapuram	77	93
Trickalore	80	94
Virdachellum	84	91
Tindevanum	71	73
Porto Novo	29	42
Pannirooty	41	50
Trinomallee	38	37
Old Town, Cuddalore	51	34
Kalikurchi	...	100
Kurinjipadi	15	...
Total ..	486	614

The total increase in the number of pupils has thus been considerable, thought he Trinomallee School remained stationary, and that at Old Town, Cuddalore, went down. I will remark briefly on each school :—

115. *Villapuram.*—The removal early in the year of the late Head Master, T. Kistnasawmy Naidu, to the Trichinopoly Normal School, has been more than counterbalanced by the appointment of Kistnier from the Madras Normal School, under whose management the numbers increased to an extent that rendered necessary the appointment of an additional Assistant Master in October last. The school has been working well throughout the year.

116. *Trickalore.*—This school suffered a loss by the promotion of Gopalsawmy, who had managed it well for some years. His place was supplied by the transfer of Narrainsawmy Iyengar from Porto Novo, who has succeeded in raising the numbers from seventy-five to ninety-four, and the appointment of an additional Assistant Master has now become necessary.

The progress of this school has been generally satisfactory.

The great want at this station is a suitable building; the present one, the old Court-house, is very small and inconvenient. In fact, it is not capable of accommodating more than sixty boys, while a hundred are crammed into it. The evil effects of this arrangement are great, and ought to be remedied by the erection of a building, for which subscriptions have been collected and deposited in the Treasury. But till funds become available I am afraid no beginning can be made.

117. *Virdachellum.*—Towards the close of the year, the late Second Master resigned his connexion with the school, and his place was filled up by the appointment of a Vellore Normal Student, who seems inferior to his predecessor. An additional School Assistant has been appointed during the year, and added to the strength of the staff.

The progress of the school during the year has been satisfactory. Last year the highest class was a 3rd, but at the beginning of the year under report, a 4th class was formed, which has been making fair progress.

118. *Tindevanum.*—In point of numbers the Tindevanum School has remained stationary, but has advanced in standard, the present highest class being a 4th, against a 3rd at the close of 1869.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools says :—

"Looking to the fact of the numbers in the school being stationary, I must only conclude that the place is not capable of sending more. No better reason can be assigned for this state of things. For the Masters themselves are a set of steady and hardworking men, very popular with the boys and the people. The Local Committee, called the 'Friend of Education,' has been doing its work, but not, I believe, with its wonted energy. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact of the leading member of the Committee, a Graduate of the Madras University, having been absent from the place during a considerable part of the year."

The new 4th class has not made any great progress. The other classes passed pretty well.

The Assistant Masters of this school being deficient in English, the Head Master is obliged to take the 3rd and 2nd classes in that language, which is a disadvantage to the 4th class. It will possibly be necessary to remove one of the Assistants to another school, to make room here for one who possesses the knowledge now wanting.

119. *Porto Novo.*—This school began the year with three teachers, subsequently the School Assistant resigned, and it was not thought necessary to make any provision for the vacant place, as the strength of the school was small. The school, with its four classes, was thus left to be managed by two teachers, which was of course a disadvantage, but one that could not be avoided, the funds of the school proving insufficient for the maintenance of a School Assistant. As already noted, the late Head Master was transferred to the Trickalore School, and a Trichinopoly Normal Student succeeded him, who, though young and pretty active, has ever since his appointment been complaining of ill-health.

The school has been working pretty satisfactorily, and the results of a recent examination were moderate.

120. *Pannirooty.*—The numbers in this school rose from forty-one to fifty during the year, and there is a prospect of their rising still higher, as the numerous Vernacular Schools that have been either opened or brought under inspection in the neighbourhood should furnish a supply of pupils. The school should, indeed, have a larger number of pupils from the place itself; but the people seem to set small value on education. The Deputy Inspector says :—"One great disadvantage here is, as I have often remarked, the nature of the population of the place, which belongs to that portion of the mercantile class, who place the least value on education, especially when it is founded on English principles. In fact, they hate everything savouring of English, so much that they would not even listen to what we may have to say on the subject. This prejudice is, however, beginning to lose ground, and we may hope that there will be a day (not far distant) when this school may number on its rolls not less than 100 pupils.

"In connexion with this school, I may here remark, that the present Sub-Magistrate of the station is an educated man, and a great lover of education

himself. From him, therefore, Pannirooty may expect to derive some advantages during the current year. In fact, the Educational Department is already indebted to him for the many praiseworthy efforts he has been making in the matter of getting up Village Schools."

This school, like that at Trickalore, is greatly in want of a good building. The classes are small, but in a pretty satisfactory state.

121. *Trinomallee.*—This school began the year with thirty-eight boys on the rolls, and ended it with thirty-seven. The Head Master was suffering from ill-health throughout the year, and consequently unable to work as actively as he ought to have done. Towards its close he obtained sick leave, and a Normal Student from Vellore is now acting. The Deputy Inspector says :—

"When I visited this school in December last, I found it working tolerably well, notwithstanding all the untoward circumstances under which it had been labouring."

122. *Old Town, Cuddalore.*—This is the least satisfactory Taluq School in the district. It was for some time under a Master who proved himself unequal to the task of keeping together a school in such a place as Old Town, Cuddalore, with many other rival schools around it. He was, therefore, removed; but his successor, though a better teacher, has not proved more efficient as a Head Master.

The Second Master is also unfit for his post, and I purpose addressing you separately with a view to the removal of both. At present the school is in a very poor condition.

123. *Kalikurchi.*—The Kalikurchi School was opened on the 1st December last, in place of the one closed at Kurinjipadi, a small place where the school had long been languishing. The transfer of the school to Kalikurchi evidently met a want, the number of pupils on the rolls being 100, which is larger than in any other Taluq Schools of the district. It may not maintain this strength possibly. Speaking of it, the Deputy Inspector of School says :—

"The cause of this high strength may be, first, that there has been no school here for a number of years; secondly, that the thing is altogether new to the place. Notwithstanding all these, I am firmly of opinion that the school will never go below sixty, provided the Masters continue to do their duty faithfully.

"Seeing that the school has been in existence only for a short time, its progress in a scholastic way cannot be much. Its standard is a 3rd class, which consists of thirteen boys. Judging, however, from the present state of things, we may fairly hope that this school will take a prominent place in the next year's Report."

124. *Rate Schools under the Madras Education Act.*—No new Rate Schools have been opened during the year, but the two in the Madras District and the six in the South Arcot have been continued.

125. *Saidapett Rate Schools.*—There are a Main and a Branch School. The Main School has now fairly reached the standard of a Zillah School, having a large Matriculation Class; seven students from which were successful in the University Examinations of December last, two of them being well placed in the 1st class. Comparatively this is a satisfactory result, as no Gov-

ernment Zillah School passed a larger number; but it is a small number when compared with the total number forming the class, which amounted to as many as thirty-five before the school closed for the Summer vacation in May 1869, but some of these probably dropped off before December.

When inspected early in the official year, the school was in good, general working order. An inspection is now due, and will be held on the re-assembling of the schools, when a full report will be submitted.

126. The Rate Schools in South Arcot have all gone down in numbers, which the Deputy Inspector for the District thus accounts for :—

" As far as I know, the rates are now paid in very slowly, and the collectors of the cess do not themselves seem to be very active in the matter. Now, that more than three years have elapsed since these schools were started, the rate-payers as well as the Commissioners expect to have them closed within a year and half or so; thus the one is anxiously waiting the moment when he will be relieved of the onerous duty of exacting money from his own unwilling neighbours, and the other as anxiously waits for the hour when he will no more see the Bill Collectors at his gate. The consequence is that in most of the schools, a considerable part of the cess remains uncollected, and the Managers in one or two places simply collect just what is necessary to pay the Masters."

This certainly does not indicate a very satisfactory state of things, and shows that the Bill now before the Legislative Council is of a kind much better suited than Act VI. of 1863 to meet the requirements of rural districts.

127. I notice each school briefly :—

The Bowanagherry Rate School, with its fifty-four boys, continued to work well, and made satisfactory progress. Boys from the highest class of this school have obtained admission into such high classes as the 3rd of the Zillah School, Cuddalore, and an equally high class of the Chedambarum Patcheappah's School.

The management of this school has continued good, and there is not much of the cess in arrears—an exception to the general rule. There is here unanimity among the Commissioners, and the scholastic part of the work has been superintended by one Devanaga Iyengar, the Sub-Magistrate's Clerk, who takes interest in the school.

128. The Manargudy School suffered a good deal during the year, owing to the irregularities of the Masters and the frequent quarrels among them. This state of things was remedied at last by the removal of one Master, whose services were, in fact, not required, the strength of the school being only thirty-three.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools writes that :—" There is a good part of the cess of last year still uncollected, and the Commissioners seem to be very indifferent about it. However, during my recent visit, I stirred them a little, and I believe they are now doing something."

129. The strength of the Kumaratchi School continues low, there being only sixteen pupils at the close of the year. The progress, however, appears to be pretty decent, the standard being nearly that of the 3rd class of a Taluq School.

Seshia writes :—" The management of the school does not appear to be good. As in Manargudi, there is a good deal of the cess in arrears. The Commissioners seem to work by fits and starts: sometimes the Master is not paid for months together, and then they pay him in one large sum at the end. Sometimes they do not collect the cess at all; at other times they collect the cess but never pay the Master, their excuse being, of course, want of time and pressing-work of their own.

" There is still here the same want of unanimity among the Commissioners, which has all along been the bane of success of this as well as some other schools."

130. The Streemushnam School contained twenty-two pupils. " The number would have been considerably higher; but for the ill-will of some of the inhabitants towards the school, the result of a sort of personal spite between them and the present Commissioners of the school. There have been some petitions against the school to the Sub-Collector, but how they have been disposed of I have not as yet been informed. Some new villages were added to the school, but I do not think that the Commissioners have, in any way, benefited themselves by it.

The progress of the school is what it could be expected to be. The standard is that of the 2nd class of a Government Taluq School. The Master, as far as I know, is a painstaking man.

As regards the collection of the cess, this school is as bad as the others."

131. *Tillavandargam.*—" This is a school, the Commissioners of which never pay any attention to the rules regarding the collection of the cess. They somehow or other manage to collect as much as to pay the Master and keep up the semblance of a school, the strength of which is eighteen, divided into three classes, a state of things which I could not rectify, inasmuch as I thought that any interference would injure the stability of the institution."

132. *Paroor.*—" The school at this station is no exception to the others as regards management, collection of the cess, and the regular payment of the Masters. There is here as much irregularity in these respects as elsewhere. But the attendance and progress of the school have been pretty satisfactory, the Master being a sort of quiet and patient workman."

133. Before proceeding to the Grant-in-aid Schools, I may notice briefly two other schools in the division supported entirely by Government, viz., the Yenadi School in the Island of Striharicotta, and the school for Pensioners' children at Tripassore.

134. *The Striharicotta School* is for the instruction of the children of the tribe inhabiting that jungly island. The parents gain a subsistence by collecting various productions of the jungle, such as gum, cheyroot, &c., and delivering them to Government, receiving grain and other necessaries in payment. They do little or nothing in the way of cultivation, or any sort of manufacture, being, in fact, ramblers in the jungle. The school was established with a view to enabling the children to rise above this level. Of course, education would possess no value in the eyes of such a tribe; and to induce the children to attend the school, a certain portion of paddy is given every evening to every child present during the day. Even with this inducement

the attendance is irregular, children often being miles away in the jungle. At first there was no industrial instruction, and it was not easy to see *what* instruction could be given.

About four years ago, however, basket-making was introduced, that being practicable, as the jungle furnishes a supply of rattan and date, the material required. The boys cut the rattan themselves, under the direction of one or two of the oldest, and one who acts as a sort of monitor and brings it to the school, where it is prepared and worked up under the direction of a basket-maker employed to teach the boys basket-making.

During the year there were made of

Date-baskets	62
Rattan do.	583

The baskets are sold by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the proceeds spent in purchasing articles, which are given to the boys in proportion to the work done by each, of which an account is kept.

Near the close of the year under report, there were given to the boys various articles, amounting in value to Rupees 66-0-6, and money to the amount of Rupees 18-0-9. The articles were rough cloths for the body, ditto for the head, jackets, shoes (useful in walking over the sand), rice, and raggy.

The boys do not improve much in their work, nor have I learnt that any, who have left the school, take to basket-making as a means of earning a livelihood. Their free, wandering, open-air life, notwithstanding its hardships and privations, possesses attraction for them that steady occupation is wanting in, and they will not easily be induced to settle down to any. Such a change of habits can only be induced gradually.

Of book-learning not much is attempted in the school. The boys of the highest class can read Telugu (many words of which are found in the Yenadi dialect) and understand it; the lower class read an easier book; and the lowest learn the letters.

Two boys professed Compound Rules, but neither worked correctly any example I gave them. Simple Addition and Subtraction they and others could do. Some of the next class could also work Addition and Subtraction.

I think that something more might be done both in book-work and basket-making, if the Master and the basket-maker were so minded; but it is a difficult matter to punish them for carelessness, the station being so disagreeable a one, that no man cares about living there who can get on any where else. An endeavour will be made to get more done during this year.

135. *The Tripassore Pensioners' School* is maintained at a monthly cost of Rupees 47, and has usually something less than forty pupils, boys and girls, the great majority very young.

I examined the school last in January, when it contained four small classes. The highest read and answered pretty well; worked examples in the Compound Rules; answered creditably in Scripture and Geography, and wrote satisfactorily.

The next class was less advanced, but satisfactory as far as they had gone, except in the meaning of what was read, in which they were deficient.

The lowest class but one read words and answered easy questions.

Of six out of seven present in the lowest class one only knew the letters.

The school is elementary, but meets a want; and I think does much good under a steady man, who sets a good example, where it is not superfluous.

136. *Grant-in-aid Schools.*—The Free Church Mission Boys' Schools stand as follows in point of numbers :—

Name of School.	No. on the Rolls on the 31st March		Remarks.
	1869.	1870.	
The Central Institution. College Department	51	70	There are three Elementary Results' Schools of this Mission not here noticed.
The Central Institution. School do.	727	777	
Black Town Branch	177	142	
Chingleput do.	104	145	
Conjeveeram do.	232	116	
Trivellore do.	102	96	

137. *Free Church Central Institution.*—An increase of forty per cent. in the number of students in the College Department is a very satisfactory feature.

The following is a statement showing the numbers of the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Classes in December 1869 and on the 31st March 1870 :—

Class.	In December 1869.	On the 31st March 1870.	Remarks.
Senior B.A. Class	9	...	
Junior B.A. Class	...	16	Studying for the B.A. Examination of 1872.
Senior F.A. Class	36	24	Studying for the F.A. Examination of December 1870.
Junior F.A Class	...	30	Do. 1871.
Matriculation Class, I. Division	27	47	Equal—Studying for the Matn. Exn. of December 1870.
Do. II. do.	25	46	

From the list of University Degrees gained in February, it appears that three of those successful were from the Free Church Institution, one being 19th in the 2nd class, the others 2nd and 13th in the 3rd.

The following are the numbers, according to my analysis of the published lists, for the Central Institution for the December Examinations :—

Passed the F.A. Examination 15

Passed the Matriculation Examination ... 25

which, though not reaching the proportion that, in my judgment, ought to pass from well organized classes, will bear favourable comparison with the results for most other schools. In the Matriculation Examination the Institution far outstrips any other Aided School, the one next to it being the S. P. G. High School at Tanjore, which passed sixteen candidates. In the F.A. Examination three aided institutions rank near together—

The Trevandrum High School passing ... 16

The Free Church Central Institution passing .. 15

The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore „ ... 13

138. The School Department of the Central Institution is organized and classified as follows :—

	Total at the end of March.	
Upper School.		
Matriculation Class, Division B.	47	
Do. do. A.	46	
5th Class	49	
4th do.	48	
3rd do., Division B.	44	
2nd do. do. A.	41	
2nd do.	41	
1st do.	44	
		— 360
Lower School.		
4th Class, Division B.	44	
4th do. do. A.	46	
3rd do. do. B.	45	
3rd do. do. A.	46	
2nd do. do. B.	48	
2nd do. do. A.	52	
1st do. do. B.	33	
1st do. do. A.	33	
		— 347
Mahomedan Department.		
3rd Class	22	
2nd do.	21	
1st do., Division B.	15	
1st do. do. A.	18	
		— 76

This gives a grand total of 783, which exceeds the total entered in paragraph 136 by six, a number that may have left between the 30th March, the date of the papers now before me, and the 31st, the date to which the Quarterly Returns used in paragraph 136 refer. The discrepancy is a very slight one.

139. Besides three Christian Teachers, costing the Mission Rupees 129 per mensem, there are employed in the teaching and management—

	Costing					
	The Mission.			Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Three Scotch Masters	375	0	0	375	0	0
Eighteen Certificated Hindu Teachers* ...	362	0	0	347	0	0
Eleven uncertificated Teachers ...	173	0	0	40	0	0
There are also the following charges :—						
Servants	52	4	0	52	4	0
Contingencies	21	10	0	20	0	0
Total ...	983	14	0	834	4	0

* One of these is a Mussulman and one an East Indian.

Government thus pays half the cost of the European Masters, and only Rupees 15 less than half the cost of the eighteen certificated teachers. The contribution here would have been equal, but that the Mission pays a salary of Rupees 35 per mensem to a fifth grade teacher, who is eligible only for a grant of Rupees 10 under the rules. Towards the total cost of the unpassed teachers, Government contributes something less one-fifth.

140. The University Examinations test the results of the higher teaching of the institution, and my examination is confined to classes below the Matriculation. The results of this I will indicate briefly :—

Upper School.

Division A. of the 5th class sent in fair papers in both Algebra and Euclid.

The 4th class did a creditable paper in arithmetic.

The classes below these were examined *vivâ voce* and on slates.

Division A. of the 3rd class answered in History fairly, with the exception of questions requiring dates, in which many boys failed. The class wrote dictation well with three exceptions.

The 2nd class passed a fair examination in English. Dictation, eight wrote excellently, about one-half the class, and the remainder badly.

The 1st class did very fairly in Geography.

Lower School.

141. Division B. of the 4th (highest) class of the Lower School read satisfactorily, and passed generally in English very fairly, the main deficiency being inability to give the Vernacular meanings of words. Dictation was written moderately well.

Division A. of the 3rd class answered but moderately in Geography, about one-third of the class failing entirely. The class wrote dictation badly.

Division B. of the 2nd class read satisfactorily, but the boys were deficient in *vivâ voce* answering, and in writing on their slates the meanings of words in English. Vernacular meanings they gave fairly.

Division A. of the 1st class worked examples in simple addition very well.

In the Mahomedan Department, the highest class passed very moderately in English, and the next fairly in Arithmetic. The next class read easy lessons and answered fairly, and the lowest contained beginners.

142. The Deputy Inspector of Schools did not report favourably of the manner in which the Vernacular classes acquitted themselves in his examinations; and it may be stated, in a general way, that instruction in the Vernacular languages seldom is efficient.

143. The Free Church Central is the most important aided institution in the Presidency, in point both of numbers and the standard of the instruction imparted in it, and is well entitled to the liberal support it receives from Government.

144. The Black Town Branch School of the same Mission went down in numbers during the year.

The highest class in it reads some of the Matriculation subjects, but can hardly be regarded as a Matriculation Class; I, therefore, examined it as well

as the other classes. The boys sent in a poor paper in Geometry, but nearly reached fair in Arithmetic, gaining the average of twenty-three marks out of the maximum of seventy.

The next class, the 6th, passed badly in English and dictation. I gave the same class a paper in Arithmetic, in which it may be said to have failed, gaining the average of only nine marks out of the maximum of seventy.

The 5th class failed almost entirely in Geography, only six boys out of twenty-five present having answered a question in the subject. Dictation, the class wrote very badly.

The lower classes also passed badly, and, on the whole, the school seemed far from efficient.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools ranks no class above "middling" in the Vernaculars, and he points out that in the 3rd or highest Telugu Class the only books read were (1) Venkyah's Grammar, and (2) Vibacktichandrica, which is another work on Grammar giving the declensions of nouns and conjugations of verbs.

According to a return furnished to me, the expenditure on the school (including the Girls' Branch) is—

By the Mission	Rs.	387	10	8
By the Government ...	,,	110	5	4

The small proportion of the Government to the whole expenditure arises from the fact that the majority of the teachers are unpassed, in which class is included the Head Master on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem, towards which Government contributes nothing.

145. *Free Church Branch School, Chingleput*—This school increased in number during the year from 104 to 145, which is due partly, however, to the abolition of a small school maintained by the Mission, for some years, at a place named Cavitandalum, above four miles from Chingleput, and the transfer of the classes and two of the teachers to Chingleput.

The school is under the general direction of the Rev. Mr. Metzger, the Missionary of the Society at the station. He, however, takes no part in the instruction. The Head Master is a Matriculated man on a salary of Rupees 40. The total monthly expenditure on the school (excluding the girls') is returned to me as—

By the Mission ...	Rs.	112	13	4
By the Government ...	,,	46	2	8

The highest class is about two below the Matriculation standard. It was examined in English and Arithmetic. In the latter subject rather an easy paper was given, which only four of the class (out of eighteen) did fairly in, while ten nearly failed. In a *vivâ voce* examination in English the result was much better.

The remaining classes stood rather below fair in the examination. It is, however, proper to mention that they were examined only some ten weeks after promotions had been made, and the newly organized classes started for the half-year.

146. The Mission has lately taken steps to raise its Branch Schools at

Conjeveeram and Trivellore. The numbers in the former fell off by exactly one-half during the year, from 232 at the beginning to 116 at the close; the strengthening of the staff of teachers had, therefore, become a necessity to enable the school to compete successfully with Patcheappah's Branch School at the same station, a school that has considerably raised its standard within the last two years.

147. *The Conjeveeram School* (including the Girls') is supported at a monthly cost of Rupees 266-10-0, to which the Mission contributes Rupees 132-0-8 and Government Rupees 94-9-4, and the Mission further pays a "Christian Agent" engaged in the school Rupees 40 per mensem.

The Trivellore School (inclusive of the Girls') costs less, viz.:—

From the Mission ...	Rs. 124	6 4
Do. Government ...	" 56	11 8

The smallness of the proportion of the Government aid to the total cost is due mainly to the fact that the Head Master has been appointed since the issue of grants was put a stop to; his whole salary, Rupees 45, has, therefro, to be borne by the Mission.

The highest class in each school reads part of the Matriculation subjects, and may be termed a Preparatory Matriculation Class.

At a recent inspection both schools gave signs of improvement, and I should expect a considerable advance in them under the improved arrangements.

148. *The Doveton College*, the only aided institution in the division besides the Free Church Central Institution, that has a College Department, may next be noticed.

The following are the numbers for it:—

Department.	On the Rolls on the 31st March		Remarks.
	1869.	1870.	
College	5	15	* The decrease is due partly to promotions into the High School.
High School...	93	90	
Primary School	117	96*	

Great efforts were made during the year to add to the number of students under instruction in the College Department, resulting in raising the total to fifteen, against five the year preceding, which may be regarded as a successful beginning. A nominal list supplied to me on the 29th March contains only fourteen names; I suppose, therefore, that one student joined between that date and the 31st. These fourteen are thus classified:—

Three	reading for the	B.A.	Examination	of February 1872.
Eight	do.	F.A.	do.	of December 1871.
Three	do.	F.A.	do.	of December 1870.

149. The following Statement gives particulars regarding the Masters employed, and the grants drawn:—

Name.	Position.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary from the Committee.			Salary from the Government.			Remarks.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Mr. George Thom, M.A.	Principal ...	Master of Arts, 1863	250	0	0	250	0	0	
Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A.	Head Master	Do. 1858	175	0	0	175	0	0	
Mr. A. B. Thomson ...	First do...	First in Arts 1865	125	0	0	75	0	0	
Mr. J. R. Nailer ...	Second do...	None ...	*155	0	0	80	0	0	*Rs. 25 of this sum is paid as Superintendent of Vernaculars.
Mr. H. R. French ...	Third do...	First in Arts 1865	50	0	0	50	0	0	
Mr. J. Van Teylingen .	Head do., Primary School ...	Do. 1864	75	0	0	75	0	0	
Mr. E. G. Johnson ...	Second do...	Do. 1867	35	0	0	25	0	0	
Mr. J. J Flynn ...	Third do..	Do. 1868	27	8	0	22	8	0	
Mr. J. Upshon ...	Fourth do ..	Do. 1868	27	8	0	22	8	0	
	Other Grants.								
For Servants	...	...	11	4	0	11	4	0	
		Total ..	931	4	0	736	4	0	
Prize Books	...	...	100	0	0	†100	0	0	† For 1868 drawn in August 1869.

150. The classification of the High and Primary School was as follows at the close of the year :—

High School.	On the Rolls.
4th or Matriculation Class	18
3rd Class	24
2nd do.	30
1st do.	19
	— 91
Primary School.	
4th Class	24
3rd do.	31
2nd do.	23
1st do.	15
	— 93

These figures differ slightly from those in the Quarterly Return, being taken from papers supplied to me some days before. I was informed that boys were admitted throughout the school every month, and this may account for the difference.

151. The result of last year's teaching in the F.A. and Matriculation Classes is represented by one student passed the F.A. Examination of December last, and seven the Matriculation Examination. The teaching staff is now strong, and with the numbers to work on as shown above may be expected to show an increased outturn of work for the current year.

With the exception of the Matriculation Class, the schools were examined at the end of March, and a full report will be submitted soon after the completion of this General Report. I may state, generally, that while the Primary seemed in good order and passed a fair examination, the order in two of the three classes of the High School was a disgrace to the Masters; and that the marks obtained are low on the whole. The probable causes of this will be gone into in the report just spoken of.

152. The Roman Catholic Mission Boys' Schools under the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly are five in number, as follow :—

Name.	On the Rolls on the	
	31st March 1869.	31st March 1870.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary...	210	268
St. Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry	117	122
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapuram	180	154
Roman Catholic School, Triplicane	77	97
Do. Palaveram	...	68

153. The first-named of the above, besides being the largest, is by far the most advanced; in fact, three of the others are Elementary Schools, while it has a Matriculation Class, the following being its classification when inspected in December :—

	On the Rolls.	
7th or Matriculation Class	4	
6th or Preparatory do.	14	
5th Class	14	
4th do.	15	
3rd do., Division A.	27	
Do. do. B.	34	
Do. do. C.	30	
2nd Class	33	
1st do.	34	
	—	205

154. The following is a list of the teachers with their salaries and grants :—

Name.	What, if any, Examination passed.	Salary from the Mission.			Salary from the Government.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Reverend C. R. Mitchell ...	None	65	0	0	10	0	0
Do. E. M. Angelo... ...	Do.	65	0	0	10	0	0
Mr. E. H. Elliott	B. A. Degree Examination ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
,, A. Vernon	First Arts	15	0	0	15	0	0
,, F. J. Quinless	None	20	0	0	20	0	0
,, J. H. Eyers	Matriculation	15	0	0	15	0	0
,, D. Aurokeasamy Moodelly	First Arts	35	0	0	15	0	0
,, T. D. Doyle	Matriculation	15	0	0	15	0	0
,, J. Fitzpatrick	None	30	0	0	...	...	...
,, Thumbipillay	Do.	13	5	4	6	10	8

A remark in the syllabus, supplied to me of the work of the classes, is to the effect that at the beginning of the year the Matriculation Class contained eighteen, and was gradually reduced from various causes to four; but that "the class being rather advanced, it was not thought expedient to abolish it altogether." From the published list one student from St. Mary's Seminary appears to have passed the Matriculation Examination of December last.

The average results of the examination of the other classes is shown in the following statement :—

Classes.	6th Class.					5th Class.					4th Class.				3rd Class.												2nd Class.		
															A. Division.				B. Dn.			C. Division.							
Subject.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Total.	Dictation.	History.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Dictation	Arithmetic.	Total.
Marks. Maximum	100	20	80	70	270	100	20	80	70	270	20	60	70	150	100	20	70	190	20	50	70	100	21	71	190	21	51	71
Average gained ..	56	18	31	29	135	42	19	16	28	105	15	32	31	78	57	16	58	131	14	23	37	45	8	19	72	14	38	52

The examination of the 6th and 5th classes was entirely on paper in the Mathematical subjects, and partly so in English.

The results for the 6th class are decidedly creditable; but the 5th fell low in Arithmetic, though doing fairly otherwise.

The other classes passed creditably, with the exception that the Dictation and Arithmetic of the 3rd class were badly done.

On the whole this school shows a considerable advance in the soundness of the instruction given.

155. *St. Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry, Madras*, is, as its locality may indicate, meant for a poor class of people. A large part of this school is elementary; the highest class, however, professed Fractions in Arithmetic, with some History and Geography. This class I found intelligent. About one-half passed fairly in Arithmetic, and all but one fairly in History.

The next class, Division A. of the 2nd, passed fairly in reading and answering in Dictation, in Arithmetic, and in Geography.

Division B. was less advanced; and the two divisions of the 1st were beginners, while the highest division of it could read and write letters on slates.

On the whole this school is a useful one.

156. *St. Peter's School, Royapuram*, like that just reported on, is meant to be an elementary one; but it ought, I think, to teach with more soundness. It might be an advantage if less ground were gone over in the 3rd class, and the lower division of that class should receive more attention.

157. *The Palaveram School* had been closed for a short time on account of a misunderstanding of an Order of the Government of India, and was re-opened during the year.

It aims at a higher standard than the preceding, the following being returned as the work of the highest class:—

English.....Fourth Book of Lessons—127 pages.
Grammar .....Murray's abridged Edition to the end of Syntax.
Indian History ...Morris's—20 Chapters.
Geography.....Manual—189 pages.
Arithmetic.....School Series, Part I. and 29 pages in Part II.
Algebra .....Colenso's, Part I.—to the end of Simple Equations.
Euclid .....Cassell's—Books I. and II."

I gave the class papers in Arithmetic and Algebra, and examined it *vivâ voce* in English.

The reading of the class was satisfactory with one exception, and the answering was of a fair character. The results of the paper work of the class are shown by the following figures:—

Number.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Total.
	70	70	140
1	24	15	39
2	33	14	47
3	9	...	9
4	9	...	9
5	7	...	7
6	...	...	...

Two thus did fairly in Arithmetic, and the same two moderately in Algebra, while four quite failed in this latter subject, and one in Arithmetic also; the remaining three standing very low in that subject.

The 3rd class answered moderately in Geography, and wrote dictation fairly as far as the handwriting is concerned, while the spelling varies from three who are excellent to three who entirely fail, but the general average result is fair.

The 2nd class is practically the lowest in the school. The boys forming it read satisfactorily, and spelt fairly, but were not ready at answering. More questioning in their ordinary lessons seemed desirable. The writing of this class was satisfactory.

158. *Patcheappah's High School, Madras*, contained 310 boys when inspected in December, but a much larger number after the admissions in January, the numbers being as follow:—

	On the Rolls.
On the 31st March 1869...	... 356
Do. 1870...	... 403

In the Matriculation Examination List of Passed Candidates, fourteen names appear as of boys from Patcheappah's High School. Of the forty-two in the two divisions of the class, Mr. Lovery informed me that thirty-four had been recommended by him to present themselves for examination, the per-centage of passed to examined is, therefore, a little over forty-one, while the proportion for the whole examination is little over thirty-three per cent.

2nd Class.—The five divisions of the 2nd class are practically five different classes of the same standing.

Divisions A. and C. were examined in English *vivâ voce* and on slates; in Arithmetic by means of a printed paper of questions and in dictation. The general result in English is fair for Division A., and nearly fair for Division C.

Dictation Division A. wrote very well, and Division C. fairly.

In Arithmetic both divisions did moderately, gaining, on the whole, something less than a third of the maximum.

Divisions B. and D. of the 2nd class were examined similarly to A. and C., but with Algebra substituted for Arithmetic.

Division B. falls to moderate in English, while D. has done fairly in the subject. Division B. was deficient in all points except parsing.

The dictation of B. is, however, good, while that of D. is fair.

In Algebra, Division B. obtains the low average of seventeen marks, out of the maximum of seventy, while Division D. gets twenty-five in precisely the same paper.

The examination of Division E. differed from that of the other divisions only in the mathematical subject taken, which was Euclid.

With five exceptions the examination in Geometry may be said to have been a failure.

In the reading of the divisions of the 2nd class there was room for improvement. In my notes I find the word spasmodic used to characterize it. The boys should be taught to read more steadily and evenly, and broken of the habit of shooting forth a volley of words at a rush, guessing at the more uncommon ones.

The writing was generally satisfactory, but *many* of the copy headings, written in an unexceptionable hand, were calculated sadly to confuse the boy's notions of right and wrong on points of orthography and syntax. The following are exact copies of some that I noted in examining the books of Division E. :—

"Be careful to act what your superiors pronounce."
"Correspondence going on from England to France."
"Sweeds reckoned their longitude from Upsal."
"Demonstration of this proposition is directly prov."
"Deserve yourself before you desire."
"Grammatical error cannot be excused."
"Monday is a day succeeding Sabbath day."
"Opportunity to be seized, if it is not done to the doer."
"Beastings of a milch cow is better tasted."
"England is of the most and richest country in this sublunar earth."

'Geneva' for 'Genoa,' and 'Malva' for 'Malwa' also caught my eye.

I would venture to suggest that a few rupees spent on printed copy-slips would be a judicious expenditure.

The 2nd is the chief, perhaps the sole, source of supply for the Matriculation Class of Patcheappah's High School. *As a Preparatory Matriculation Class* it was certainly deficient, and it seems to me doubtful whether such a class, numbering over 120 boys, can be other than deficient. It occurs to me that it would tend to increase the efficiency of the school if it were differently

classified, and the nomenclature of the classes altered. Something like the following might, for instance, be adopted :—

7th or Matriculation Class, two divisions,	say...	45
6th or Preparatory Matriculation, two divisions	„	50
5th Class, two divisions	„	56
4th do. two do.	„	60
3rd do. two do.	„	60
2nd do. one do.	„	30
1st do. one do.	„	30
Total, say...		330

or the two lowest classes could be omitted.

My view is that such a plan would give a better supply of students to the Matriculation Class. This report has shown that of the eighteen boys examined in Geometry in Division E. of the 2nd class, only five really knew anything of the subject; so in the other divisions, a few boys are much superior to the others. If these boys, from forty to fifty, say, on the whole, had formed two divisions of a Preparatory Matriculation Class, and been entrusted to the best teachers available, and worked up to a higher point, then the probability is, I think, that a better Matriculation Class could have been formed than it was possible to form by selection from the five divisions.

1st Class.—This class contained 145 pupils taught in six divisions. Every division was examined in English and dictation, two were examined also in Arithmetic; two in History; and two in Geography. In Arithmetic a paper was given, while the rest of the examination was *vivâ voce* and on slates.

In English Divisions A. and D. did moderately.

In dictation Division A. is very good, while D. is only middling.

Arithmetic varies a good deal, and the general average of marks gained in the subject is considerably below fair.

Division B. was moderate in English, fair in dictation, bad in History.

Division D. poor in English, very good in dictation, fair in History.

In parsing and paraphrasing both divisions were deficient.

Divisions C. and F. stand higher than the others; the former being fair in English, good in dictation, very good in Geography; the latter good in English, good in dictation, very good indeed in Geography.

Vernacular languages.—The boys are re-classified for the Vernacular languages and Sanskrit. Only the Tamil and Telugu Departments were examined, with results of a generally fair character.

58 learn Sanskrit.
152 „ Tamil.
100 „ Telugu.

Twenty-three Masters were employed in the school at the time of the inspection, and the total monthly expenditure was returned as Rupees 1,914, of which the Trustees bore Rupees 1,083-10-8, and the Government Rupees 830-5-4.

A uniform fee of Rupees 1½ each per mensem is charged throughout the school; but seventy-five boys are placed on the free list.

This school is one that it is a pleasure to me to inspect, from the generally good order, and the ready assistance afforded me by the Principal and his Assistants.

159. *The London Mission Institution, Madras*, is one of the largest schools in the Presidency, the numbers for it being as follows :—

	On the Rolls.
On the 31st March 1869...	... 544
Do. 1870...	... 529

When the school was inspected, early in the official year, the strength was still greater, the numbers and classification of the school then being as follows :—

Upper School.

5th or Matriculation Class	52	
4th Class	37	
3rd do.	40	
2nd do.	37	
1st do. Division A.	31	
1st do. do. B.	30	
	—	227

Lower School.

5th Class	34	
4th do.	29	
3rd do. Division A.	28	
3rd do. do. B.	35	
2nd do. do. A.	36	
2nd do. do. B.	33	
2nd do. do. C.	33	
1st do.	34	
	—	262
Mahomedan Class	6	

Primary School.

3rd Class	46	
2nd do.	26	
1st do.	30	
	—	102
Grand Total ...		597

Though the Matriculation Class contained so many, I find that three names in the list of successful candidates as from this school. These stand 190th, 210th, and 274th in the 2nd class. Nor did the classes below the Matriculation obtain high marks. It was, however, the first inspection, and held at a time unfavourable to the school, there having been a number of new boys in every class. I purpose this year examining the school about October, when the classes will have been working some months.

The poor success in the Matriculation Examination must, I fear, be put down to the mistake so commonly made of putting boys into the Matriculation Class who were not fit to be there. It is, in my view, more creditable to a school to have a Matriculation Class of twelve boys, really qualified to read up to the prescribed standard, and to profit by good teaching, than it is to have fifty boys nominally preparing for the Matriculation Examination,

but not possessing either the necessary preliminary knowledge, or the mental power to master the subjects.

I am aware that some Schoolmasters hold a different opinion on this point, considering that, in a large Matriculation Class, only one-half of the pupils of which have any chance of passing, the other half yet derive more advantage from the instruction they receive in that class, than they would do in a lower class, and that, consequently, it is not fair to measure the good done by the instruction by the number of candidates that pass. That there is some force in this may be conceded; but I am inclined to think that, in a class of thirty, say, so constituted, the good boys lose more than the poor ones gain. As far as oral teaching goes, a good teacher can teach a class of thirty as efficiently as he can a class of ten; but soundness and exactness can be secured only by a great deal of paper work, which, again, must be carefully marked and returned. This is an essential part of the work of teaching a class of the standing of one preparing for the Matriculation Examination. It imposes, however, a very heavy task on a Master. If the class is not a large one, and the boys are qualified to read the subjects, he will be able to do as much paper work as is necessary, one paper a day say. But if the class is large, and many of the boys are not qualified for it, then the quantity of the work is so great, and it becomes so laborious, from the badness of many of the papers, that he cannot do as much paper work with the class as ought to be done; the boys, therefore, who are well qualified for the class, are not so well prepared as they would be were the Master's attention concentrated on them; and a very probable result is that, when the examination comes, absolutely fewer boys pass out of thirty, than would have passed out of fifteen or twenty.

Though I do not think it wise to put unqualified boys into a Matriculation Class, on the ground that they may derive more advantage from being there than in a lower class, though they cannot be worked up to the required standard, yet the reasoning which leads to the course is worthy of consideration. Where, however, boys are put into a Matriculation Class merely for the sake of saying that a school *has* such a class, or because boys would leave the school if not put into such a class, or in the vague hope that among a large number *some* may scrape through, in such cases the course cannot be too strongly condemned.

I do not know what considerations led to the placing of fifty-two boys in the Matriculation Class of the school under report; but it is evident, from the fact of only three of these having passed, that their being so placed was not warranted by their attainments.

Mr. Hall was with me during most of my examination of the classes, and quite saw that they passed badly. Besides the reasons already given, he said that the classes had not been accustomed to work on paper and slates, in the way that I examined, but that they should be so practised, and he anticipated a better result at the next inspection, of which I shall submit a detailed report at the proper time.

I may mention that Mr. Hall informed me that he expected an Assistant for the school from England, whose arrival would greatly strengthen the teaching staff; but I am not aware whether he has come or not.

160. *The Church of Scotland's Mission School, North Beach, Madras,* is another very large institution with the following numbers :—

	On the Rolls.
On the 31st March 1869	441
Do. 1870	474

The following was its classification when inspected in March :—

Matriculation Class	33	
Preparatory do.	30	
7th do. A. Division	24	
7th do. B. do.	21	
6th do. A. do.	20	
6th do. B. do.	21	
5th do. A. do.	29	
5th do. B. do.	29	
4th do. A. do.	29	
4th do. B. do.	29	
3rd do. A. do.	32	
3rd do. B. do.	32	
2nd do. A. do.	25	
2nd do. B. do.	31	
5th Mahomedan Class	18	
4th do. do.	17	
3rd do. do.	18	
2nd do. do.	17	
1st do. do.	18	
	—	473

In December last the Matriculation Class contained twenty-eight pupils. I have gone through the published list of successful candidates in the Matriculation Examination of that month, but do not find the name of any one entered as from this school; I consequently conclude that no one of its pupils passed.

The remarks on the principles on which a Matriculation Class should be formed might be repeated here.

A return gives the monthly cost of the school as follows :—

From the Mission	Rupees 1,328 3 8
From the Government	,, 377 11 9

In the first is, however, included Rupees 375, as the salary of the Rev. A. Clark, who is entered as "Superintendent," but I believe he takes no part in the instruction; the item may, therefore, be omitted, when the outlay by Government will be Rupees 377-11-9, against Rupees 953-3-8 by the Mission. The proportion of Government aid is still much less than usual, which is mainly due to the fact that for Mr. D. Sinclair, a Master of Arts recently joined, no grant can be obtained for the present.

This gentleman's arrival will give the school, what it has been greatly in need of, increased teaching power.

Most of the classes did rather poorly in my examination, though some particular boys answered very well. Nor were the results of the examination in the Vernacular languages satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector writes :— "There are but two prose books in use in the eight Tamil Classes, and *three*

in as many Telugu Classes. The first five Tamil Classes, that is, from the Matriculation to the 5th, use the Panchathanthram, the book selected for the University Examination this year, and the remaining three classes use the Second Book of Lessons. In the Telugu Department the 7th, 6th, and 2nd or the last use Panchathanthram, and the 5th, 4th, and 3rd use the Second Book of Lessons. All the classes *began* the books at the same time, and some of the *lower ones had actually made a greater progress than the higher.* Revs. Clark and Sinclair were themselves surprised at this state of things when it was pointed out to them."

This evidently requires thorough looking into. In the general classes there was no such want of system and arrangement as is here indicated, but the classes were wanting in soundness.

Mr. Thomson, the Head Master, was absent on the Hills at the time of my inspection, from ill-health. I had, however, some conversation with both Mr. Clark and Mr. Sinclair, then in charge, who seemed fully impressed with the necessity for more careful selection of boys for the Matriculation Class; and I should expect better results to be show this year.

161. *The Anglo-Vernacular School of the S. P. G. situated in Vepery, Madras,* is the next school in point of numbers, having had on the rolls

On the 31st March	1869	415
Do.	1870	371

The school is maintained at a monthly cost of Rupees 1,025, of which the Society contributes Rupees 547-8-0, and the Government Rupees 477-8-0.

The school teaches up to the Matriculation standard, and succeeded in passing three* pupils in the examination of December last, one taking the position of eighth in the 1st class, and being the second from the Presidency town; a fact the more creditable to the school, in that this boy had passed through every class in it, having some years ago entered the 1st, and owing the whole of his teaching to this school.

The five classes following the Matriculation were examined by means of papers and *vivâ voce.*

The highest class, 6th B, exhibited a satisfactory knowledge of the construction of words and of analysis. The reading of the class was good, and their translations fair.

In Arithmetic a fair result was achieved, tw boys obtaining half marks in rather a stiff paper; and the whole class the average of exactly one-third of the maximum.

Division A. of the 5th class sent in a moderate paper in Euclid, and Division B. a satisfactory one in Algebra, the latter obtaining the average of twenty-four marks out of the maximum of sixty.

Division A. read fairly, but Division B. rather poorly. In written paraphrase both divisions were rather deficient. With knowledge of construction Division A. showed a very fair average acquaintance, though one boy quite failed. Division B., for the same exercise, gained marks more than twenty-five per cent. lower than Division A.

Of the divisions of the 4th class, A. did a good paper in Arithmetic, gaining an average little below the half, viz., thirty-two marks out of seventy;

* When reporting on this school I said *two*, but have been informed by the Principal that the number is three. J T. F.

four of the papers sent in were very good ones. This division was examined also in Geography, in which the majority of the class fell low.

Division B. had an easier paper in Arithmetic. Of eight papers sent in, four are very bad ones, two moderate, and two very fair. But, while falling considerably below Division A. in Arithmetic, this division did a good deal better in History than Division A. did in Geography, and passed creditably in the subject.

The classes above reported on formed the most important, if not the most numerous part of the school. All the classes from 3rd A. downwards were examined *vivâ voce* and on slates.

Division A. of the 3rd class passed fairly in English; Division B. tolerably in History.

Of the 2nd class, Division A. did well in dictation, very fairly in reading, and fairly in translation and general questioning in English.

Division B. passed fairly in Arithmetic.

Division C. did satisfactorily in English and translation.

The 1st class also contained three divisions. A. passed well in the first four rules of Arithmetic.

Division B. answered fairly in a small portion of Geography that had been done.

Division C. was too large, and consequently noisy. The Principal informed me that he was about to make promotions from it.

On the whole, I considered the school in a better state than at any previous inspection; but the Deputy Inspector of Schools was less well satisfied with the Vernacular portion of the instruction.

162. *The Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah,* is a school of about the same standing as the last mentioned, but with fewer boys, having had on the rolls

On the 31st March 1869...	305
Do. 1870...	286

The Rev. Mr. Burgess, under whom the school has gained its present position, left for England during the year, and has been succeeded in the school by the Rev. E. J. Guest, B.A., who teaches the Matriculation Class in all subjects except Euclid, Algebra, and the Vernacular languages.

The monthly cost of the school, excluding Mr. Guest, whose salary is not entered in the Return furnished to me, is Rupees 659, Rupees 377-13-4 being borne by the Mission, and Rupees 281-2-8 by Government.

In the Matriculation Examination of December last, three students passed from this school. In March 1870, its Matriculation Class for this year contained ten students, the other classes being as follows:—

6th B. Class	16	
5th Class	26	
4th do.	33	
3rd do. A. Division	37	
3rd do. B. do.	34	
2nd do. A. do.	18	
2nd do. B. do.	20	
1st do. A. do.	28	
1st do. B. do.	33	
1st do. C. do.	37	
	—	282

In a recent inspection the classes passed creditably on the whole, though Division B. of the 6th sent in a poor paper in Euclid. The school seemed to me in good working order.

163. *The Wesleyan Mission School at St. Thomas's Mount*, contained exactly 100 boys when inspected, and the highest class was a Preparatory Matriculation one. The monthly cost of the school is met thus :—

By the Mission	Rupees	99	7 0
By the Government	„	79	15 0

and the average receipt from fees was Rupees 66-2-6, thus really leaving only Rupees 33-4-6 to be provided by the Mission. When reporting on this school I said :—

"(1).—Greater accuracy and soundness in the mathematical subjects in the upper classes are desirable.

"(2).—Writing and dictation require greater attention generally.

"(3).—The black-boards require improvement, being now in bad order and glossy."

The school is deserving of the grant it receives.

164. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras*, has maintained its strength and increased its efficiency. There were on its rolls

On the 31st March 1869	131
Do. 1870	127

When the school was inspected, early in the official year, there were seven Masters employed besides a Tamil Munshi. The cost at the same time was

To the Committee	Rupees	510
To the Government	„	400

The Matriculation Examination standard is that of the highest class, which contained fourteen pupils; and according to the list, six from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of December last, one of these being 32nd in the 1st, and another first in the 2nd class. This is greater success than the school achieved in any preceding year.

The other classes were examined by me, with generally satisfactory results, though the 4th (calling the Matriculation Class the 1st according to the School Nomenclature) was deficient in knowledge of construction in English, and two of the boys in it copied.

It also seemed to me a faulty arrangement in the 5th class that only about one-half of the boys ever wrote in copy books, as the others had to go to Tamil during the writing hour.

The 6th class (from the top) did badly in Arithmetic, and the 7th very badly in English dictation. With these exceptions the school gave me satisfaction.

The Deputy Inspector also reported comparatively favourably, saying :—
"More attention seems to be paid now to Tamil than before. Bad as the results of my present examination are, they show some improvement over those of last year. Unlike last year, the classification appears to be good, and the book taught in each class within the capacities of the boys."

165. *The Hindu Proprietary School, Madras*, was established in January 1869. The school is professedly of an exclusive character, only nominees of shareholders being admissible, as will be seen from the following taken from the printed Rules of the school :—

"IV.—Each proprietor shall have the privilege of nominating two pupils in respect of each share he or she may hold on the reduced scale of school fee herein after mentioned. If the pupils so nominated be lawful sons, grandsons, or other near relatives of the proprietor, they shall be admitted without ballot on the proprietor's nomination; but if not so related to the nominating proprietor, they shall be admitted only with the consent of the Directors, to be ascertained by ballot." And the next rule provides that—

"V.—Proprietary shares are transferrable by sale, gift, or bequest; but no purchaser, donee, or legatee shall be entitled to the privileges of a proprietor until he or she shall have been approved of by ballot at a Meeting of the Directors."

With the exception of this exclusiveness and consequent smallness of its classes, the school does not differ from an ordinary one. When inspected in March the following was its classification :—

6th or Matriculation Class	10
5th Class	10
4th do.	14
3rd do.	11
2nd do.	11
1st do.	10
	— 66

166. For the instruction of the school eight Masters are employed, particulars regarding whom are given in the following table, to which are added other grants :—

Name.	Rank.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary from the Proprietors.	Salary from the Government.	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Mr. F. Goodall ...	Head Master ...	Committee of Council of Education, 1855 .	87 8 0	87 0 0	* These teachers were entertained in the commencement of this year, and no application was submitted for grants on account of the restrictive order.
G Gopala Chariar ..	Second do. ...	F. A. Examination, 1864. Proficient Presidency College, 1867	30 0 0	30 0 0	
C. Parthasarady Iyengar	Third do. ...	Matriculation, 1868...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
H. Vencata Rao ...	Fourth do. ...	Do. 1869...	10 0 0	10 0 0	
G. Munesami Naidu	Fifth do. ...	None*	10 0 0	... ...	
P. Teruvencata Charlu	Tamil Munshi...	4th Grade, 1869...	20 0 0	10 0 0	
K. Venkatarutna Puntulu	Telugu do. ...	Do. do.* ...	25 0 0	... ...	
V. Ramanujiah ...	Sanskrit do. ...	None	20 0 0	10 0 0	
	Other Grants.				
	House-rent		22 8 0	22 8 0	
	Servants		15 4 0	15 4 0	
	Contingencies		7 8 0	7 8 0	
		Total ..	267 12 0	212 12 0	

167. Usually I do not examine the Matriculation Class in a school, the result of the University Examination every December sufficiently indicating the character of the instruction given in it; as, however, no one from this school passed that examination last December, and the portions entered in the syllabus seemed to point to a Preparatory rather than a Matriculation Class, I examined the class in English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, entirely on paper in the three mathematical subjects, and partly *vivâ voce* and partly on paper in English. The average results are as follow :—

Subjects.		English.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum... ...	100	50	70	50	270
	Average gained ...	28	25	27	14	95

In English the classes had read 266 lines of Goldsmith's Traveller and nine pages of Southey's Life of Nelson. The examination in this subject comprised written exercises in paraphrase, parsing (construction), explanations of particular lines and words, and translation, together with *vivâ voce* questioning and reading. Two of the boys being Malayalis wrote no translation.

The class is deficient in English, particularly in understanding the construction of words, in which exercise as many as four boys failed to give correctly the construction of one word out of ten selected; while, of the remaining five, two are correct in one case each, one in two cases, and two in three cases. I note this deficiency prominently, as it is impossible for boys to acquire a correct knowledge of English, unless a thorough knowledge of grammatical construction is laid as a groundwork to build on. The class will require great improvement to reach the standard of the Matriculation Examination by December next. Only seven boys sent in papers in the mathematical subjects.

In Algebra two of these did excellently, two fairly, one tolerably, and two failed.

In Arithmetic the same two boys that did so well in Algebra stand very well, three others are nearly fair, and two others are failures.

In Euclid three are fair, one is bad, and three are failures.

168. The other classes need not here be reported on, a full report on the school having been recently submitted to you, which concluded thus :—

" Omitting capital called up, the receipts for the year were—

	RS.	A.	P.
From fees, interest, and other sources... ...	2,438	10	8
From Government	2,513	5	5
	4,952	0	1
While the total charges were	5,515	2	7
So that there was spent out of capital... ...	563	2	6

The rate of fee now charged is Rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ for nominees of proprietors, and Rupees 2 each for other pupils; while the monthly cost of educating each

pupil (supposing the number on the rolls at the time of the inspection to be a fair average) is not much less than Rupees 7, of which Government contributes something over Rupees 3¼.

The teaching staff of a school is, of course, greater in proportion for a small than for a large one; and where four languages are taught, the cost will necessarily be greater than where only two are. It will be observed that the classes of the Hindu Proprietary School are small in every department. For the Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu languages a single pupil in several cases constitutes a class. The constitution of this school necessitates a good deal of sub-division and consequent waste of labour.

169. *The Harris's School, Royapettah, Madras*, maintained by the Church Missionary Society exclusively for Mussulmans, is a small school, and increased in numbers during the year, having had on the rolls

On the 31st March 1869	... ...	42
Do. 1870	... ...	60

When inspected its classification was as follows :—

	On the Rolls.
5th Class	2
4th do.	5
3rd do.	5
2nd do.	11
1st do. Division A. ...	12
1st do. do. B. ...	10
1st do. do. C. ...	16
	— 61

The 1st class is very elementary; the 2nd more advanced—is taught by a Mussulman, on a salary of Rupees 25, towards which Government contributes 10 Rupees. The Head Master takes the English of the twelve boys forming the three highest classes and the history of the 4th class. The Second Master takes the 5th class (two boys) in their other subjects, and the History and Arithmetic of the 4th class.

A full return of the Masters with their salaries was not furnished to me. The monthly grant from Government is entered as Rupees 46.

The annual financial return gives the total expenditure during the official year 1869-70 as amounting to Rupees 6,453-14-10, and the average number on the rolls during the year was fifty-three, the total annual cost of educating each pupil was, therefore, Rupees 6,453-14-10 – 53=Rupees 121-12-4; and the cost to Government Rupees 552 (the grant for the year) – 53=Rupees 10-6-8.

The cost to Government is not excessive; the total cost is, however, very high, considering that the standard reached, even by two boys, is at least that of one class below the Matriculation; while, according to Mr. Sell's own statement, "there is at least two or three years' difference between this class and the next below it."

I gave the two highest boys papers in Algebra and Arithmetic, and they gained twenty and twenty-two marks respectively in Arithmetic out of seventy, and seventeen and nineteen in Algebra out of the same maximum.

The other classes passed tolerably.

The small success that has attended this school is, I imagine, due rather to its constitution and avowed object, than to inefficiency in the Head Master.

170. *Govindu Naidu's Primary School* is, it may be mentioned, supported by the funds of Patcheappah's Charities, and acts as a feeder to Patcheappah's High School, into the lowest class of which a number of boys are annually promoted. It is an Elementary School, but a large one, with numbers as follows :—

	On the Rolls.
On the 31st March 1869	473
Do. 1870	472

The school has three classes, each with several divisions. When inspected in February last,

The 3rd class had four divisions with	113	pupils.
The 2nd do. five do.	172	do.
The 1st do. five do.	120	do.
Preparatory Class had four do.	112	do.
Total...	517	pupils.

Eighteen Masters are employed; and the total monthly outlay on the school was returned as Rupees 643-8-0, of which the

Trustees pay	Rupees	370	4	0
The Government pay ..	„	273	4	0

Seventy-five boys are admitted free, the others pay in the

3rd and 2nd Classes... ...	Rupees	$1\frac{1}{4}$	a month,
1st Class do.	„	1	do.
Preparatory do. do.	„	$\frac{3}{4}$	do.

The receipts from fees in January were Rupees 405-12-0, and in February Rupees 462-8-0, giving the average of Rupees 434-2-0; which, as the expenditure of the Trustees is, as entered above, but Rupees 370-4-0, gives a monthly balance of income over expenditure amounting to Rupees 63-14-0. The average receipts for January and February would, however, exceed the average for the year, and the Financial Return for 1869-70 gives only Rupees 12-9-8 as the excess of receipts over expenditure during that period.

Of the 3rd class, Divisions B. and D. were moderate in English, and poor in Dictation, but fair in History and Geography.

Divisions A. and C. passed creditably.

The divisions of the 2nd class varied a good deal.

A. passed creditably.

B. poorly in English, well in Dictation, fairly in History.

C. very poorly in English, very well in Dictation and Arithmetic.

D. poorly in English, very well in Dictation, and almost entirely failed in History.

E. fairly in English and Dictation, very badly in History.

Of the divisions of the 1st class, A., B., C., and E. passed creditably, D. poorly in English and badly in Dictation.

Division D. of the Preparatory Class contained beginners, C. passed fairly, and A and B. moderately.

Several of the classes were somewhat too large; but the numbers would doubtless decrease as the year advanced.

On the whole this school has improved.

171. The late date of my reaching this point in the report makes it necessary to cut short the remainder.

172. *The Military Female Orphan Asylum* was reported on favourably, on the whole, during the year.

The Military Male Orphan Asylum was not inspected, as its removal to the Hills was expected to take place some months ago.

On *the Civil Asylums* a full report will reach you almost immediately. It may be said briefly that three boys, forming the higher division of the highest class of the *Male Asylum*, passed well, as did Division A. of the 1st or lowest class, while the other classes vary a good deal.

The Female Asylum classes passed well, except in Arithmetic, in which subject the two highest classes are rather below fair.

The Fort St. George Charity School passed its highest class fairly, but the 2nd poorly in English. The standard is, however, too low, and should be raised. A report on this school is partly written, and will be completed immediately after the despatch of this.

St. Francis Xavier's School, St. Thomé, stood rather low at a recent examination. A fine new building, for it is nearly completed, and I believe Mr. Amarante contemplates strengthening the staff of teachers after the removal of the school to the new building.

173. The last Boys' School that I will mention is *the Balura Patasala, Triplicane*, a school entirely got up and managed by a Native Committee.

It had on its rolls 223 names on the 31st March 1869.
Do. 221 do. do. 1870.

Its standard has been considerably raised, and I found the highest class reading some of the Matriculation subjects when I inspected the school in March. There were then nine classes and nine teachers. The monthly outlay was as follows :—

By the Managers ...	... Rupees	143	10	8
By the Government	... „	122	5	4
Total...	„	266	0	0

A graduated scale of fees is in force.

Boys in the 6th class pay	... ...	Rupees	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Do. 5th do. Do. 4th do. Do. 3rd B. do.	... ...	„	1
Do. 3rd A. do. Do. 2nd B. do.	... ...	„	$\frac{3}{4}$
Do. Lower classes	... ...	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

The boys were intelligent, and passed a fair examination on the whole, the three highest both *vivâ voce* and by means of printed papers in the mathematical subjects.

174. *Girls' Schools.*—The Free Church Mission continues to take the lead in female education, maintaining seven schools with numbers as follow :—

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1869.	31st March 1870.
Free Church Mission Boarding School	74	71
Do. Madras Day School	215	187
Do. Balica Patasala	141	154
Do. Black Town School	80	80
Do. Chingleput do.	29	33
Do. Conjeveeram do.	44	51
Do. Trivellore do.	65	70

175. The first named of these is the most advanced Native Girls' School in the division.

The monthly cost of the school was returned to me as being—

By the Mission ... ... Rupees. 81 5 4
By the Government. ... „ 36 10 8

To which must, however, be added the cost of the Superintendent, to whom the character of the school is greatly due, though, I believe, she takes no part in the actual teaching, but is almost always present in the school.

The standard aimed at will be seen from the following extract from the syllabus of the work of the highest class :—

Subjects.	Books and Portions read.
English	Morris's History of India ; 9th to 10th Chapter.
Grammar	Lennie's ; as far as Pronouns.
Geography	Manual ; Asia generally.
Arithmetic	Colenso's ; four Simple and Compound Rules.
Writing	Large and Small hand.
Sewing	Plain and Fancy work.
Tamil	Second Book ; 91st to 96th page.
Do.	Minor Poets, Nalvally ; 16th to 19th Stanzas.
Grammar	Pope's 1st ; 15th to 22nd page.

176. One-half of the highest class read English well, and of the other half, only two fall below fair. Translation from English into Tamil, ten of the sixteen forming the class did creditably, and the others moderately. Fair marks are gained both for a knowledge of the meaning of what was read, and for ability to form sentences. Grammar stands rather below fair. The English pronunciation of the girls was good, and they were intelligent and understood English well.

The result in Arithmetic is good for five of the class, and moderate for the remainder, though in one example in compound subtraction every one failed.

In dictation two are excellent, and five very good, while the average result is fair.

The class wrote very fairly, both on slates and paper. In Tamil the Deputy Inspector ranks the class as "pretty fair;" while Tamil dictation is only moderate.

It may, perhaps, appear strange that the girls should have done better in English than in their mother tongue; but this is partly explained by the fact that English is the medium of their instruction in all subjects.

177. My report on this school thus concluded :—" I examined a good deal of needle-work done by the girls, and found it good throughout; and it seemed to me a good point that plain had received more attention than fancy work.

" This school is now what it always has been since I have known it, orderly and well taught; but the standard of the highest class has, I think, a little declined."

178. *The Madras Girls' Day School* is the largest school for Native girls in the division.

When inspected, it contained 204 pupils; 88 Tamil and 116 Telugu.

179. The following extract from the syllabus, supplied to me of the work of the classes, will show the standard aimed at in the Tamil and Telugu Departments :—

TAMIL, 6TH CLASS.

Religious	...	...Acts of the Apostles—First 3 Chapters.
		Thaymanavais Poems—The first பதிகம்.
Tamil	...	.. Kural—First 2 Chapters.
		Robinson Crusoe—First 13 Chapters.
		Pope's 2nd Grammar—From page 20 to page 31.
History	..	...Handyside's India—Pages 120 to 130.
Geography	...	...Madras Presidency—Pages 5 to 13.
Arithmetic	...	...Colenso's, Part I.—Reduction of Money and Indian Weights and Measures.
Writing	...	.. On copies—Small and round.
Dictation	...	...From Robinson Crusoe.
Sewing	...	...Plain and fancy needle-work.

TELUGU, 5TH CLASS.

Religious	...	...Luke's Gospel—First 3 Chapters.
Telugu	...	...Nalocharithram—21st to 31st Stanza.
Reading	...	...Hari Chandra Opakkianami—First 10 pages.
		Nursapoor Grammar—Pages 11 to 23.
History	...	...U. G. K. Saba's Indian History, Part II.—Pages 27 to 37.
Geography	...	...From the teacher—Map of Asia.
Arithmetic	...	...Colenso's, Part I—First 3 Simple Rules.
Writing	...	...On copies—Large hand.
Dictation	...	...Words from the Prose Book.
Sewing	...	. Plain and fancy needle-work.

The monthly cost of the school was—

To the Mission	Rupees	133	9	4
To the Government	,,	110	14	8

This, however, is exclusive of the Superintendent, much of whose time is devoted to this school and that next to be noticed. After speaking of the several classes, I concluded my report on this school thus :—This is, I believe, the largest Native Girls' School in Madras, and it has reached a very credit-

able standard in the higher classes. Room for improvement there is, of course, much; but it seems to me that the energetic Superintendent, the Rev. R. M. Bauboo, has by no means spent his labour in vain. For years to come the great majority of the girls in a Hindu School will be little more than beginners, and where, as in this school, the highest classes can read their own language with intelligence, a great result has been achieved, one that only long persevering efforts can produce.

180. *The Balica Patasala* is a Girls' Day School of the Free Church Mission in another part of Black Town, Madras, known as the Flower Bazaar. It was inspected at the same time with the preceding, and contained 155 pupils; 61 Tamil and 94 Telugu.

Its monthly cost was—

To the Mission	Rupees	109	1	4
To the Government ...	„	67	6	8

The most important part of the teaching in such schools as these is that which relates to the children's own language; it is, therefore, matter for regret that the answering in that was not satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector reported as follows:—

"The results are not satisfactory. In Grammar the knowledge of the girls seemed to be extremely superficial. In Tamil as well as in Telugu the girls of the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd classes understood scarcely anything of what they had learnt. The girls of the 4th and 3rd classes should have been taught, I think, to write more than *mere words* from dictation. The writing of the 5th Tamil and Telugu classes was fair; that of the Tamil 4th and Telugu and Tamil 3rd was poor; and that of the Telugu 4th fair."

181. That "in Grammar the knowledge of the girls seemed to be extremely superficial" is of less importance than the statement that "the girls of the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd classes understood scarcely anything of what they had learnt." In the present state of female education in this country, the great thing to be aimed at in every Girls' School is, in my view, to give every child the ability to read her own language with so much ease that she will resort to reading as a pleasure, and with so much intelligence that she can learn what the writing is meant to convey. And the earlier intelligence is a characteristic of the teaching, the sooner will this result be attained. The method of teaching which I believe to be the most successful is that which combines what may be called object-lesson* teaching—questioning of the simplest kind on the things with which the child is familiarly acquainted with—the reading of the words, describing the same things. With teaching of this kind from the very beginning, it would be an impossibility that children in a 4th, a 3rd, or even a 2nd class should "understand scarcely anything of what they had learnt." This teaching is not easy; it is, in fact, more difficult than any other; yet it is required in our Girls' Schools if anything like progress is to be made; and, therefore, it is that I differ entirely in opinion from those School Managers who think *any* teachers fit to take the lower classes in Girls' Schools. There is a vast difference between knowing the alphabet and being able to teach it; and this difference is

* What are sometimes meant by "object-lessons," strings of names of qualities, &c, are by all means to be avoided.

ignored when, as is too often the case, a teacher is set to teach it who has very little further qualification for the arduous task than such an acquaintance.

182. The 5th Tamil and Telugu classes were also examined in History, Geography, and Arithmetic. In the Tamil class three (of ten present) failed in Geography, and the other seven did moderately. In History one answered very well, and three others fairly, while of the remaining five present at the examination in that subject two nearly, and three quite failed. In Arithmetic one was excellent, and five fair, and but one failed.

The Telugu class quite failed in Geography; but in Arithmetic, three did well, one fairly, and three tolerably. In History five averaged fair, while three did very badly.

Both classes wrote satisfactorily in copy-books.

The Arithmetic of the Telugu 4th and 3rd classes was fair, while that of the Tamil 3rd was bad. In the Telugu 2nd class ten were right in notation out of twenty-one present, while in the Tamil 2nd, four out of five were right.

The rates of fee levied in this school are as follow :—

5th Class	...	...	6 Annas a month.
4th do.	...	...	5 " "
3rd do.	...	...	4 " "
2nd do.	...	...	3 " "
1st do.	...	...	2 " "

and the average receipts from this source were stated to be Rupees 30 a month. Besides the monthly fee, an entrance fee of 4 annas has been charged since July last.

183. The remaining four Girls' Schools of the Free Church Mission are smaller and less advanced than those just reported on. In each of them the beginners are the great majority, and with the few elder girls but little is done.

At the Chingleput School I observed that the needle-work was good, and the girls of the two upper classes sang nicely. Both singing and needle-work they had been taught by the wife of the Missionary, who, as well as his wife, evinced a lively interest in the school.

184. *The Wesleyan Mission* follows the Free Church in the number of its Girls' Schools, which are as follow :—

Name of School.	On the Rolls on the	
	31st March 1869.	31st March 1870.
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Royapettah ...	46	34
Do. Hindu Day School* do. ...	86	77
Do. Day School, Triplicane* ...	130	143
Do. Caste Girls' School, St. Thos.'s Mount	97	95
Do. do. Saidapett ...	24	52

* These two Day Schools are about a mile apart, and the Boarding School is between them on the Mission premises.

185. The standard of the Boarding School is shown in the following statement of work done in the highest class :—

TAMIL.

Reading ...	... Third Book.
Meaning of words	... Do.
Translation ...	... Fourth Book.
Grammar ...	... Pope's 2nd Catechism of Grammar—Three full Chapters.

ENGLISH.

Scriptures ...	... First Kings and the Acts of the Apostles.
Geography ...	... Europe and Asia.
Arithmetic ...	... Miscellaneous Examples.
Reading ...	... Fourth Reader—Second forty Chapters.
Grammar ...	... The Elements of Grammar.
Dictation ...	... In English.

The class was rather deficient in English and Tamil, very good in dictation in both languages, and fair in Arithmetic and writing.

The next class was good in Tamil, very good in Tamil dictation, all but two (out of eight) good in English dictation, nearly fair in Geography, fair in writing, and bad in Arithmetic.

The 2nd class (from the bottom) was good in Tamil, bad in Tamil dictation, fair in reading English, but knowing (or at least answering) nothing of the meaning, very bad in English spelling; and the class generally seemed as if its teaching had been without much intelligence.

The 1st class (eight) were learning the English letters; but read and answered fairly in Tamil.

186. *The Royapettah Hindu Girls' Day School* is a purely Vernacular School under the management of the Rev. Mr. Evers. When inspected it had in its

3rd class, two divisions	...	17
2nd do. three do.	...	30
1st do. three do.	...	49

Of the last, six could read words of two letters, thirteen knew the letters, and twenty were beginners.

The 2nd class is thus reported on by the Deputy Inspector of Schools :—

2nd A. Class reading poor, meaning bad, spelling bad,

2nd B. Class reading fair, meaning fair, spelling middling.

2nd C. Class read short sentences, but no meaning had been taught.

Thirteen girls forming Division A. have entered in the syllabus "Simple Addition and Subtraction". I found no one able to work an example in the latter rule, and but one correct in Addition.

The Deputy Inspector writes of the 3rd class :—

"3rd A. Class—Tamil between middling and fair, dictation middling.

3rd B. Class—Tamil very bad, dictation very bad."

For both divisions the Arithmetic entered in the syllabus is "Exercises in the Compound Rules."

Of the six out of seven present in the upper division, two were correct in Simple Subtraction; one was correct in Simple Multiplication; none were correct in Simple or Compound Division; one was right in Compound Subtraction; and one in Compound Multiplication.

Of ten forming the lower division, no one worked an example in any simple rule correctly.

In Geography the upper division answered fairly; but only two in the lower seemed to know much about what had been taught.

English figures are used by the girls.

Needle-work, both plain and fancy, was very good.

Thirty-seven of the girls pay a fee, two annas each in the highest class, and one anna in the others; and each regular girl receives a present of one anna a month.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the teachers and grants:—

Name.	Position.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary from the Mission.			Salary from the Govt.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rev. P. J. Evers	Teacher	No Grade ...	80	0	0	40	0	0
Padbanada Sastry	Do.	5th do. ...	6	0	0	6	0	0
	Sewing Mistress .	...	5	0	0	2	0	0
Veeraragava Pillai	Teacher	...	10	0	0	...	...	...
Moonesami Pillai	Do.	...	6	0	0	...	...	...
Narrainsami	Monitor	...	4	0	0	...	...	...
		House-rent ...	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Servants ...	4	0	0	4	0	0
		Total...	127	8	0	64	8	0

For the size and standard of the school this must be regarded as a very expensive staff that should be capable of producing greater results.

187. *The Triplicane School* is usually entered in the returns as the Tiruvatesvarampetta School, but the shorter name is more convenient. This school was established only in October 1868, and was inspected at the beginning of the official year under report, when it had 139 pupils on the rolls, and teachers and grants as follows:—

Name.	Position.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary from the Mission.			Salary from the Govt.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kaliana Ramen ...	Asst. Missionary. Teacher, 3rd Grade ...	Matriculation Feb. 1865, Grade, Aug. 1867. ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Velliambala Vathiar ...	Teacher ...	5th Grade, 1862.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Tholasinga Mudolliar ...	Do. ...	...	7	0	0	...	...	..
Ragava Naidu ...	Do. ...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...
Cunniah Naidu ...	Do. (Telugu).	...	12	0	0	...	...	...
Govindarajulu Naidu ...	Do. do. ...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...
Mrs. D'Cruz ...	Sewing Mistress.	...	4	8	0	4	8	0
		House-rent ...	4	0	0	4	0	0
		Servants ...	5	0	0	5	0	0
		Total...	78	8	0	43	8	0

The following was the classification at the time of inspection :—

TAMIL.

6th Class	14
5th do.	23
4th do.	31
3rd do.	21

TELUGU.

2nd Class	25
1st do.	25
	— 139

The following is from my Report :—" The school is an exceedingly elementary one, 77 of the 139 or more than one-half professing nothing more than the alphabet. These are mere infants. There has been much change too. Since the 1st October 1868 when the school was opened, up to the day of my inspection, 297 children had been admitted; and as there were then 142 on the rolls on the same day, 155 must have left.

The nine children present in the highest class had, however, been some time in the school, having joined the school

Four in October.	Three in November.
One in February.	One in March.

These answered some easy questions on the Geography of Asia fairly, and three worked correctly an example in addition, and two were right in writing down the number 1,205.

The next class, the 5th, has Numeration entered for all; but, on inquiry, it was found that only seven had been taught so far. Of these, six wrote down a number of two figures correctly.

In the higher of the two Telugu Classes " Addition" and " Asia" are entered as subjects taught to the class; but as, in the class just noted, only a few of this class had been taught these, that is to say, three had been taught Addition, four Numeration, and seven Geography. In Geography three of the seven answered pretty intelligently. In Addition only one was correct and three wrote down a number of two figures.

The Deputy Inspector's Report is as follows :—" The 6th or highest Tamil Class did very badly both in Tamil and dictation. The girls read fairly, but did not understand the meanings of the few rather uncommon words used in the text-book. In the 5th class there are three divisions. Of the seventeen girls present, seven had read seven pages in the First Book, six could put together two or three letters, and the remaining four knew only letters. The teacher said that even the first seven girls had not made sufficient progress, and that, therefore, he did not teach them the *meaning*. The two remaining classes in Tamil contained mere beginners, some knowing all the letters of the alphabet, some only the vowels, and others not knowing even a single letter.

The two classes in Telugu are called the 2nd and 1st. Of the twelve girls present in the 2nd or higher, three had read eighteen pages in the Second Book, four a few pages in the First Book, while the remaining five knew only the letters of the alphabet. The Telugu and the dictation of the first three girls was very bad. The reading of the next four was poor, and their spelling very bad. They were not taught any meaning. The 1st or lower Telugu Class contained mere beginners, some knowing the letters of the alphabet, some only the vowels, and others nothing at all."

Much was not to be expected from this school. In his letter to me, giving cover to the syllabus, Mr. Burgess says :—"The school is little more than six months old. Scarcely one of the girls knew one letter from another when she came to our school, so that I fear the schedule I send is little more than a form, and the inspection must necessarily be far from satisfactory to yourself and us."

The inspection would not have been held at the time it was, but that there was an application for grants before you, before disposing of which you required a report on the state of the school.

This year I shall endeavour to take the school at a time favourable to it.

188. *The Wesleyan Girls' School at the Mount* is of older standing, having been established in August 1863. In December last it contained 100 children thus classified :—

3rd Class	... ...	9
2nd do.	.. ..	12
1st do.	Division A	10
1st do.	do. B	15
1st do.	do. C	54
		— 100

The monthly expenditure at the same time was by the Mission Rs. 29-8-0 and by the Government Rupees 5-8-0 ; but a further grant of Rupees 6 has since been made changing the items into Rupees 23-8-0, and Rupees 11-8-0.

The following is the work returned for the highest class of nine girls :—

" *Grammar*...Pope's 1st Catechism of—6 pages.

Geography...Geographical Primer, C. V. Education Society's—7 pages.

Arithmetic ..Arithmetical Primer, do. Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication by seven figures.

Minor Parts...Christian Vernacular Education Society's—5 pages.

Dictation "

Of the eight girls present in the 3rd class, one answered fairly in Tamil, and one nearly so, two others were middling, and the remaining four unsatisfactory.

The dictation of one was very good, and that of four others middling, while three failed.

In Geography I obtained a few answers ; but more should have been done.

In Arithmetic four were right in an example in Subtraction, and the same number in Multiplication, while three wrote correctly rather a difficult number, viz., 10,001

Second Class.—Of the 2nd class the Deputy Inspector says :—" Their spelling was poor, reading nearly fair, and meanings of words bad." Six were correct in writing down an easy number, but only one could work an example in addition ; the others hardly being able to copy it from the board.

" The first or last class contained three divisions with 8, 14, and 54 girls. Division A. read small words, while Divisions B. and C. had not fully mastered the letters of the alphabet."

189. *The Wesleyan Girls' School at Saidapett* (Tamil) was established in July 1869, and is of a very elementary character, 41 of the 56 in it in December last having been beginners, but five being acquainted with the letters. The five that then formed the 3rd or highest class did rather poorly in Tamil and Tamil dictation, but very well in Simple Addition all that they professed.

The 2nd class read words of two or three letters, and answered satisfactorily in mental arithmetic.

The school cost monthly—

The Mission ... ... Rupees 19
The Government ... „ 14

190. *The Roman Catholic Mission* has the following Girls' Schools in connexion with Government :—

Name of School.	On the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Presentation Convent Pay School I.	...	9
Do. do. II.	66	60
Do. Orphanage	89	80
St. Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry	139	143
St. Peter's School, Royapuram	27	15
The Triplicane School	22	23
The Palaveram do.	...	53
Total...	343	383

These schools are of an entirely different character from those just reported on, which are Vernacular and for Natives, while the Roman Catholic Schools are English for Europeans and East Indians.

191. The three first mentioned are held in the central buildings of the Roman Catholic Mission, in the same plot with the Cathedral. They are taught entirely by the Nuns of the Convent.

192. *The Small Pay School No. I.* is rendered select by the imposition of a large fee, Rupees 5 per mensem each, and the classes are very small. The results of the examination showed that they had been intelligently taught.

193. *In Pay School No. II.* the fee is Rupees 2. There are two branches of this school, a Girls' School and an Infant School. The average results of the examination of the three higher classes in the former and the highest in the latter were as follow :—

School.	Pay School No. II.												Infant School.			
Class.	4th Class.				3rd Class.				2nd Class.				2nd Class, A. Division.			
Subject.	English.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Marks. Maximum	70	50	20	140	70	50	20	140	60	50	20	130	40	20	30	90
Marks. Average gained	42	25	15	82	47	21	16	84	28	38	14	80	14	19	26	60

With one exception these figures are satisfactory, the exception being in the Infant School, where the class should have been questioned more on the meaning.

194. *The Orphan School.*—The following are the average results of the examination of the classes in the Orphan School:—

Class.	4th Class.						3rd Class.				2nd Class			
	A Division			B. Division.							A. Division.			
Subject.	English.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Total.
Marks. Maximum	80	50	130	80	50	130	50	40	20	10	50	40	20	110
Marks. Average gained	61	22	83	40	24	64	22	26	18	66	29	31	18	78

These are decidedly good on the whole, though Division A. of the 4th class would have done better in Geography if they had had a book in the subject, and I thought the 3rd class rather wanting in intelligence.

I had to complain of a good deal of whispering in this school, forming a contrast with the Pay Schools, in which the order and discipline were good.

Forty-seven of the orphans are Military, and in receipt of the Government allowance.

195. As the teachers are the Nuns, it is not easy to give the exact cost of these schools. Aid is received from Government to the amount of Rupees 91-10-8, in the shape of one salary grant of Rupees 25, and four of Rupees 16-10-8 each.

Needle-work, both plain and fancy, receives a good deal of attention in all these, and was very well done.

196. *St. Francis Xavier's School* in the Parcherry, Black Town, Madras, contained seven classes when examined. In the two lowest were 44 very young children learning the letters. In the next two 49 able to read words.

Of the remaining three classes the highest read fairly, but answered indifferently. Dictation was written well; but the answering in Geography was deficient.

The next two classes read satisfactorily, and seemed pretty intelligent.

Needle-work was satisfactorily taught.

197. *The St. Peter's Girls' School, Royapuram*, is a much smaller one, numbering only 29 when inspected. The results were satisfactory.

198. *The Girls' School, Triplicane*, is also small, with 25 children. It did not pass so well as the Royapuram School.

199. An association of ladies in Madras, termed *The Native Female Educa*

tion Society, maintains two Girls' Schools, one in Popham's Broadway, and the other in Chintadripettah. The numbers for which are as follow :—

Name of School.	On the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
N. F. E. S. Central School, Black Town	77	123
Do. School, Chintadripettah	70	70

These are Tamil Schools for Natives.

Both are of a very elementary character, the great majority of the children being very young and beginners.

200. *The Doveton Girls' School* is maintained by the Committee of the Doveton College Its pupils are of the same class as the boys of the College, many belonging to the same families. The school contained 162 pupils at the end of 1869, and the same number at the end of 1870.

The upper division of the highest class passed fairly, the lower division badly.

The next class professed much less, and passed moderately.

The remaining classes were pretty satisfactory. A detailed report on this school will shortly be submitted.

201. The remaining schools I can hardly do more than name in groups.

There are a certain number maintained by different agencies for European and East Indian children mostly in connexion with different churches. The names and numbers of these are as follow :—

Name and Locality.	On the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Schools in Madras.		
St. George's Cathedral School, Royapettah	59	66
St. Andrew's Poor School, Vepery	45	50
Union School, John Pereira's	52	43
Christ Church School, Mount Road...	58	53
London Mission School, Davidson's Street	...	54
St. Matthias's Poor School, New Town	57	50
Do. Pursewalkum	61	55
Black Town Emmanuel Church School	78	92
Out of Madras.		
Pensioners' School, Cuddalore	28	19

None of these reach any high standard. The Emmanuel and Davidson's Street Schools may be mentioned as being carefully taught, and having their classes in good order, and the children well behaved.

202. The Girls' Schools in the division maintained by Native Committees are three in number, as follow :—

Name of School.	On the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Strinivassa Pillai's Vernacular School, Madras	125	175
Balica Patasala, Triplicane	58	70
Vernacular School, Munjacupum	47	39

The first of these is maintained by the Trustees of Patcheappah Moodelliar's Charities.

Neither differs from an ordinary school for Native girls, as exhibited in the various reports of preceding paragraphs A few girls to whom it is professed to teach something appreciable, with more or less success, and a large majority of infants, or mere beginners.

203. *The London Mission* maintains the following Girls' Schools in Madras :—

Name of School.	Having on the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1869.	1870.
Verdamootiappen Street School, Black Town	112	126
Veerapillai Street School, do.	97	149
Mrs. Hall's Caste Girls' School, Vepery	77	105

The first two have the advantage of the watchful superintendence of Mrs. Whyte, the widow of a Missionary of the Society ; and the last is held in a building in the Rev. Mr. Hall's compound, and receives a good deal of attention from Mrs. Hall. All are, therefore, favourably circumstanced, and I found a good deal of intelligence exhibited in the higher classes.

204. *The Parcherry School, Black Town, Madras*, calls for brief mention. It is meant for the lowest class of East Indians, and most of the children are fed and some clothed. The cost is as follows :—

	The Managers.			Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Instruction ...	61	0	0	29	0	0
Food, &c. ...	54	0	0	30	0	0
Total ..	115	0	0	59	0	0

When reporting on the school I said :—

" Not much of a general character need be said regarding the school. It is for children not likely to enter any higher school, and a considerable number are supplied with a meal every day, the prospect of which is probably the main inducement to some at least to attend the school. The children do not learn very much, but if decent reading, writing, and arithmetic up to writing out a market bill are acquired, no more need be demanded.

" The Master showed me a book, from which it appeared that three boys are annually provided with appointments through the school.

"The Registers and Account books of the school were neat and written up to date."

205. S. Seshia, Deputy Inspector of Schools in South Arcot, deserves mention for the zeal he has shown in his work, and for the extension and consolidation of Village Schools on the system of Payment for Results, in which he has been active and successful.

The Deputy Inspector for the Madras District has less time for work in the district, being required for the examination of the Madras Schools in the Vernacular languages. I have, however, arranged as far as possible to allow him uninterrupted periods in the district; but to do so interferes a good deal and cramps my own movements. It would be a wise arrangement to appoint a Deputy Inspector of a lower grade on Rupees 75 a month for the Madras District, and leave the present Deputy Inspector free for the town only, which has quite work enough for a Deputy Inspector, and, as a matter of fact, for an Inspector too.

206. The Certificate and Medical College Examinations have been managed by me as usual; work taking much time and involving much labour, but not demanding any further mention.

207. I have to apologize for the late date of submitting this Report, and for the too great brevity of the latter part.

APPENDIX A.

No. IV.

From E. C. CALDWELL, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 4th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Trichinopoly, 25th May 1870, No. 618.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the progress of education in the 4th Educational Division for the year 1869-70.

2. There were in the division, at the beginning of the year, one Government College at Combaconum, with an attendance in the College Department of eighty-two, and in the Junior Department of 366; two Government Schools of the 1st class, with an attendance of 693; and seventeen schools of the 2nd class, with an attendance of 1,755; making a total of twenty-one Government Institutions, with an attendance of 2,902. At the close of the year the number of Government Institutions remained the same. The attendance in the Senior and Junior Departments of the College was ninety-six and 369; in the Zillah Schools 693; and in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools 1,598; giving a total of twenty-one institutions at the beginning of the year, with an attendance of 2,756. It will thus be seen that, while the attendance of the Combaconum College has increased by seventeen, and the attendance in the Zillah Schools remains nearly the same, and there has been a decrease of nearly 157, or nearly nine per cent. in the attendance of the Government Schools of the 2nd class.

—		Attendance 31st March 1869.	Attendance 31st March 1870.
College Senior Department...	1	82	96
Do. Junior do. ...	1	366	369
Zillah Schools	2	699	693
Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools	17	1,755	1,598
Total...	21	2,902	2,756

3. Amongst these the greatest falling off is observable in the schools of the North Arcot District, and especially in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajahpett. There has also been a slight decrease of twenty-seven in the schools of the Tanjore District. The attendance in the schools of the Trichinopoly and Salem Districts remains nearly unchanged, there being, in point of fact, an increase of one. The decrease in the Wallajahpett School is chiefly in the lower classes, which were much overcrowded, and is due to some extent to the establishment of several Elementary Schools on the Results' system in the neighbourhood, by which these classes have been relieved of their redundant attendance. The suppression by your instructions of the 5th or highest class has also had some effect in reducing the strength of the school, and the same cause has similarly affected the attendance of the other Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Tripatur and Mayaveram. The decrease in the Tanjore Schools is inconsiderable, and is probably due to the organization of the Rajah's Chuttram

Schools at the beginning of the current year. In these schools the boys not only receive instruction gratis, but are likewise fed and provided with books; and the result has been that, within the short period of their existence, only three months at the close of the official year, they had drawn away a large number of pupils from other schools, and had become themselves overcrowded to such an extent as necessarily to impede the due progress of business. The two 1st class Chuttram Schools at Needamangalam and Orathanadu, with a staff of three teachers in each, have attendances approaching 200 in each; and included in these numbers are some from places as distant as Vellore and Cuddalore, and some whose parents are very well able to make suitable provision for the maintenance and instruction in their own villages. These schools, however, have not come under my inspection, and I am unable to give very precise particulars regarding them.

4. In reviewing the changes which have occurred among the Private Schools in the division during the year, I have, in deference to your frequent remarks on the subject of erroneous classification of schools, adopted that shown in the lists which are appended to your Administration Reports. According to the classification adopted in these lists, the number of Private Institutions of the higher class in the division is reduced to three, each with a Collegiate Branch, in all six schools as shown in the margin. To these I have added the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediapuram, which, though set down in the lists above referred to as a Normal School, is, in point of fact, a school for general education. The schools of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam, Manargudy, and Trichinopoly, and the Central School of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar, which aspire to, and occasionally bring a class up to, the Matriculation standard, and, as such were ranked in former reports among the schools of the 1st class, are here classed with the schools of the 2nd class.

Tanjore District.	
S. P. G. College and High School, Tanjore ...	2
Do. Seminary, Vediapuram	1
St. Joseph's College and School	2
Trichinopoly District.	
S. P. G. College and High School, Trichinopoly.	2
Total...	7

5. The seven Private Collegiate Institutions and Schools of the higher class, above noted, had an aggregate attendance of 1,270 at the beginning of the year. At the close of the year, the number of the institutions remained the same, but the attendance declined to 1,224, or forty-six less than at the beginning of the year. This decrease, which is small, is more than accounted for by the diminution which has occurred in the junior classes of the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore. These classes were overcrowded, and the redundant strength is probably provided for in the Chuttram Schools before referred to, and in several schools which have risen around the High School, and are in a measure affiliated to it.

—	No. of Schools.	Attendance.
Tanjore District.		
Mission Schools ...	19	1,465
Others	32	1,819
Total...	51	3,355
Trichinopoly District.		
Mission Schools ...	11	403
Others	28	965
Total...	39	1,368

—	No. of Schools.	Attendance.
Salem District.		
Mission...	4	122
Others	33	944
Mixed	2	50
Total...	39	1,116
North Arcot District.		
Mission...	2	231
Others	5	154
Total...	7	385
Total of 2nd class Private Schools... ...	136	6,224

6. The number of Private Schools of the 2nd class for boys in the division, at the beginning of the year, (including Mixed Schools, and the boys reading in them,) was 117, with an attendance of 5,804. At the close of the year, the number of these schools had risen to 136, (distributed as shown in the margin,) with an attendance of 6,224; giving an increase of nineteen in the number of schools, and of 420 in the attendance, or over seven per cent. The principal changes to be noted among these schools are as follow :—

7. In the Tanjore District nineteen new schools were opened, and eight, including three of the above, were closed during the year, as shown in the margin. Of those closed, the Gospel Society's School at Negapatam was abandoned in favour of the Wesleyan Mission School at the same station, and the Wesleyan Mission School at the North Gate has been absorbed into a Branch School recently opened. The same Society's School at Needamangalam has given way before the the Rajah's Chuttram School opened at the station. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Combaconum, and the schools at Mayaveram Chetty Street, and Vadarungam and Cutallum never attained a satisfactory standing. It will recur to your recollection that I declined to recommend the first two for grants.

Schools opened.

Wesleyan Mission Branch School, Negapatam.
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Velanguly.
Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Ilankadu.
Anglo-Vernacular School, South Street, Tanjore.
Do. do. Combaconum.
Do. do. Patcheappa Mudaliar Street, Combaconum.
Do. do. New Street, Mayaveram.
Do. do. Chetty Street do.
Do. do. West Gate, Negapatam.
Do. do. Puthuchuttram.
Do. do. Maliarajapuram.
Do. do. Palayagrarum.
Do. do. Melcavery.
Do. do. Cottayur.
Do. do. Kunnum.
Do. do. Vadarungam.
Do. do. Kunniyar.
Do. do. Nannilam.
Do. do. Kivalore.

Schools closed.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Negapatam.
Wesleyan Mission North Gate School do.
Do. School, Needamangalam.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kadalangudy.
Do. do. Combaconum.
Do. do. Chetty Street, Mayaveram.
Do. do. Vadarungam.
Do. do. Cutallum.

8. In the Trichinopoly District eleven new schools were opened, and four, including two of the above, have disappeared from the inspection lists during the year. Of these, the Roman Catholic Mission School at Vadaguputty, and the schools under

Schools opened.

S. P. G. School, Grand Anicut.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Condayumpetta.
Do. do. Amur.
Do. do. Patchur.
Do. do. Kattuputhur.
Do. do. Alatodayumputty.
Do. do. Tripatur.
Do. do. Puvalur.
Do. do. Manaparai.
Do. do Mathanapuram.
Do. do. Aiyalore.

Schools closed.

R. C. Mission School, Vadaguputty.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Totiom.
Do. do. Mathanapuram.
Do. do. Aiyalore.

Schools opened.

Elementary School, Tripatur.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Pullavery.
Do. do. Rasipuram.
Do. do. Kumarapaliem.
Do. do. Perampattu.
Do. do. Alapally.
Do. do. Pananthur.
Do. do. Nadaputty.
Do. do. Urutnapally.
Do. do. Machalchinnapully.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Royacottah.
Do. do. Puthur.
Do. do. Singlanthapuram.
Do. do. Laligam.
Do. do. Indur.
Do. do. Chendur.
Do. do. Madrapally.
Do. do. Naduputty.
Do. do. Machalchinnapully

native management at Totiem, Mathanapuram, and Aiyalore, none ever attained a satisfactory status.

9. In the Salem District ten new schools have been opened, and nine, including two of the above, have been closed during the year. Of the schools which have been closed, the school at Royacottah is the only one which had attained a satisfactory status. It has been sacrificed to private disputes of the Managers. It was closed (it may be hoped, only temporarily,) a few days before the end of the official year. The other schools never rose even to mediocrity.

10. In the North Arcot District the changes have been few. The Church of Scotland Mission opened a school at Arconum; and two schools under native management at Polur and Wandawash have been abandoned.

Schools opened.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Arconum.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Polur.
Do. do. Wandawash.

—	Number of Schools.	Attendance.
Tanjore District.		
Mission Schools ...	9	359
Other ...	6	311
Total...	15	670
Trichinopoly District.		
Mission Schools ...	4	110
Salem District.		
Mission Schools ..	5	187
Reading in Mixed Schools	...	18
Total...	5	205
North Arcot District.		
Mission Schools ...	2	177
Other ...	1	16
Total...	3	193
Grand Total ..	27	1,178

11. The number of Girls' Schools at the beginning of the year was twenty-two, with an attendance of 901, including twenty-seven girls reading in Mixed Schools of the 2nd class. At the close of the year the number of these schools had risen to twenty-seven, with an attendance of 1,178, showing an increase of five in the number of schools, and of 277 in the attendance, or over thirty per cent. These numbers do not include forty-one girls reading in Village Schools, nor sixteen in the Military Orphanage attached to the Convent at Bangalore.

The changes which have occurred among these schools are as follow —In the Tanjore District, the Wesleyan Mission have opened a Caste Girls' School at Manargudy, and Ragunatha Naina has opened a new Girls' School at Tanjore. In the Salem District, the London Mission have opened Caste Girls' Schools at Salem and Kistnagherry, and the Town School Committee have opened a Branch Girls' School at Salem. And in the North Arcot District the Church of Scotland Mission have opened a Girls' School at Vellore On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Mission have closed their Girls' School at Mayaveram. In all, six new Girls' Schools have been opened, and one removed from inspection during the year, giving an increase on the whole of five schools It is gratifying to note that the six schools which have been opened in the division during the year are designed for the furtherance of education among girls of respectable Hindu families

Schools opened.

Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Manargudy
Sarathavilasum Schools, Tanjore
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Kistnagherry
Do do. do Salem
Female Branch Town School do
Church of Scotland Miss Girls' School, Vellore.

Schools closed

Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School, Mayaveram.

12. Of the schools of the 3rd class or Village Schools there were, at the beginning of the year, twenty-five of the Gospel Society, with an attendance of 454, one of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam, with an attendance of twenty-one; and 105 under native management, with an attendance of 2,428, in all 131 of these schools, with an attendance of 2,903. At the close of the year there were twenty-seven of these schools of the Gospel Society, with an attendance of 524, one of the Wesleyan Mission, with an attendance of 25; and 221 under native management, with an attendance of 4,758, in all 249 of these schools, with an attendance of 5,307, giving an increase on the whole of 118 in the number of the schools, and of 2,404 in the attendance, or 82 8 per cent.

—	31st March 1869		31st March 1870	
	No of Schools	Attendance	No. of Schools.	Attendance
S P G. Missions.				
Vediapuram ...	7	103	6	68
Canandagudy	2	40	4	116
Amiappen ..	1	11	1	10
Nangur ..	11	239	9	190
Erungalore	4	61	7	140
Total	25	454	27	524
Wesleyan Mission.				
Negapatam .	1	21	1	25
Native Management				
Salem Taluq ..	26	511	45	947
Ahtur do.	..	..	21	295
Namkal Taluq	..	..	17	286
Trichengode do...	...	..	3	55
Darampury do.	...	...	6	102
Tripatur do .	...	...	5	141
Kistnagherry do	.	..	3	48
Wallajahpett do.	35	711	37	803
Arcot do	26	682	30	696
Arnee do...	...		4	140
Gurriattum do ..	9	281	28	680
Vellore do	9	243	22	562
Total ..	105	2,428	221	4,758
Grand Total ..	131	2,903	249	5,307

13. It will be seen by the table in the margin that there have been small increases in the number and attendance of the Village Schools of the Gospel Society's Missions at Canandagudy and Erungalore, and a falling of in those of the Missions at Vediapuram and Nangur. The extension of Village School instruction in the division is observable principally among the schools under native management in Salem and North Arcot, which are promoted and fostered by the Departmental Officers. The number of these schools has more than doubled during the year. In the Salem District alone their number and attendance have nearly quadrupled, increasing from twenty-six, with an attendance of 511 to 100, with an attendance of 1,876, a result which I consider the more creditable to the Deputy Inspector, inasmuch as he has the assistance of only one Inspecting Schoolmaster for the whole district.

14. Collecting the results above detailed it will be seen that, while the educational institutions of the higher and middle classes for boys in the division have, notwithstanding the drain upon them by the Rajah's Chuttram Schools, increased during the year from 145, with an aggregate attendance of 9,934, to 164, with an aggregate attendance of 10,204, the Girls' Schools show an increased attendance during the same period of over thirty per cent., and that of the schools of the lower class of nearly eighty-three per cent.; and the schools of all classes in the division have advanced from 298, with an aggregate attendance of 13,738, to 440, with an attendance of 16,689, giving an increase of 142 in the number of schools, and of 2,951 in the attendance, or over twenty-one per cent.

15. In the above numbers are not included the Military Orphans, thirty-five in number, receiving instruction in the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Bangalore. If these be added, the totals will be found to be in accordance with the totals in the annual numerical return. Nor, I should add, is account taken either here or in the numerical return, of the numbers receiving instruction in the Native Regimental Schools which have also come under my inspection during the year.

16. *Government College and Schools of the Higher Class.*—Among these Institutions the Provincial College at Combaconum stands first. It consists of a College and a Junior Department, in the latter of which pupils are educated up to the Matriculation standard, and in the former under-graduates are brought forward to the degree of B.A. The report of the Principal on the progress of the institution during the past year is herewith enclosed, from which it will be seen that of eleven, who appeared for the B.A. degree, nine have passed, of whom eight are placed in the 2nd class. Thirty-four out of forty-seven have passed the F.A. Examination, of whom thirteen obtained 1st class places; and fifty-five out of sixty-six have passed for Matriculation, twenty taking 1st class places. The Principal also notices that the first places, both in the First Arts and Matriculation Examinations, are taken by students of this College, who thus become entitled to the Dewan of Travancore's Prizes. The teachers of the two Matriculation classes, S. Sesha Aiyar and A. Ganapathy Aiyar, are favourably noticed as having "for two consecutive years achieved results

College Department.
1 Principal.
2 Assistant Masters.
1 Moonshi.
95 Students.

Junior Department.
5 Assistant Masters.
5 School Assistants.
366 Pupils.

which," the Principal believes, are unprecedental in the history of the Madras University."

17. The other Government Institutions of the higher class are two in number, the Zillah Schools at Salem and Chittur. These schools bring pupils forward to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination. Both of these schools having had their full complement of pupils for some time past, their attendance fluctuates from year to year within narrow limits. But in both, the higher classes receive, from year to year, continued accessions of strength at the expense of the lower classes, while extended provision is being made for elementary instruction in other schools.

Salem Zillah School.

1 Head Master.
5 Assistant Masters.
6 School Assistants.
6 Classes.
342 Pupils.

Chittur Zillah School.

1 Head Master.
5 Assistant Masters.
6 School Assistants.
6 Classes.
352 Pupils.

18. The Salem School obtained moderate success at the last Matriculation Examination, sending up seven successful candidates, all of whom were placed in the 2nd class. The results of my examination of the school, which was held in December last, were generally satisfactory, though the several divisions of the 4th class showed some weakness in their Mathematical studies, and the answering in Tamil was somewhat unequal, as might be expected from the mixed character of the population, Tamil, Telugu, and East Indian, from whom the attendance is drawn. In English the answering throughout the school was decidedly good.

Salem Zillah School.

19. The Chittur School passed nine candidates at the Matriculation Examination, one of whom took a high place in the 1st class, and obtained a Government Scholarship, and is now prosecuting his studies as an under-graduate in the Provincial College at Combaconum. The results of my examination of the school were generally satisfactory, but, as in the Salem School, the 5th class and the B. division of the 4th class showed some weakness in Euclid and Arithmetic. In language generally, English, Tamil, and Telugu, and in other subjects, the results of the examination were good throughout the school.

Chittur Zillah School.

20. Among the Private Institutions of the higher class, the Gospel Society's College and High School at Tanjore takes the first place. It has advanced from comparatively small beginnings to its present position, at the head of the Private Institutions of the division, under the able and énergetic management of the Principal, Mr. J. Marsh, who is now on leave. While yearly sending up a large proportion of its most favoured students to compete for Academic distinction at the University Examinations, it gives daily elementary instruction in its own ranks to nearly 500 students ; and through means of the Vellam and Fort Branch Schools to nearly 300 more; and by means of affiliated institutions which have grown up around it, under the fostering care of one of the Junior Assistant Masters, P. Ragunatha Naina, it contributes indirectly to the spread of instruction to about 700 others. Altogether the number which this institution has contri-

S. P. G. College and High School, Tanjore.

College Department	...	...	18
School do.	...	...	457

buted, directly and indirectly, to bring under daily instruction approaches to 1,500. And it is not perhaps the least gratifying of the results thus brought about, that among the last-mentioned schools are several Girls' Schools, which now give instruction to nearly 200 girls of respectable Hindu families; and by thus familiarizing the minds of the people of the neighbourhood with female education, are rapidly breaking down the barriers which opposed it. Regarded alone, the Tanjore College and High School consists of a Senior or Collegiate and a Junior Department; in the latter of which pupils are brought forward to the Matriculation standard, and in the former, under-graduates are prepared for the First Arts Examination. Of sixteen students who last year read in the Senior Department, thirteen were successful in the First Arts Examination, taking places in the 2nd class. From the Junior Department eighteen students passed the Matriculation Examination, two of whom obtained places in the 1st class. These eighteen are now reading in the Collegiate Department for the First Arts Examination of 1871. The results of my examination of the junior classes of the school were highly creditable, showing that a sound and well-ordered system pervades the establishment.

21. The Gospel Society's College and High School at Trichinopoly takes also high rank among the Educational Institutions in the division, both as regards numbers and standard. It consists like the Tanjore High School of a Senior or Collegiate and a Junior Department, the students in the Senior Department reading up to the First Arts Examination. Of fourteen students in the Senior Department last year, seven were successful in the First Arts Examination, and seven from the Junior Department passed the Matriculation Examination. In the current year classes of nine and twenty-nine are reading respectively for First Arts and Matriculation. The institution is well-organized and well-regulated throughout, and the results of my examination of the junior classes were very creditable.

S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

Senior Department	...	...	9
Junior do.	...	...	353
		Total...	362

22. The College of St. Joseph at Negapatam continues to advance in strength, while maintaining its high position for efficiency. It also consists of a Collegiate and a Junior Department, having the same objects as the former two institutions. The results obtained in the Senior Department of this institution during the past year were only moderate, two students passing the First Arts Examination and obtaining places in the 2nd class. In the Junior Department the results were more favourable. Seven students were successful in the Matriculation Examination, and of these one obtained a high place in the 1st class and a Government Scholarship. My examination of the junior classes of the institution gave very satisfactory results.

St Joseph's College, Negapatam.

Senior Department ..	...	...	7
Junior do. ...	...	...	260
		Total...	267

23. The Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediapuram, in the Tanjore District, has for some years past ranked among the institutions of the higher class. But from some cause, probably owing to several changes which

S. P. G. Seminary, Vediapuram.
120 Pupils.

have taken place in the establishment during the past year, it has failed of its usual success in the last Matriculation Examination. The results of my examination of the school were satisfactory. This Seminary appears to have been originally designed as a training institution for teachers for the minor Mission Schools, but for many years past the scheme of instruction has, as in the other institutions of the Society in the district, been one for general education.

24. *Schools of the Middle Class.*—Among the schools of the 2nd class, the first to be noticed are the Anglo-Vernacular and the Taluq Schools of Government.

25. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Government are three in number, with an aggregate attendance of 362 at the close of the year, against 498 at the beginning. These schools were originally intended to take a place, in large and important localities, intermediate between the Government Zillah Schools and Taluq Schools. But by the recent order, breaking up the 5th or highest classes in these schools, they are now reduced very nearly to the level of the more advanced Taluq Schools. This measure has caused very great disappointment, especially among the communities of Wallajahpett and Tripatur, as those, who desire their sons to read up to the Matriculation Examination, must now be prepared to maintain them at distant stations, where there are large schools for three, or in the cases of particularly gifted pupils for at least two years. In Mayaveram the effects of this measure are not quite so much felt, as the communities of Mayaveram and Combaconum are closely connected, and the people of Mayaveram have greater facilities for maintaining their children near the Combaconum College. All these schools have declined in strength during the year, which I attribute in some degree to the depression of the standard. At Mayaveram and Tripatur the decrease is small. At Wallajahpett the decline is more considerable, and is to be attributed in some measure also to the inconvenience, to which the pupils of the lower classes of the school were subjected, for want of sufficient accommodation in the school building, and the timely relief afforded them by the establishment of six or seven Elementary Schools on the Results' system in the neighbourhood. The progress of these schools has been sufficiently satisfactory within the limit prescribed for them. But with the allotments made for them, and especially for the school at Wallajahpett, I consider that the services of more highly qualified teachers might be secured for them, and their standard considerably raised. The people of Wallajahpett and Tripatur have subscribed sums of Rupees 1,600, and Rupees 250, respectively, for the extension and improvement of the school buildings. The contributions of the people are supplemented by sums of like amount in the case of the Wallajahpett School from the Educational Building Fund, and in that of the Tripatur School from the School Fund, and the work in both places is now in course of progress.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.
109 Pupils.
4 Classes.
3 Government Masters.
3 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatur.
129 Pupils.
4 Classes.
3 Government Masters.
3 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett.
124 Pupils.
4 Classes.
6 Government Masters.
2 School Assistants.

26. *The Taluq Schools of Government* in the division are fourteen in number, distributed as shown in the margin. These institutions, besides the benefits which they directly confer on the communities of the localities in which they are established, exercise a much more extended influence by directing and maintaining the tone of instruction in the numerous private schools which have every where sprung up around them.

Taluq Schools.

Tanjore District	5
Trichinopoly District	1
Salem do.	4
North Arcot do.	4

27. Among the Taluq Schools of the Tanjore District, the schools at Puttucotta and Trivalore have worked the most efficiently. The Head Master of the Puttucotta School, N. Devasigamony Mudeliar, passed the F.A. Test, taking a high place in the 2nd class. The school at Trivady has also worked well, and the Nagore School, which had not given complete satisfaction during the previous year, has made considerable improvement during the past year. But the Head Master, though trained in the Normal School and Matriculated, is wanting in teaching-power and method. The Teruvadamarudur School declined in efficiency during the early part of the official year from lax discipline and a tendency to insubordination among the subordinate teachers, which necessitated some changes in the establishment. The school is now in a better condition. About the middle of the year the school being called on to vacate a building which it had occupied for rent for several years, Rajastri Yaikogi, a member of the Tanjore Royal family, resident in the place, placed a house of his, valued at Rupees 1,000, at the disposal of Government for the use of the school. The school is now held in it, and it answers every purpose required.

Taluq Schools, Tanjore District.

Trivady	158
Teruvadamarudur	58
Puttucotta	129
Trivalore	79
Nagore	60
Total...	484

28. The Taluq School at Srirangam is the only Taluq School, and the only Government School for general education in the Trichinopoly District. This school is well-conducted, and has worked very creditably during the past year. The school suffers much inconvenience for want of suitable accommodation. But towards the close of last year some of the leading inhabitants of the place commenced a movement, which, it may be hoped, will terminate in the provision of an ample and suitable building. Meanwhile, the school is held by sufferance in a muntapum belonging to the temple where the space is limited, and many are refused admission to the school for want of room.

Trichinopoly District.

Taluq School, Srirangam ...	145

29. The Salem Taluq Schools, four in number, have worked very satisfactorily during the year. They all approach the same standard, containing each four classes, but rising very nearly to the standard prescribed for the 5th class. With slight fluctuations in the attendance of the several schools, their aggregate strength rises a little above the numbers at the beginning of the year. During the year, the

Taluq Schools, Salem District.

Namkul	69
Darampury	87
Kistnagherry	70
Oosoor	88
Total...	314

Namkul School has been provided with, and moved into, a new school building.

30. The Taluq Schools in North Arcot, four in number, have not made as satisfactory progress during the past year, as I have been led to expect from the rapid advances they had made in former years; but occupy at the close of the year nearly the same position as at the beginning. Some of the teachers of long standing in these schools have failed to keep pace with the progress of the schools, and are now scarcely equal to the duties which devolve on them. This defect is, however, continually in course of being remedied. The schools at Tripathy and Palmanair lie under continued disadvantage, owing to the unhealthiness of those stations, and the difficulty of securing the services of qualified Telugu teachers. Towards the middle of the year, also cholera prevailed to an unusual extent throughout the district, and greatly reduced the attendance of the schools. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the working of the schools has been sufficiently satisfactory, and, if they have not made any decided advance, they have maintained the ground which they had already gained.

Taluq Schools, North Arcot District.

Arcot	... 101
Arnee	... 98
Tripathy ...	... 57
Palmanair ...	... 37
Total...	293

31. The Private Schools of the middle class may be distributed as follows, according to the districts in which they are situated.

Tanjore District ...	... 51
Trichinopoly District	... 39
Salem do. ...	... 39
North Arcot do. ...	... 7
Total ..	136

32. Among the schools of this class, those of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam and Manargudy, and the school of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar, stand so much above the rest as to deserve a separate notice. All these have classes reading for Matriculation, and approach the standard of Higher Class Schools. Working as at present, they may be expected to bring small classes up to the Matriculation standard in alternate years. The Wesleyan Mission School at Manargudy, and the German Lutheran School at Tranquebar, passed six and two candidates, respectively, at the examination held in December last, and the Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam passed three students at the examination of the previous year.

Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Do. do. Manargudy.
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.

33. The Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam, the largest of the three, had an attendance of 199, or, including the Branch School, of 263, at the end of the year, against 174 at the beginning. In October or November last, the Gospel Society, which had a school of nearly similar standing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Wesleyan Mission School, abandoned the field to them; and the two schools to a certain extent coalesced, but not, as it appears, so completely as had been expected. The Branch School was opened shortly after the beginning of the year to relieve the lower classes of the Principal School, which even then were becoming crowded; and, when the amalgamation of the two schools took place, the 1st or lowest class of the Principal School was relegated entirely to the Branch School, the two schools virtually forming one. At the time of my inspection of the schools in March,

Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam...	199
Branch School do. ...	64
Total...	263

the amalgamation of the classes of the two schools of the Wesleyan Mission and the Gospel Society was not so complete, as not to effect their working; and some inequality was still observable in some subjects in the several classes. But, on the whole, the working of the institution during the past year has been satisfactory, and my examination gave very creditable results.

34. The Wesleyan Mission School at Manargudy shows still a tendency to increase in strength, reckoning an attendance of 156 at the close of year, against 153 at the beginning. It has during the past year put forward six successful candidates for Matriculation. My examination of the school gave generally satisfactory results.

Wesleyan Mission A. V. School, Manargudy ... 156

35. The Central School of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar shows an attendance of 156 at the close of the year, against 151 at the beginning. It passed two students for Matriculation, and has now a class preparing for Matriculation, not at the end of this year, but of 1871. My examination of the school gave very creditable results, manifesting that a thoroughly sound system of instruction now pervades the school.

German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar... 156

36. The other schools of the middle class in the Tanjore District are forty-seven in number, fifteen of which are connected with Missions, and thirty-two are under native managers or committees. Among these the Town School at Combaconum, and the Gospel Society's School at Vellam, and in the Tanjore Fort, are rendered conspicuous, not only by their numbers, but by their connexion with the Provincial College at Combaconum, and the Gospel Society's College and High School at Tanjore, the leading institutions of the district. The Combaconum Town School was founded about the middle of 1864, to supply a want which began to be felt about that time, by affording elementary instruction to numbers for whom accommodation could not be found in the Provincial School. Since then the Provincial School has expanded into a College, and on the expan-

Connected with Missions.	
S. P. G. Fort School, Tanjore	190
Do. A. V. School, Vellam... ...	80
Do. do. Porriyar ...	149
Do. do. Amiappen ...	68
Do. do. Canandagudy ...	80
Wesleyan Mission A. V. School, Tritrapundy	68
Do. do. Kalapal ...	19
Do. do. Velanguly ...	23
German Lutheran Mission A. V. School, Tanjore	63
Do. do. Negapatam ...	32
Roman Catholic Mission A. V. S., Tanjore	70
Do. do. Cundamangalam ...	25
Do. do. Ilankadu ...	30
Do. do. Iyempetta ...	18
Do. do. Tranquebar ...	25
Under Native Management.	
Town School, Combaconum... ...	557
Pettah Branch do	18
Elementary School, do.	28
Samimalay	60
Cavistallam	71
Velangiman	47
Natcharcovil	30
Papanassam	18
Melcavery	21
Cottayur	18
Tiruperambium	7
Gnavodaya Vilasam, Karuntattangudy ...	172
East Gate School, Tanjore	72
South Street School, do.	116
A. V. School, Palamanary	62
Do. Tandankoray	10
Do. Kornadu	50
Do. Komal	26
Do. Mayaveram New Street ...	24
Do. Sheally	68
Do. Kunnum	25

A. V School,	Chorakayur	... ...	16
Do.	Polagum	... ...	18
Do.	Palayagrarum	... ...	53
Do.	Puthuchuttram	... ...	25
Do.	Maharajapuram	... ...	25
Do.	Combaconum Patcheappa Street		61
Do.	Mannilam	... ...	15
Do.	Kunniyar	... ...	35
Town School,	Negapatam	.. ...	30

sion of its Senior Department, several of the lower classes have been closed. The Town School now supplies the place of these classes, and bears in some sort the relation to the College of a subsidiary institution. The Pettah Branch School and the Elementary School again take up a position subsidiary to the Town School, and the Mupanar's Schools at Cavistallam and Samimalay, since opened, have been placed under the same management as the Town School, and seek to occupy in regard to the College a position similar to it. Thus, these five schools may be regarded as grouped around the Combaconum College; three, the Combaconum Town School and the Mupanar's Schools at Cavistallam and Samimalay, being designed to prepare pupils for admission to the lower College classes; and two, the Elementary School and the Pettah Branch School, supplying instruction to the standard of the lower classes of the Town School. Of these schools, the Town School has an attendance of 575, and works up to the standard of the 4th class of the Government Taluq Schools; the schools at Cavistallam and Samimalay have attendance of seventy-one and sixty, respectively, and work up to the standard of the 3rd class of Taluq Schools; and the Elementary and Pettah Branch Schools, with attendance of twenty-eight and eighteen, respectively, work up to the standard of the 2nd class of Taluq Schools. The first three of these schools are well managed. In the management of the latter two, there have been serious defects, which are now, however, in course of being remedied.

37. The remaining schools in the neighbourhood of Combaconum are six in number. Of these three, the schools at Velangiman, Natcharcovil, and Papanassam, owe their origin chiefly to the exertions of the late Tahsildar of the district, Sivaguru Pillay. Under his guidance they made rapid progress, and the schools at Papanassam and Velangiman rose to the standard of a Taluq School, 4th class. Since he left the taluq, the interest of the local communities in these schools has greatly flagged, and the condition of the schools fell very low. The schools at Velangiman and Natcharcovil have, however, since revived to some extent, and at the time of my inspection towards the end of the year, they reached respectively 3rd and 2nd class standards. The Papanassam School rises now no higher than the standard of a Taluq School, 2nd class, and, being under the management of an illiterate and unenterprising man, seems scarcely likely to improve The progress of the schools at Melcavery and Cottayur during the past year was middling. Their standard is that of a Taluq School, 2nd class. The Tiruperambium School stands low, with an attendance of only seven.

38. The Gospel Society's Schools in the Tanjore Fort and at Vellam are under the direct management of the Principal of the Tanjore College and High School, and stand in the same relationship to that institution as the Combaconum Town School to

S P. G. School,	Tanjore Fort.		
Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School,	Vellam.	
Ragunatha Naina's School,		Karuntattangudy.	
Do	do.	Tanjore East Gate.	
Do.	do.	do.	South Street.
Do.	do.	do.	Palayagrarum.

the Provincial College. With these may be associated four other schools at Karuntattangudy and Palayagrarum, suburbs of Tanjore, and at the East Gate and South Street of the Tanjore Fort. These four schools were organized by, and are under the management of, Ragunatha Naina, one of the Assistant Masters of the High School, and follow, as do also the Vellam and Tanjore Fort Schools, the course prescribed for the junior classes of the High School. They are all well and systematically conducted, and are useful Elementary Institutions. The Gospel Society's Schools in the Tanjore Fort and at Vellam, and Ragunatha Naina's School at Karuntattangudy, rise to the standard of the 4th class of Taluq Schools. The East Gate and South Street Schools reach the standard of a 3rd class, and the school at Palayagrarum, which has been recently established, comes up to the standard of the 2nd class.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Porriyar.

39. Of the remaining schools, the Gospel Society's School at Porriyar approaches the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. This school has a class reading for Matriculation, but the results of my inspection lead me to believe that the school would work to better purpose if its aspirations were confined within narrower limits.

Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapundy.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamanary.
Do. do. Sheally.

40. The school of the Wesleyan Mission at Tritrapundy and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Palamanary and Sheally approach the standard of a Taluq School, 4th class. The Wesleyan Mission School at Tritrapundy might, with the teaching staff allotted to it, take a considerably higher standing, but the school is at a distance from the head Mission station, and, owing to various causes, it had to undergo a complete re-organization during the past year. The schools at Palamanary and Sheally, under native managers, have worked very satisfactorily during the past year. They owe their progress and efficiency chiefly to the exertions of the teachers.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen.
German Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore.
Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore.
Do. do. Cundamangalam.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kornadu.
Do. do. Pundy.
Do. do. Kivalore.

41. The schools noted in the margin approximate to the standard of the 3rd class of Taluq Schools. The Gospel Society's School at Amiappen is a well-conducted and useful institution. It has worked satisfactorily during the past year. The Roman Catholic and German Lutheran Mission Schools at Tanjore, being in close proximity to one another, and to other schools of like standing, assume to some extent a denominational character without any design, so far as I am aware, on the part of the managers to make them exclusive. The results of my inspection of both schools were satisfactory. I was particularly pleased with the soundness and completeness of the instruction imparted in the German Lutheran School. The school at Cundamangalam has worked fairly, but not so well as the Tanjore Schools. The school at Kornadu, though under independent management, is in a manner subsidiary to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram. It is also well-conducted, and has worked efficiently during the past year. The schools at Pundy

and Kivalore have been recently established, and are working satisfactorily. The former is maintained by a wealthy and enterprizing Merasidar, who is generally known in the district by the title of "The Pundy Vaudiyar." The Head Master of the Pundy School has passed the F.A. Examination, and the standard of the school is likely in time to rise higher.

42. The schools noted in the margin approximate to the standard of the 2nd class of Taluq Schools. The Gospel Society's School at Canandagudy, originally a Boarding School, has been changed during the year into simple Day School. It fell away considerably on the change, and it has fallen still lower since the institution of the Chuttram School at Orathanadu within the distance of a mile or two. The Roman Catholic Schools at Ilankadu and Tranquebar are not so well managed as could be desired. That at Iyempetta is conducted somewhat better, but its strength is very low. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Kalapal and Velanguly, and the German Mission School at Negapatam, are managed sufficiently well. The last has improved considerably in strength and tone during the past year. The remaining schools under native management are doing tolerably well. The Tandankoray School has fallen very low just at the end of the year, owing to the carelessness and indifference of the present manager, but it will in all probability resume its former position, on a change in the management, which is now under consideration.

S. P G. Schools, Canandagudy.
Roman Catholic Mission School, Ilankadu.
Do. do. Iyempetta.
Do do. Tranquebar.
Wesleyan Mission School, Kalapal.
Do. do. Velanguly.
German Lutheran Mission School, Negapatam.
A. V. School, Tandankoray.
Do. Komal.
Do. New Street, Mayaveram.
Do. Chorakayur.
Do. Polagum.
Do. Kunnum.

43. The schools at Puthuchuttram, Maharajapuram, and Patcheappa Mudeliar Street, Combaconum, as well as Ragunatha Naina's School at Palayagrarum, previously noticed, came under the Results' system.

A. V. School, Puthuchuttram.
Do. Maharajapuram.
Do Patcheappa Street, Combaconum.

44. The schools at Nannilam, Kunniyar, and the Town School at Negapatam have only recently sought to be connected with the Department, and have not been inspected.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Nannilam.
Do. Kunniyar.
Town School, Negapatam.

45. Among the schools of the middle class in the Trichinopoly District, the Wesleyan Mission High School at Trichinopoly stands out from among the rest as approximating to the standard of the schools of the higher class. The strength of the school, which during the previous year had received a larger increase, has towards the end of this year again declined, owing probably to the establishment by the Roman Catholic Mission of another large school in the neighbourhood. It had a class reading for Matriculation at the time of my inspection of the school in October last, but it does not appear to have sent up any successful candidates to the Examination in December. My examination of the junior classes gave satisfactory results.

Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly.

46. The other schools of the middle class in the Trichinopoly District are thirty-eight in number, of which ten, as noted in the margin, are attached to Missions, and the rest, twenty-eight in number, are under native management. Of these schools, the Gospel Society's Schools at Tennore and Worriore, and the Trichinopoly Fort, are subsidiary to the High School and under the management of the Principal. They are sufficiently well-managed, and work up to the standard of the 2nd class of Taluq Schools. The Grand Anicut School has been recently established, and has not yet been inspected.

Attached to Missions.

S. P. G. Branch School, Worriore...	26
Do. do. Tennore	29
Do. do. Trichinopoly Fort ...	20
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Grand Anicut.	17
Do. do. Erungalore	22
Do. do. Colamanikam	23
Do. do. Pulambady	20
Roman Catholic Mission School, Periaverselay ...	30
Do. do Portagudy ...	22
Do. do. Viragaur ...	37
S. P. G. Branch School, Worriore	26
Do. do. Tennore	29
Do. do. Trichinopoly Fort ...	20
Do. do. Grand Anicut ...	17

47. Of the remaining schools of this class, those noted in the margin approximate to the standard of a Taluq School, 4th class. They are well-managed; their attendance is good; and my examination of all three gave satisfactory results.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudy ...	89
Do. Musery	66
Do. Torriyur	53

48. The schools noted in the margin approximate to the standard of the 3rd class of Taluq Schools. Of these I was not able to inspect in person more than the schools at Erungalore, Colamanikam, Pitchandarcovil, and Kulitalay. The Gospel Society's School at Erungalore has been changed during the year from a Boarding School to a simple Day School, and has fallen away very much since the change. The schools of the same Society at Pulambady and Colamanikam have also declined in strength, but my inspection of the Colamanikam School gave fair results, and the Deputy Inspector reports favourably on his inspection of Pulambady School. He reports also favourably on the school of the Roman Catholic Mission at Periavelachery. The schools at Kulitalay and Perumbalore are of long standing, and are doing well. The Trichinopoly Fort School has been established somewhat more than a year, and is working well. The schools at Condayumpett, Pitchandarcovil, Arialore, Udiarpoliem, and Jayencondasholapuram are of more recent institution, and give fair promise of permanence and success. The last three owe their origin principally to the exertions of the Deputy Collector, Mahomed Esuf.

S. P. G. School, Erungalore	22
Do. Pulambady	22
Do. Colamanikam	23
Roman Catholic A. V. School, Periavelachery ...	30
A. V. School, Trichinopoly Fort	46
Do. Condayumpett	53
Do. Pitchandarcovil	53
Do. Kulitalay	40
Do. Perumbalore	25
Do. Arialore	40
Do. Udiarpoliem	30
Do. Jayencondasholapuram ...	32

49. The schools noted in the margin approximate to the standard of a Taluq School, 2nd class. The school of the Roman Catholic Mission at Portagudy was re-constituted in November last, and now works more

Roman Catholic Mission School, Portagudy ...	22
Do. do. do. Viragalur ...	37
A. V. School, Sirkarpolium	24
Do. Muttarasanellore	20
Do. Trichendoray	12
Do. Mungapuram	25

A. V. School,	Kutalay	...	...		21
Do.	Kattuputhur	...	...	...	32
Do.	Watalaigudalore		...	..	83
Do.	Amur	...	...	...	22
Do.	Pachoor	...	...		23
Do.	Manachanellore		...	...	68
Do.	Ambil	...	.	...	21
Do.	Alatodayumputty		...	...	19
Do.	Manaparai	...	...	...	24

satisfactorily. The school at Viragalur is not so well managed, and the results obtained are only middling. The remaining schools under native management are generally fairly conducted, and have obtained fair results. The exceptions are the schools at Trichendoray, Kattuputhur, Amur, and Ambil. The cause of the ill-success of the Kattuputhur School I believe to be the idleness of the teacher, but the Zemindar, who is also manager of the school, requests that he be allowed a further trial. Failing improvement, very shortly, I propose either to insist on a change of teacher, or to recommend the discontinuation of the Government grant. The Ambil School has declined from the misconduct of the late manager, and is now under new management rapidly regaining the ground which it lost. The schools at Amur and Trichendoray give little promise of rising above their present state.

50. Of the remaining schools as noted in the margin, the Callur School does not rise above the standard of a Taluq School, 1st class, and it may be expedient hereafter to place it among the schools of the lowest class. The school at Manaparai was opened in January last, and promises well. The schools at Puvalur and Tripatur are recently opened.

Callur	School	...	22
Manaparai	do.	...	24
Puvalur	do.	...	30
Tripatur	do.	...	27

51. The Private Schools of the middle class in the Salem District are thirty-nine in number, of which four are attached to the London Mission; two Mixed Schools under the management of European Officers, as noted in the margin; and thirty-three are under native management. Of these the Remount Depôt School at Oossoor, and the Railway School at Jollarpett, may be more conveniently noticed separately from the rest.

Connected with Missions.			
London Mission School,	Salem	...	36
Do	do.	Ahtur ...	31
Do.	do.	Sunkeridroog ...	22
Do.	do.	Vaniembady ...	33
Mixed Schools.			
Remount Depôt School,	Oossoor	...	27
Railway School Jollarpett		...	41

52. The Remount Depôt School was established to afford instruction near their homes to the children of the subordinate officers of the Remount Depôt, who had formerly to be sent for instruction to distant stations. It is under the management of the Colonel Commanding the Depôt, and is supported by subscriptions, to which the superior officers largely contribute. The school has made rapid progress since its establishment about two years ago, and works up to the standard of the 4th class of Zillah Schools. Though necessarily limited in strength, it is a very useful institution, and very efficiently worked. Of the twenty-seven pupils in the school fourteen are girls.

Remount Depôt School, Oossoor ... 27

53. The Railway School at Jollarpett is designed for the instruction of the children of the subordinate officers of the Madras Railway Company stationed at Jollarpett. It has undergone several changes during the year, and has recently been placed on an efficient footing as an Anglo-Vernacular School. Of forty-one pupils reading in this school four are girls.

Railway School, Jollarpett... ... 41

54. The Salem Town School also calls for special notice, not aspiring to a high standard, but being designed as a subsidiary to the Salem Zillah School to relieve its lower classes. To suit the particular configuration of the town, it was formed into two branches, situated in the two pettahs on opposite sides of the Fort in which the Zillah School is held. Both branches are efficiently managed, and work up to standard of the 2nd class of the Zillah School.

Salem Town School	122

55. Of the remaining schools, those noted in the margin approximate to the standard of the 4th class of Taluq Schools. The London Mission School at Ahtur is very favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector. The schools at Rasipuram, Trichengode, Denkunicottah, and Womalore have worked fairly during the year. The school at Royacottah, which was one of the most successful of the minor aided schools of the district, has fallen into abeyance owing to private disputes between the managers. The Royacottah School was visited by His Excellency the Governor in July of last year.

London Mission School, Ahtur ...	31
A. V. School, Rasipuram	46
Do. Trichengode ...	27
Do. Womalore ...	36
Do. Royacottah ...	50
Do. Denkunicottah ...	49

56. The schools noted in the margin approximate to the standard of the 2nd class of Taluq Schools, most of these with the exception of the London Mission Schools have been established within the last two years, and are working very fairly. His Excellency the Governor also visited the Palcode School in his progress from Salem to Oossoor, and made a donation of Rupees 25 to the school to make two windows in the school building. The Deputy Inspector reports that "His Excellency's visit to the Palcode School has left a deep impression in the minds of the inhabitants, and that the windows in the school building are highly prized by all connected with the school."

London Mission School, Salem	36
Do. do. Sunkeridroog	22
Do. do. Vaniembady	33
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kumarapaliem ...	28
Do. do. Suramangalam ...	29
Do. do. Kadattur ...	17
Do. do. Vellakeelputty ...	30
Do. do. Paramutty ...	27
Do. do Venkaray ...	37
Do. do. Pennagarum ...	25
Do. do. Paparaputty ...	24
Do. do. Palcode	36
Do. do Caveripatam ...	30
Do. do. Kalamangalam ...	42
Do. do. Thally	23

57. The remaining schools, as noted in the margin, approximate to the standard of the 2nd class of Taluq Schools. These schools are generally of an elementary character, and their attendance is small. I am of opinion, that several of these might be more appropriately ranked with schools of the lower class. The majority are in the Kistnagherry Taluq, and owe their origin to the exertions of Sashagherry Row, the energetic Tahsildar of the taluq.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Palanery ...	18
Do. do. Harur	20
Do. do. Muttrapally ..	10
Do. do. Purrum	16
Do. do. Mullapady ...	28
Do. do. Maharajakadi ...	12
Do. do. Jaganathapuram..	18
Do. do. Igondakottapally.	23
Do. do. Perampattu .	12
Do. do. Rapally	12
Do. do. Pananthur ...	12
Do. do. Urutnapally ...	21
Elementary School, Tripatur	20

58. The Private Schools of the middle class in the district of North Arcot are seven in number, of which two are connected with the Church of Scotland Mission, one is under the management of the Chaplain at Vellore, and the rest are under native management.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore...	171
Do. do. Arconum.	60
Fort Boys' School, Vellore	19
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guriattum... ...	38
Do. do. Arconum	61
Do. do. Paranjee	22
Do do. Vencatagherry ...	19

59. The Church of Scotland Mission Schools at Vellore and Arconum rise respectively to the standards of 5th and 3rd classes of Taluq Schools. They are very fairly managed, and have worked well during the past year. The attendance of the Vellore School has largely increased; that at Arconum came under inspection during the year.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore ...	171
Do. do. Arconum	60

60. The Fort or Chaplain's School at Vellore is intended principally for the children of pensioners and others of European or mixed descent at the station. The school is sufficiently well-managed. But the class from which the attendance of these schools is drawn at Vellore, and with them the strength of the school is continually on the decline; and it appears to me that the need at least for the Boys' School is rapidly passing away.

Fort Boys' School, Vellore	19

61. The schools under native management at Guriattum and Arconum are working fairly, but the Guriattum School has not realized, the expectation formed of it by the Collector of the district, who was its principal promoter. They approximate respectively to the standards of the 3rd, and perhaps the 4th classes of Taluq Schools.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Guriattum ...	38
Do. do. Arconum ...	61

62. The school at Paranjee does not rise above the standard of a Taluq School, 2nd class. The Vencatagherry School does little more than exist. It is supported out of some charitable fund connected with the Bangarupolliem estate, and receives no Government grant.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Paranjee ...	22
Do. do. Vencatagherry ...	19

63. The Girls' Schools under inspection in the division are twenty-seven in number, distributed according to the districts in which they are situated, as shown in the table in para. 11. They may be, however, more appropriately classified for consideration as shown in the margin—1st, English Schools, or those in which English is the Vernacular employed; 2nd, schools for Native Christians and others; and 3rd, schools for Hindu caste girls.

Girls' Schools.	
English Schools...	3
For Native Christians and general	11
For Hindu caste girls	13
Total ...	27

64. The English Schools are three in number, and are designed principally for the children of Europeans and East Indians. The native languages are not taught in any of these schools. The Convent Schools at Trichinopoly and Vellore, as their name imports, are attached to Convents at these stations, and are taught by some of the ladies of the Convent, who have special charge of the schools. The instruction given in both of these schools is of a superior character. They are well-managed, and the children are well and carefully instructed My examination gave satisfactory results in both schools. The Vellore Fort Girls' School is also well-managed. I was particularly well pleased with the results of my examination of this school.

Convent School, Trichinopoly	37
Do. Vellore	103
Fort do. do.	16
Total ...	156

65. The schools which I have placed in the second group are all connected with Missions, and of long standing. They appear to have been designed, especially for the instruction of Christian children, but are generally open to all classes.

S. P. G. Girls' School, Tanjore	61
Do. do. Canandagudy ...	14
Do. do. Puttur	21
Do. do. Erungalore	24
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam ...	72
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	36
Do. do. Tanjore ...	34
Roman Catholic do. Tranquebar ...	46
Do. do. Cundamangalam	19
Do. do. Portagudy ...	28
London Mission Girls' School, Salem ...	38

66. Of these, the Gospel Society's Schools at Tanjore and Canandagudy, the Wesleyan Mission Society's School at Negapatam, the German Lutheran Mission School at Tranquebar, and the London Mission Society's School at Salem stand in the first rank. In all of these a little English and Geography are taught in the higher classes, and they work up to the compound rules in Arithmetic. In the Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam, which is the most advanced of all, there was at the time of my examination a class of girls preparing for the approaching Teachers' Certificate Examination.

S. P. G. Girls' School, Tanjore.
Do. do. Canandagudy.
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.
London Mission School, Salem.

67. The Gospel Society's Schools at Puttur and Erungalore, the German Lutheran Mission School at Tanjore, and the Roman Catholic School at Tranquebar stand in the next rank. In these, instruction is confined to the Vernacular; the senior girls learn a little Tamil Poetry and Grammar, and in Arithmetic their working is confined to the simple rules.

S. P. G. Girls' School, Puttur.
Do. do. Erungalore.
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.
Roman Catholic do. do.

68. The instruction given in schools of the Roman Catholic Missions at Cundamangalam and Portagudy is of a very elementary character. They receive no grants, and the Missionaries in charge of them did not consider them forward enough for inspection. Needle-work and the kindred arts are generally

Roman Catholic Mission School, Cundamangalam.
Do. do. Portagudy.

taught in all the schools above-mentioned, and are carried generally to a higher or lower degree of perfection in the several schools, according to their standing in other respects.

69. Of the schools for Hindu caste girls, thirteen in number, six are connected with Missions, and seven have been established by other agencies. Of these, the school at Puttucottah, though but recently brought under inspection, and a school under native management at Tripatur, which has merged in the London Mission School, more recently opened at the same station, were the first schools of the kind which were opened in the division. These were followed by Ragunatha Naina's Schools at Tanjore, and the Mupanar's and Tahsildar's Schools at Combaconum, and the Town School Committee's Girls' School at Salem, and, finally, the several Mission Society's joined in and continued the movement. All these schools labour under the great disadvantage of being dependent on male teachers. But I believe the question of female education among the Hindus, which but a few years ago was under trial, may now be regarded as fairly settled, and that its more general extension and the rise of a class of competent female teachers is but a question of time. In all the above schools, which have been established a sufficiently long time, the senior pupils read fluently and with understanding from the First and Second Readers; they write fairly and work sums in Arithmetic to Simple Multiplication. In two of the Naina's Schools at Tanjore female teachers are employed in teaching the lower classes, and in these schools sewing is also taught.

Connected with Missions.	
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam	31
Do. do. Manargudy	46
London Mission do. Salem	43
Do. do. Tripatur	30
Do. do. Kistnagherry	35
Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore ...	74
Under Native Management.	
Mupanar's Girls' School, Combaconum... ...	59
Tahsildar's do. do.	64
Ragunatha Naina's Schools, Karuntattangudy .	47
Do. do. Tanjore East Gate...	35
Do. do. South Street ...	71
Hindu Girls' School, Puttucottah	35
Do. Salem...	41

70. The schools of the lower class, or Village Schools, in the division are 249 in number, with an attendance of 5,307, and may be classed as shown in the margin according to the agencies by which they are managed.

	No. of Schools.	Attendance.
Gospel Society's and Wesleyan Mission Society's Village Schools in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts	28	549
Under native management in Salem and North Arcot ...	221	4,758
Total	249	5,307

71. The Village Schools of the Gospel Society have undergone little change, except that their number has increased by two, and their attendance by seventy, since the beginning of the year. The Wesleyan Mission have one school, with an attendance of twenty-five at the end, against twenty-one at the beginning of the year. But

	No. of Schools.	Attendance.
S. P. G. Village Schools.		
In Tanjore (4 Missions)	20	384
In Trichinopoly (1 Mission) . .	7	140
Wesleyan Mission Village School.		
In Tanjore District	1	25
Total ..	28	549

they had another school at work during the greater part of the year, which was temporarily closed at the end of March. I inspected in person the Village Schools of the Wesleyan Mission at Akkarri Kuppam near Negapatam, and several of the Gospel Society's Schools attached to the Canandagudy Mission. The Deputy Inspector, C. Sama Row, inspected the schools of the Vediapuram Mission; and those of the Erungalore Mission, in the Trichinopoly District, were inspected by the Deputy Inspector N. Murugasa Mudeliar. I had arranged for the inspection of the Nangur Mission Schools by the Deputy Inspector Arianayagam Pillay before he resigned his appointment, but the Native Deacon in charge of that Mission deprecated the inspection of the schools at that time, considering that they were not then in a fit state for inspection; and, in consequence of the long interval during which the district was without a Deputy Inspector, it was not in my power to arrange for their inspection afterwards.

72. The schools of the Canandagudy Mission near the Mission station, which were at one time the most promising of all the Village Schools of the Society, appeared to me to have much fallen off during the year, probably owing to the long absence of a Missionary from the station. But both these schools and others of recent institution, which I visited in more distant parts of the Mission, are brought under a system which promises well for their future progress. The Deputy Inspector's reports on the schools of the Vediapuram and Erungalore Missions are not very favourable, but still somewhat more so than the reports of previous years. On the schools of the Erungalore Mission, the Deputy Inspector Reports: "The school at Pundy was closed at the time I went to it on account of epidemic fever, which then prevailed in the neighbourhood. With the exception of the schools at Mottupatty and Conalay which were bad, (especially the former,) others have been fairly working. The standard in the highest class in the best of these schools is far below that of the last class in a Taluq School." The Wesleyan Mission Village School near Negapatam was doing fair work.

73. Of the Village Schools under native management in the Salem District the majority have been established within the year, and I have not been able as yet to examine very closely into their working. Their number has increased during the year from twenty-six, with an attendance of 511, to 100, with an attendance of 1,877; and they are distributed in the district as shown in the margin. The Deputy Inspector reports regarding them: "The schools in the Taluqs of Salem and Ahtur have been organized by the Inspecting Schoolmaster, and such of them as were found qualified for grants were examined, and grants drawn on their behalf. The seventeen schools in the Namkul Taluq, and three in the Kistnagherry Taluq, and two out of six in the Darampury Taluq have not yet been visited by me for want of time." The number of schools which received grants in the Inspecting

Village Schools, Salem District.

Salem	Taluq	...	..	45	947
Ahtur	do.	...	...	21	295
Namkul	do	...	..	17	286
Trichengode	do.	..	...	3	55
Darampury	do.	...	...	6	102
Tripatur	do.	...	...	5	144
Kistnagherry	do.	...	...	3	48
			Total ...	100	1,877

Schoolmaster's range was thirty-one, with an attendance of 730, out of sixty-six, with an attendance of 1,242; and the amount received on account of these schools was *Rupees* 1,038-8-0. Of the schools in other parts of the district, the number which received grants was eight, with an attendance of 189, out of thirty-four, with an attendance of 635, and the amount received on account of them was Rupees 202-12-0. Besides the above, grants to the amount of *Rupees* 288-12-0 have been passed, but not drawn within the year, on account of sixteen schools, including eight of the above number to which grants for the first half of the year had already been allotted.

74. The Village Schools of the North Arcot District were 121 in number, with an attendance of 2,881 at the close of the year, against seventy-nine, with an attendance of 1,917 at the beginning. All these schools are within the ranges of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, of which there are two appointed for this district, one working in the taluqs of Wallajahpett and Arcot and the Sub-taluq of Arnee, and the other in the taluqs of Guriattum and Vellore. In the range of the first Inspecting Schoolmaster, there are seventy-one schools; in the range of the second, in which operations have been commenced more recently, there are fifty. The working of these schools in the district has been generally very satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector reports that he has conducted the examination of the schools with the greatest care, and I was well-satisfied both with his mode of working and with the results obtained in the case of those schools which I was able to examine in person with him. Of the seventy-one schools in the Wallajah range, forty-nine have been passed for grants during the year, and of these—

Village Schools, North Arcot District.

Wallajahpett Taluq ...	...	37	803
Arcot do. ...	...	30	696
Arnee do. ...	...	4	140
Guriattum do. ...	...	28	680
Vellore do. ...	...	22	562
Total ...		121	2,881

One reached the 4th standard.
Ten do. 3rd do.
Thirty-one do. 2nd do.
Seven do. 1st do.

Of the fifty schools in the Vellore range, twenty-three have been passed for grants, and of these—

One reached the 4th standard.
Thirteen do. 2nd do.
Nine do. 1st do.

These results, which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, the Deputy Inspector considers to be due principally to the encouragement, which the teachers derive from the grants, as he states that the villagers generally contribute reluctantly towards the support or improvement of their schools. He expresses his opinion at the same time that they would willingly pay a small cess for educational purposes, if imposed by authority. The aggregate amount of the grants passed to the Village Schools in this district during the year is Rupees 3,460-4-0.

75. The Military Orphans receiving instruction in the Roman Catholic Orphanages (Male and Female) at Bangalore are thirty-five in number, nineteen boys and sixteen girls. I inspected both institutions in November last, and my examinations gave very satisfactory results in both.

Bangalore Orphanages.

Male Orphanage	19
Female do.	16
Total...	35

76. The following table gives particulars of the Native Regimental Schools, which came under my inspection in the past year :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
28th Regiment N. I. (Vellore)—						
English School	13	7	7	7	...	34
Hindustani do.	6	4	6	13	...	29
Tamil do.	5	8	12	...	...	25
Telugu do.	3	4	11	...	...	18
Total ...						106
27th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore)—						
Hindustani School	5	3	10	13	...	31
Telugu do.	6	3	5	14	...	28
Tamil do.	3	3	4	12	...	22
Total ...						81
39th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore)—						
Hindustani School	5	4	13	...	...	22
Tamil do.	3	9	10	26	...	48
Total ...						70
Sappers and Miners—						
Elementary School	10	8	6	5	28	57
Survey do.	3	20	22	...	...	45
Total ...						102
9th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly)—						
English School	11	12	20	7	...	50
Hindustani do.	7	10	...	...	...	17
Tamil do.	4	84	4	8	...	20
Telugu do.	2		6	2	...	18
Total . .						105
26th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly)—						
English School	5	9	4	10	3	31
Hindustani do.	5	6	5	22	...	38
Tamil do.	5	6	7	10	12	40
Total ...						109

77. The tone and working of these schools have much improved during the last five or six years; and three of the six Regiments which came under my inspection during the last year, the 9th, the 26th, and the 28th maintain English Schools by subscription among the officers, in addition to those which are provided for by the Government allowance. The schools are necessarily

of an elementary character; but in all the schools, the senior pupils are able to read with facility and understanding, and to write from dictation in their own language and to work with occasional errors through the simple and compound rules. In some schools a little elementary Geography, taught orally from the map, is added. In those Regiments which have English Schools, the teaching of English is generally superadded to the instruction which the pupils receive in the other schools. Taking into account the small allowances which are made for these schools, I consider that the results obtained are very creditable, and more than could be realized without the cordial assistance and supervision of the Regimental Officers.

78. The Sappers and Miners differ from other Native Regiments, in that the men are all of one race, and all speak the same language. Their school has thus an advantage in the school allowance remaining undivided, in addition to which the services of a well-qualified European Non-Commissioned Officer are generally available for the school duties, and English is made part of the regular school course. The senior pupils of the school read in English very fairly and with tolerable understanding, and wrote from dictation with an average of one-and-a-half mistakes; and in Arithmetic they worked readily through the simple and compound rules. Their Tamil studies appeared to me not to have received so much attention.

79. The Survey School of this Regiment is intended to qualify men for promotion to the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers. The course is one, as the name imports, of practical mathematics and surveying, and has been carried high. But at the time of my last inspection, the classes had just been reformed, and were beginning their studies.

80. The following table gives particulars regarding the Minor Wards of Government in the division :—

Name of Minor Ward.	Estate.	Age.	School in which reading.	No. of working days.	No. of such days.	
					In attendance.	Absent.
Gopalasamy	Alagapuram ...	15	Zillah School, Salem ...	Always absent.		
B. Chendrasegara Nayanivaru	Bangarupolliom.	16½	Zillah School, Chittur ...	237	153½	83½
B. Pedaramapa Nayaniwaru	Do.	12½	Do. ...	237	153½	83½
Alagasoondram ...	Eluvathadi ...	14	Taluq School, Trivalore ...	From 7th Sept. 142	87	*55
Subbaroyen	Do.	8	Do. ...	Do.	98½	*43½

81. The Alagapuram Minor was reading in the Salem Zillah School, but has entirely discontinued his attendance. Several complaints have been made regarding him to the Collector, but he appears to be quite intractable.

* One month absent on account of small-pox.

82. The next two mentioned in the list are brothers, reading in the Zillah School at Chittur, and are generally well-disposed and well-conducted. The elder brother, Chendrasegara Nayanivaru, is reading in the 3rd class of the school, and has made fair progress in his studies during the year. The younger brother, Pedaramapa Nayanivaru, was placed in the 2nd class on the re-organization of the classes in January last. He has made fair progress in Telugu and Geography, but is backward in English and Arithmetic.

83. The remaining two are also brothers, and are reading in the Trivalore School. They are well-conducted and sufficiently diligent, and are making fair progress.

84. Return of endowments and donations and of scholarships are herewith forwarded.

APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From T. MARDEN, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Palany Hills, 28th April 1870, No. 147.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report on the progress of education in the 5th Division for the year ending 31st March 1870.

2. I annex the usual comparative table of schools under inspection on the 31st March 1869 and 31st March 1870, respectively :—

Number of schools in the 5th Division on the 31st March 1869—

Government Schools	10
Private Schools, receiving aid	356
Do. not receiving aid	6
Village Schools, receiving aid	160
Do. not receiving aid	349
Army Schools	2
Total ..	883

Number of schools in the 5th Division on 31st March 1870—

Government Schools	9
Private Schools, receiving aid	377
Do. not receiving aid	10
Village Schools, receiving aid	139
Do. not receiving aid	436
Army Schools	2
Total...	973

3. With reference to the standard of instruction, the schools of the division stood at the close of the official year as follows :—

	Number of Schools.
Schools of the Higher Class	4
Do. Middle Class	112
Do. Lower Class	851
Female Schools.	2
Normal do.	4
Total...	973

4. *Schools of the Higher Class, Malabar.*—The Calicut Provincial School having, under the orders of Government, been placed under the supervision of the newly appointed Inspector of Schools of the 6th Division, the Inspector of this division has been relieved of the extra duty which had for many years

been imposed upon him of superintending the principal school in the Malayalum country.

5. *Coimbatore, including the Neilgherries—Coimbatore High School.*—On inspecting this institution in July last, I found an F A. class of eleven students and a Matriculation class of fourteen students. The former I heard at work upon "Scott's Lay," and the impression their answering produced upon me was favourable. I since learn that the school sent up eleven candidates for the F.A Examination, and passed seven of them, and nine for the Matriculation Examination, of which number five were successful. As regards the lower classes, my report to you was as follows:—

7 Classes.
8 Masters.
331 Pupils.

Class V., fifteen boys.—Twelve examined; very fair in English and well in other subjects.

Class IV., twenty-four boys.—Twenty-three examined; well in all subjects.

Class III. in two divisions, sixty-four boys.—Fifty-six examined; well in general.

Class II. in three divisions, eighty-nine boys.—Eighty-one examined; English and Tamil fair; other subjects generally well.

Class I. in three divisions, eighty-five boys.—Seventy-nine examined; was making satisfactory progress.

6. The new hall had been completed and occupied since my former inspection; and, as regards the school in general, I was happy in being able to report that it had made remarkable progress during the last three years, and that the strenuous efforts made by the Committee and their zealous and able Secretary, Mr. R Stanes, to raise the standard of the school, had been well seconded by Mr Flanagan and his Assistants, much credit being due to the Head Master for the position the school had attained—a position in no respect inferior to that of a Government Provincial School.

7. *Madura—Government Zillah School, Madura.*—I examined this school as usual in December last, when I found that of the 6th class four students only were attending the school, and these remained chiefly for the Gold Medal Examination in Tamil. The other students appeared to have left partly to devote their time more exclusively than they could do at school to preparing themselves for the approaching Matriculation Examination, and partly to save their December school fee. The Tamil Medal was awarded by you to R. Seshiah, a student in the 5th class. Only six students from this school appeared for the Matriculation Examination at the close of 1869, and of these two passed.

4 Classes.
8 Masters.
255 Pupils.

8. The 5th class consisted of two divisions, aggregating thirty-seven boys. Both divisions passed fairly in English, but I ought to record that I this year gave them a somewhat stiffer examination in English Grammar than that to which they had hitherto been subjected. The results may, therefore, be considered satisfactory. In Arithmetic the boys of this class did well, and their papers in Geometry were fair. The 4th class, consisting of three large divisions, aggregating eighty-six boys, and the 3rd class, also consisting of three

divisions, and aggregating eighty-six boys, were examined chiefly in English and Arithmetic. In the former of these subjects the boys of the 4th class acquitted themselves pretty well, and also showed a competent knowledge of the latter. The boys of the 3rd class also did well in Arithmetic, but in their English Poetry, the results were not so good, and many of the boys failed in explanation, and especially in pointing out the connexion of different passages. The 2nd class of this school, having been under your orders closed in May last, in consequence of there being a sufficient number of students in the higher classes to fill the tolerably capacious school-house, this school must now be regarded as a High School for the Madura District.

9. *Tinnevelly.*—In this province there are two schools of the higher class—the Palamcottah Native English School of the Church Mission Society, and the Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.

8 Classes.
10 Masters.
205 Pupils.

10. *Palamcottah Native English School.*—This school sent up four candidates for the last Matriculation Examination, and passed three.

Class VIII.—being the Matriculation class, and, therefore, not examined, my general results were as under:—

Class VII., ten boys.—Nine examined; English bad, and other subjects rather poor.

Class VI., sixteen boys.—Fourteen examined; generally poor.

Class V., twelve boys.—Eleven examined; middling.

Class IV., twenty boys.—Eighteen examined; same.

Class III., twenty-seven boys.—Twenty-five examined; same.

Class II., thirty-nine boys.—Thirty-four examined; same.

Class I. in two divisions, fifty-seven boys.—Forty-one examined. The first of these divisions appeared to be doing satisfactorily, but the second had been committed to a monitor in the subject I called for, and did not acquit itself very well. As regards the results in class VII., it is but fair to observe that the class had only been formed six months, and that the late destructive floods in Tinnevelly had seriously interfered with the attendance of the pupils. The same misfortune had also affected other classes in the school.

8C lasses.
9 Masters.
224 Pupils.

11. *Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school sent in five candidates to the last Matriculation Examination, and three of them succeeded. The substance of my report on the different classes was as follows:—

Class V., eight boys.—Seven examined; English fair; other subjects well or fair.

Class IV., nineteen boys.—Fifteen examined; well in all subjects questioned upon.

Class III., eighteen boys.—All examined; satisfactory.

Class II. in two divisions, forty-three boys.—Forty examined; same.

Class I. in four divisions, 101 boys.—Eighty examined; one division quite beginners; another not understanding its lessons; the others satisfactory.

12. These schools were all examined by me in my last tour in Coimbatore. At the Darapuram School I was compelled to express rather an unfavourable opinion regarding the Head Master's exertions, and he received a warning from you in consequence. I am now glad to report that the Deputy Inspector on visiting the School in October found that the state of the school had improved. At Cheyur the result of my inspection in July was creditable to the Head Master. The Deputy Inspector, however, on visiting the school in March last, expressed himself as not very well satisfied with that teacher's exertions. There had also been a considerable falling off in numbers. At my inspection there were forty names on the roll, but at the Deputy Inspector's only twenty-six. It appeared that this decrease was to be attributed partly to a new school on the Payment for Results' system having been started in the village. The low rate of schooling fee charged in the new school had induced most of the lowest class boys of the Taluq School to transfer their names to the roll of the Village School. The Sathiamungalam School gave me considerable satisfaction, and I recommended the Head Master for the maximum amount of salary. On a subsequent visit the Deputy Inspector found a similar falling off in the lowest class to that just recorded above and due apparently to a similar cause. The condition of the Erode School I reported to you as decidedly creditable to the teachers. At Udumalapettah there had been several changes in the Head Masters, and, considering this fact, I was of opinion that the school had done well. Here again the Deputy Inspector reports a diminution of late in the number of pupils. At Pollachy, on the other hand, he found a slight increase. I was well satisfied with the state of this school at my inspection in August.

SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Government Taluq Schools, Coimbatore.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Darapuram	4	3	51
Cheyur	3	2	26
Sathiamungalam	4	3	37
Erode	4	4	81
Udumalapettah	4	3	43
Pollachy	4	4	90

13. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Carur I found doing satisfactorily in general. The Wesleyan Mission School much disappointed me; the teaching was superficial, and, though an advance in standard had been attempted, I was sorry to find that the progress was only on paper. I recommended to you that this school, like others of the same grade, should be placed under the

Schools aided on the Salary Grant System

Name.	Classes.	Masters	Pupils.
Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	3	3	58
Carur Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	4	3	50
Kodumudi Anglo-Vernacular School	2	1	15
Avanashy Anglo-Vernacular School	2	1	18
Karamadai Anglo-Vernacular School	3	1	26

Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Coimbatore London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	5	3	67
Metupalaiem Anglo-Vernacular School	3	2	38
Coimbatore Lutheran Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	2	31
St. Stephen's School at Ootacamund	5	2	32
Ootacamund Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	4	2	66
Comibatore Day School ..	4	2	23
Pugalur Anglo-Vernacular School	2	1	15
Perundalaiyur	2	1	17

superintendence of the Deputy Inspector, a suggestion that does not appear to have met your approval. The Kodumudi School was a nice little school when I visited it in June, but the Deputy Inspector reports to me since that, owing to the death of the principal Managers, the numbers had declined very considerably. The school at Avanashy is a small one, and of a low standard. The same may be said of the school at Karamadai. The London Mission School at Coimbatore was not in a very good state when I examined it, and the school-house is adapted rather for a preaching place than a school, and is noisy and unsuitable. The school of the same Society at Metapoliem was not in a better condition, and I recommended that the grant should be withdrawn if better accommodation were not provided in six months. I am not, however, aware that you have passed any orders on the subject. The Lutheran Mission School has but lately received a grant, but has, it appears, existed in the form of a Tamil School since 1856. St. Stephen's School at Ootacamund exhibited some progress in the highest class, but this was counterbalanced by very unsatisfactory failures in the lower classes. I observed to you that in my opinion the Managers should propose some arrangement that would afford a better guarantee for efficient teaching than that then existing. No orders on this matter have reached me. At the Ootacamund Mission Anglo-Vernacular School only the teacher in charge of the lowest classes received grant. This school is never in a very satisfactory condition. The Coimbatore Day School was in a rather low state, but the Mistress had only joined three months before, and I recommended that any grant should be conditional on the improvement of the school within the next six months. You subsequently sanctioned a grant for the Head Mistress unconditionally. The schools at Pugalur and Perundalaiyur are small schools of a low class. Each of them has been visited by the Deputy Inspector, and at both places he found school-houses in the course of construction.

Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.

Name.	Amount Drawn.			Name.	Amount Drawn.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Veerasawmy Mudaliar's Street A. V. School	95	8	0	Edyar's Street A. V. S.	118	8	0
Oppanakara Street A. V. S. ...	57	8	0	Pothanur A. V. S. ...	28	9	8
Veerasawmy Mudaly's Hindu Boys' A. V S.	136	0	0	Darapuram A. V. S.	21	8	0
Sukkaravaipetta A. V. S.	281	0	0	Nerur A. V. S. ...	115	8	0
Telugu Brahmin's Street A. V. S ...	88	0	0	Kumarlingam Pillay's A. V. S. ...	59	8	0
				Agraharaputhar A. V. S. ...	111	0	0
				Bowany A. V. S. ...	155	12	0
				Bowany A. V. S. ...	233	8	0

14. None of these being ready at the time of my tour in Coimbatore were all examined by the Deputy inspector.

15. The Kangayam Rate School I inspected in July. It was doing on the whole well, but almost all the boys were in the elementary class. The Sulur School contained but thirteen boys at the time of my inspection, and a number of rate-payers appealed to me to procure the Act to be stopped. On subsequent inquiry, however, by the Tahsildar acting under the orders of the Collector, no inhabitants came forward with any objections against the school. This school had received no grant during the year, and the Commissioners having a fund wherewith to maintain it until the expiration of the term for which they are bound to keep it up had lately levied no cess.

Rate Schools.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Kangayam A. V. S ...	3	2	48
Sulur A. V. S.	3	1	18

16. The schools named in the margin have been closed, or have ceased to draw grants during the year.

Palladam Rate School.
Kodiveli A. V. S.
Kongrapaliem A. V. S.
Vangul A. V. S.
Karukampaliem A. V. S.

17. None of the Taluq Schools or Schools of a corresponding grade in this district "contain a class studying the subjects prescribed for the 5th or highest class of a Taluq School." I annex, however, a table showing those that contain a 4th or a 3rd class, or classes that may be regarded as equal to these. St. Stephen's School and the Coimbatore Day School being intended chiefly for Europeans and East Indians are not classified here. As it is only in Government Schools that boys are examined individually, it is only in those schools that I have given the number that passed a good examination on the whole.

Schools containing a 4th Class.

Name.	No. of Pupils.	No. that passed a good examination.
Pollachy Taluq School	9	8
Udumalapettah do	8	7
Erode do.	6	5
Sathiamungalam do.	4	4
Darapuram do. ...	3	1
Carur Wesleyan Mission A. V. S.	...	...

Schools containing a 3rd Class.

Name.	No of Pupils.	No. that passed a good examination.
Cheyur Taluq School	5	4
Carur Hindu A. V. S.	...	...
Kodumudi	...	...
Ootacamund Mission A. V. S...	...	...
Sukkaravarapetta do. ...	...	...
Veerasawmy Mudaliar Street School	...	...
A. V. School, Yedar Street ..	...	...
Do. Bowany	...	...
Do. do.	...	...
Do. Nerur	...	...
Do. Andankoil ..	...	...
Do Agraharaputhur...	...	...
Do. Perundorai ...	...	...
Do. Kumarlingam ...	...	...

18. The Pereakulam Taluq Schools were examined by me in October last when I found it in a creditable state. The school-house had been completed, and was in good order. A 5th class has since been formed. The numbers in the lower classes have decreased, owing to the success of schools under the Results' system. The Dindigul School passed a good examination on the whole.

Government Taluq Schools, Madura.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Pereakulam	5	4	69
Dindigul	4	4	78

19. The Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School is supported by the S. P. G., who, I think, should, if they intend to continue their work at this place, erect suitable and permanent school buildings. Heavy rain fell during my examination, and the next day the sheds used for school-rooms were so wet that the boys could not be kept in them. The school did pretty fairly on the whole. At Shevagungah also the boys did fairly, as a general rule, and the numbers had increased considerably. At the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School also there had been a large increase to the numbers, the strength being 381 against 191 at last inspection. The school did somewhat poorly at the examination, the chief defects being in History and Geography. At Tirumungalam the boys passed a fair examination. No steps had been taken to erect a school-house. At Palany the answering was in general not good, but, on the other hand, there had been an advance in standard; and, considering that the Master had only joined six months before and was single-handed, I was of opinion that he had done well. The Permagudy and Nelakotai Schools call for no particular remark. The school at Sholavandan has made steady progress. At Kodimungalam the progress of the school has been impeded by the disputes of the Managers. The results of my examination of the Madura Christian Anglo-Vernacular School were not very satisfactory, the answering in all the lower classes being bad, and that of the highest class not very good. The

Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.

Name.	Classes	Masters.	Pupils
Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School	6	8	145
Shevagungah Anglo-Vernacular School	4	4	119
Madura Anglo-Vernacular School	4	10	254
Tirumungalam Anglo-Vernacular School	4	2	40
Palany Anglo-Vernacular School	4	2	81
Permagudy Anglo-Vernacular School	3	3	71
Nelakotai Anglo-Vernacular School	2	1	19
Sholavandan Anglo-Vernacular School	4	3	47
Kodimungalam Anglo-Vernacular School	2	1	15
Madura Christian Anglo-Vernacular School ...	5	5	105
Chinnamanur Anglo-Vernacular School	2	2	28
Tirupathur	3	2	29
Melur	3	1	26
Paumben	2	...	14

school-house is somewhat unsuitable. The school at Chinnamanur was doing fairly, as was also that at Tirupathur, where the Sub-Magistrate has taken much interest in the welfare of education. The grant to the Melur School was suspended by you for three months on account of its appearing that the Managers had not been dealing fairly as regards the payment of the stipulated sum to be given to the teacher. The Deputy Inspector now reports that better provision has been made for paying the teacher regularly. The Paumben School draws no grant under the ordinary rules, and has not been visited during the year.

Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.

Name.	Amount drawn.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Arumugam Pillay's A. V. School ...	122	12	0
Valoythum Pillay's do. ...	57	0	0
Mustapha Saib's do. ...	162	8	0
Balakistnama Naidu's do. ...	86	14	0
Palanganathem do. ...	68	8	0

20. Three of these I examined in my Madura tour. The rest were examined by the Deputy Inspector.

21. I exhibit below those schools which have 5th, 4th, or 3rd classes as their highest.

Schools containing a 5th Class.

Name.	No. of Pupils.	No. that passed a good examination.
Peraikulam Taluq School	6	...
Madura Anglo-Vernacular School	24	...
Palany do.	6	1
Shevagungah do.	16	9
Ramnad do.	11	6

Schools containing a 4th Class.

Name.	No. of Pupils.	No. that passed a good examination.
Dindigul Taluq School	6	4
Sholavandan Anglo-Vernacular School	14	5
Permagudy do.	3	2

Schools containing a 3rd Class.

Name.	No. of Pupils.	No. that passed a good examination.
Madura Christian Anglo-Vernacular School ...	12	2

22. I inspected the Strivilliputhur School in October last, and found it in a satisfactory condition. At the Subscription School at Tuticorin, I had only time to examine the two higher classes, and in these my results were rather poor. The Managers had taken no steps to provide more suitable accommodation for the school. The attendance at Ambasamudram had been affected by the disastrous floods alluded to in paragraph 10, but after making allowance for this, I could not feel that the teaching had been very satisfactory. A new and good school-house had been erected here. The Viravanullur School was only middling. There was in this school a Sanskrit class. The school at Sathur was examined in November. The results of the highest class were not very good; those of the other classes fair. At Shermadavi, owing to different causes, the work of the school had not been carried on with much regularity, and the examination showed such results as might be expected. The Nanganery School was in much the same condition as those just remarked on. The building was quite unsuitable, and I recommended to you that, as the Managers had a fund in hand, they should be called on to provide better accommodation without delay. At the Church Mission Society Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevelly the answering was on the whole poor. I apprehend that the English part of this school will merge in the new High School about to be established by this Society in the town of Tinnevelly. At Tachanullur five out of seven boys of the highest class were absent, so that it was impossible to form a just estimate of the class. The answering in the 2nd class was but poor. At Sankaraninarcoil both the lads constituting the highest class were absent. The results in the other classes were low. The Master, however, was single-handed for thirty-four boys in four classes. At Alwar Tinnevelly the boys passed but an indifferent examination in English and failed in History. At Tentirupathy the classes mostly consisted of one or two boys. The highest class at Puthiamputhur did fairly, the next but poorly. The Managers here were at discord amongst themselves. The Christianpetta School was in a low state, and the answering in the highest class was not very satisfactory. The

Tinnevelly Schools aided on the Salary Grant System

Name.	Classes	Masters.	Pupils.
Strivilliputhur A. V. S. ...	5	5	77
Tuticorin Subsciption School	5	6	161
Ambasamudram	4	4	50
Viravanullur	3	3	56
Sathur	4	1	30
Shermadavi	4	2	39
Nanganery	2	1	20
Tinnevelly Church Mission Society A. V. S. ...	4	2	45
Tachanullur A. V. S. ..	3	1	45
Sankaraninarcoil do. ...	4	1	34
Alwar Tinnevelly do. ...	5	3	56
Tentirupathy do. .	3	2	18
Puthiamputhur do. ...	4	1	27
Christianpetta do. ...	3	1	37
Taruvai do. ...	5	3	61
Ariyanapuram do. ...	2	1	15
Tenkasi do. ...	5	1	63
Kadyam do. ..	0	1	.
Elavalangal do. ...	4	1	22
Vikramasingapuram do. ...	2	1	18
Murappanadu do. ..	5	2	36
Paupankolum do. ..	2	1	17
Valliyur do. ...	3	1	24
Kulasegrapatam do. ..	4	2	56
Radapuram do. ...	5	8	61
Strevigundum do. ...	4	3	61
Ottapidarum do. ...	4	1	18
Villathikulam do. ...	0	1	...

highest class of the Taruvai School was examined with fair results. On the whole the impression produced on my mind by the minor Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which I visited in Tinnevelly, was that the supply of education was in excess of the demand. The boys appeared to be the real masters, and the teachers were afraid to exercise discipline, or insist on a thorough mastery of one book before going on to another, lest the boys should leave their schools. Of the remaining schools on the list, the Deputy Inspector reports that there has been a great falling off in numbers at Ariyanapuram. The Tenkasi School he considered promising. At Kadayam there has been a frequent change of Masters, due apparently to a want of interest in the school on the part of the Managers. The Elavalangal School had a roll of only thirteen boys at the time of the Deputy Inspector's examination, and the prospects of the school were not encouraging. The Vikramasingapuram and Murappanadu Schools are newly established, and are at present little more than nominally Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Papankulam School has declined during the year both in attendance and standard. The school at Vulliyar declined very considerably last year, but has again revived. Of the Kulasegrapatam School, the Deputy Inspector writes that the standard is low, and the attendance of the boys somewhat irregular. At Radapuram a new school-house has been erected and occupied. The school was doing satisfactorily when visited by the Deputy Inspector. At Strevigundum the standard is rather low, and the school is badly situated. A subscription has been raised for erecting a suitable building in a better locality. The Ottapidarum School was not regularly examined during the year, but I saw the highest class, and put a few questions to them in the course of my tour. The Villathikulam School was a very small one, and was abolished in December last.

23. The schools at the first seven of these stations belong to the Church Mission Society, and those at the last three to the Gospel Society. I lately visited all the Church Mission stations except Dohnavur. The schools call for no special remark in a general report. There were of course deficiencies in some cases, but, on the whole, the schools were doing their work well. Of the S. P. G. Schools those at Edyangudy were in a satisfactory condition. The schools at the other stations had been placed under the System of Payment for Results, and the large sums obtained, Rupees 925-4-2, for the Nazareth (combined with Muthalur and Chris-

Mission Boarding Schools.

Name.		Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Sachiapuram... ...	B. B. S.	3	2	28
	G. B. S.	3	3	30
Surandai	B. B. S.	2	1	22
Nallur	B. B. S.	3	2	33
	G. B. S.	3	3	24
Suviseshapuram ...	B. B. S.	2	2	19
	G. B. S.	3	4	22
Mengnanapuram ...	B. B. S.	3	3	47
	G. B. S.	5	4	66
Pannivellai	B. B. S.	5	2	31
	G. B. S.	5	2	28
Dohnavur	B. B. S.	2	1	21
Edyangudy	B. B. S.	4	3	34
	G. B. S.	4	8	60
Nazareth (combined)	B. B. S.	...	2	28
	G. B. S.	...	4	72
Puthiamputhur ...	B. B S.	...	2	29
	G. B S.	...	2	30

tianagarum) Schools, and Rupees 503-6-3 for the Puthiamputhur Schools indicated that much pains had been taken by the Teachers and Managers. The Deputy Inspector visited the Dohnavur School in December when he found it doing fairly.

24. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—The only one of these in the district, with the exception of the Nazareth and Puthiamputhur Boarding Schools noticed immediately above, is the Tuticorin Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.

Name.	Amount drawn.
	RS. A. P.
Tuticorin Mission Anglo-Vérnacular School ...	190 8 0

SCHOOLS CONTAINING A CLASS CORRESPONDING TO THE 5TH CLASS OF A TALUQ SCHOOL.

Name.

Strivilliputhur Anglo-Vernacular School.
Tinnevelly C. M. S. do.
Tuticorin Subscription do.
Sankaraninarcoil do.

SCHOOLS CONTAINING A 4TH CLASS.

Name.

Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School.
Shermadavi do.
Viravanullur do.
Sathur do.

SCHOOLS CONTAINING A 4TH CLASS.

Name.

Thachanullur Anglo-Vernacular School.
Alwar Tinnevelly do.

SCHOOLS CONTAINING A 3RD CLASS.

Name.

Tentirupathy.
Sachiapuram Boys' Boarding School.
Edyangudy do.
Mengnanapuram do.
Vullur Anglo-Vernacular School.
Paykolam Vernacular Grammar School.
Radapuram Anglo-Vernacular School.
Taruvai do.
Ottapidarum. do.
Villathikulam do.

25. I examined both branches of the Lawrence Asylums in June last. Since my last inspection the boys had been removed from Ootacamund to Lovedale. The highest class in the Male Branch gave me, as usual, great satisfaction, especially in the Matriculation subject in English Poetry, in which they answered almost every question I proposed with the most gratifying promptitude and accuracy. Tamil had been dropped until lately, but the Head Master had with praiseworthy

Other Schools.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums.			
Male Branch ...	7	3	126
Female Branch ...	4	5	62

zeal kept up enough of the Tamil knowledge of the class to prevent their losing what they had acquired. The 2nd and 4th classes were also in a satisfactory condition, but the 3rd class failed considerably in English Grammar.

As regards industrial work I found the arrangements as follows :—Gardening class, sixteen boys ; Tailoring class, twenty-one boys ; Telegraph class, nine boys ; Shoemaking class, nine boys.

In the Female Branch I was able to report very favourably on the 1st class, especially noticing the style in which the girls worked out sums in Discount and Interest. The 2nd class did very fairly on the whole. The results of the examination of the 3rd and 4th classes were not very satisfactory. In consequence of representations which I felt compelled to make arrangements have been temporarily sanctioned by Government for placing Miss Orme, the Second Mistress, in entire charge of the instruction of the girls, leaving the Head Mistress responsible for more domestic duties.

26. *Schools of the Lower Class Village Schools, Coimbatore.*—Of these three schools only received aid on the Salary grant system ; all others are aided in the Results' system. The Komittee Street Rate School, Coimbatore, was closed during the official year. As regards the Results' Village Schools, the Deputy Inspector writes as follows :—"On 31st March 1869, 359 Village Schools, containing 6,613 pupils, were under inspection, of which 134 schools, with 2,735 pupils, drew grants-in-aid. Of these 134 Aided Schools, only 122 were Results' Schools. The remaining twelve having drawn in the beginning of 1868-69 grants due for last quarter of 1867-68 under the old system of payment, they had to be regarded as Aided Village Schools of 1868-69."

"At the close of 1869-70 the number of Village Schools was 336,* consisting of 6,476† pupils, and Results' grants had been sanctioned during the year for 128 of them against 122, which, as shown above, received grants on the Results' system in 1868-69. But of these only seventy-one received payment before 31st March 1870, owing to the certifying Memoranda having been furnished to the rest about the close of the year."

—	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Those which received grants	71	1,786
Those for which grants had been sanctioned but not drawn ...	57	1,055
Purely unaided Village Schools	208	3,635
Total...	*336	†6,476

27. I annex two tables in connexion with the Village and *other* Schools on the Results' system, the one furnishing information regarding the number of schools, and the other showing the grants sanctioned.

Statistics No. 1.

Village Schools and Middle Class Schools in each Taluq.	Remaining at the close of 1868-69.							Brought under Inspection.	Closed since.	Remaining at the close of 1869-70						
	Aided.				Unaided.		Total.			Schools for which grants had been sanctioned, but not paid before 31st March 1870, they being regarded as unaided.		Schools to which grants had been actually paid before 31st March 1870, they being regarded as aided.		Schools actually unaided.		Total
	Village Schools on the old system only.	Under the Results' system.			Village Schools.	Middle Class Schools.				Village Schools.	Other Schools.	Village Schools.	Other Schools.	Village Schools.	Other Schools.	
		Village Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Total.												
Coimbatore	1	27	3	31	33	...	64	18	26	4	...	26	7	19	...	56
Suttiamungalum	1	12	...	13	16	...	29	5	6	...	...	11	...	17	...	28
Pulladam	1	7	1	9	21	...	30	18	12	7	...	1	1	27	...	36
Perundorai	3	12	1	16	25	...	41	13	20	9	2	2	...	21	...	34
Bowany	1	...	2	3	13	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	16
Darapuram	1	10	...	11	31	...	42	6	9	...	...	11	1	27	...	39
Carur	2	15	2	19	20	...	39	8	12	...	1	12	1	21	...	35
Udumalapettah	...	19	...	19	30	...	49	9	6	17	...	4	1	30	...	52
Pollachy	2	20	...	22	36	...	58	11	13	20	...	4	...	32	...	56
Total ..	12	122	9	143	225	...	368	88	104	57	3	71	13	208		352

Statistics No. 2.

Village and Middle Class Schools in each Taluq and Range.		Grants for 1868-69.				Grants for 1869-70.			
		Under the old system for last quarter of 1867-68, both for schools closed before 31st March 1869 and for those existing on that date.		Under the present Results' system.		Grant sanctioned but not paid.		Grant sanctioned and paid.	
		Amount.	Total for Ranges.	Amount.	Total for Ranges.	Amount.	Total for Ranges.	Amount.	Total for Ranges.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Sattiamungalum Range.	Coimbatore ...	110 0 0		1,347 12 0		74 1 10		2,009 0 3	
	Suttiamungalum.	38 0 0	148 0 0	327 0 0	1,674 12 0	... ...	74 1 10	302 10 4	2,311 10 7
Pulladam Range.	Pulladam ...	43 0 0		225 4 0		73 10 8		155 0 0	
	Perundorai ...	131 0 0		251 10 0		350 5 9		64 8 0	
	Bowany ...	15 0 0	189 0 0	272 4 0	749 2 0	... ...	424 0 5	389 4 0	608 12 0
Darapuram Range.	Darapuram ...	57 0 0		278 8 0		... .		481 0 3	
	Carur	86 0 0	143 0 0	448 0 0	726 8 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	367 3 9	848 4 0
Udumalapettah Range.	Udumalapettah...	117 0 0		492 12 0		545 2 1		221 5 11	
	Pollachy ...	95 0 0	212 0 0	630 0 0	1,122 12 0	799 15 5	1,345 1 6	280 5 2	501 11 1
	Total...	... .	692 0 0	... ...	4,273 2 0	... ...	1,933 8 9	... ...	4,270 5 8

28. *Village Schools, Madura.*—In my last Report I mentioned that two Inspecting Schoolmasters had been appointed for this district. A third has since been added, making in all four, including the Officer who was appointed some years ago. The Deputy Inspector remarks on the condition of the several ranges as follows:—"Permagudy and Shevagungah are very fair. Palany is also fair. Tirumungalam rather poor, while Dindigul is decidedly bad. In the Tirumungalam Taluq the villages are too small, and the inhabitants more exclusively agricultural. In Dindigul the inhabitants still mistake the Inspecting Schoolmaster for a Mission Helper."

29. From the comparative table given below it will be seen that there has, during the past three years, been a marked increase in the number of Village Schools in the proportion of aided and unaided schools and in the amount of grants drawn.

Comparative Table of Village Schools in the Madura District.

Range.	No. of Schools in 1867-68.		No. of Schools in 1868-69.		No. of Schools in 1869-70.		No. of Pupils in			Grants drawn in			Standard.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Number passed in							Amount of grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
	Aided.	Unaided.	Aided.	Unaided.	Aided.	Unaided.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.			Tamil Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	English Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.		
										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.											RS. A. P.	
Madura ...	16	19	15	25	21	12	812	1,185	967	118 0 0	367 0 0	1,053 7 11	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2 ...		1,208 4 0	Including Capitation Grant
													3	39	18	34	26	14	13	26	32 ...			
													2	2	114	24	104	89	...	...	... ...			
													1	204	117	148	158	.	...	...	... ...			
Shevagungah...	...	...	...	17	8	32	...	502	1,130	... ...	... ...	245 0 0	2	13	4	13	11	...	...	...	... .		262 8 0	
													1	329	178	103	100	...	...	...	... ...			
Dindigul ...	...	...	...	31	1	41	...	752	719	.. ..	... ...	6 0 0	1	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	... ...		6 0 0	
Palany ...	...	...	...		4	6	...	...	548	... ...	... ...	145 12 2	1	83	22	80	79	..	...	...	... ...		145 12 2	Do.
Peraikulam ...	...	...	...	21	8	25	...	425	680	... ...	... ...	245 0 0	3	6	4	6	5	2	1	4	5 ...		266 0 0	
													2	26	15	25	25	...	...	...	... ...			
													1	77	45	61	66	...	...	...	... ..			
Tirumungalam.	8	22	11	23	9	19	803	653	528	46 0 0	124 0 0	212 2 8	2	30	7	23	20	...	...	...	... ...		212 2 8	Do.
													1	53	6	13	34	...	...	...	... ...			
Ramnad ...	...	...	...	5	19	16	...	168	1,167	... .	... .	550 0 0	2	35	4	35	32	...	..	...	... ..		529 8 0	
													1	293	101	191	234	...	...	...	... ...			
Total ..	24	41	26	122	70	151	1,615	3,685	5,739	164 0 0	491 0 0	2,487 6 9	..	1,313	546	842	886	17	16	32	38 ..		2,630 2 10	

30. The Deputy Inspector of this district represents the difficulties under which the Village Schools labour for want of Colporteurs to distribute books and slates, and from the inability of the Inspecting Officer to give sufficient notice of his visit. Out of 113 schools, which sent in applications for examination, no fewer than forty-one (he says) have not been examined. Some of the applications reached him too late, but in the majority of cases the absence of the teachers at the time of his visit was the reason of the schools not being examined. The Deputy Inspector in Coimbatore draws attention to similar difficulties, but as these have all long ago been brought to your notice, and as I am prohibited from making any "special recommendations" in my Annual Report, I need not enlarge on the matter further.

31. *Mission Village Schools, Tinnevelly.*—Regarding these the Deputy Inspector remarks that, "reading and writing alone were taught in these schools five years ago, but that the standard of education has risen so much that now some of the schools examined for Payment by Results produced children for the 3rd standard which involves English."

32. With the exception of the Mission Female Boarding Schools, which have been noticed in paragraph 23, and the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution at Palamcottah, which comes under the head of Normal Schools, there are only two Native Female Schools in this division.

Female Schools.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Madura Hindu Girls' School	3	2	33
Palamcottah Hindu Girls' School.	5	2	55

The Madura Hindu Girls' School this year received aid under the Results' system, obtaining a grant of Rupees 40-8-0, a sum which draws the institution to be still in rather a low condition intellectually. It is, however, now likely to improve, the Mistresses who were not very efficient having been replaced by Masters, and two female servants called "Conductresses" having been appointed to escort the girls on their way to and from school. The funds of this school have been amalgamated with those of the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School. The Palamcottah Hindu Girls' School was established in 1868, and came under inspection during the official year. It is held in a private house tolerably well adapted to the purpose. The two highest girls in the school passed a fair examination; the other classes answered but indifferently. The attendance was rather scanty, which was said to be accounted for by many of the girls having gone with their parents to the Trichendur festival. No fee is levied, and the school is supported chiefly by subscriptions. For a commencement the condition of this school may be regarded as encouraging.

33. The Sawyerpuram Seminary sent up two candidates to the last Matriculation Examination, of whom one passed in the 1st class. No candidates had been sent up for Grade Certificates. During the year students passed out to take up Masterships in schools. I heard the new Matriculation class at work upon Goldsmith's "Traveller." The next class did well in Arith-

Normal Schools.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Sawyerpuram Training Institution	5	5	82
Palamcottah Training Institution.	4	7	80
Dindigul Training Institution ..	3	3	37
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution at Palamcottah ...	...	...	60

metic and fairly in Geometry. The lower classes also did well as far as examined, but, in consequence of heavy work this year on Results' Schools, I was not able to examine the institution so fully as usual.

34. The Palamcottah Training Institution is now divided into an English Department and a Vernacular Department The English Prose of the highest class was rather poor, and Poetry and grammatical exercises quite a failure. Other subjects were fair. The lower classes were generally in a fair condition. In the Vernacular Department I found that after examining the highest class in several subjects, they had all passed the 5th grade departmental examination, and I did not, therefore, consider it necessary to examine them further. In the Practising School I was glad to find that the style of teaching had received careful attention, and that the discrepancy which I had last year noted between the theory of the Normal School and the practice of the Practising School no longer existed. The Model School called for no particular remark, and appeared to be well conducted. No candidates were sent up from this Institution for the Matriculation Examination, but 3* for Certificates of the 4th grade and 19* for Certificates of the 5th grade, all of whom have passed.

35. At the Dindigul Training Institution I found that a little English had been introduced into the Normal School, the students being classified separately with regard to this subject of study. The English, however, was very bad, and the English Grammar of the highest class quite a failure even in repetition. In other subjects the students answered generally well. In the Practising School difficulty appeared to be felt both in keeping up the numbers, and also in maintaining regularity of attendance. The answering was rather poor. This Institution sent up two candidates for the 5th grade, and both passed.

36. These schools were examined, as usual, in my late tour in Tinnevelly, and appeared to be generally in a satisfactory condition, except as regarded supply of books and maps in the Hindustani School, and slates in both schools. I must, however, repeat my remark of last year, that as neither my Deputy Inspector nor myself are acquainted with either Hindustani or Telugu, the examination cannot be regarded as of a very searching character.

Army Schools.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Hindustani School	3	1	32
Telugu School of the 22nd Regiment M. N. I. ...	2	1	30

* These figures have been introduced in the Director's Office.

37. The Samatur Minor was under a private tutor last year, but had subsequently been sent to the Pollachi Taluq School by the order of the Collector. I found that his attendance was regular and his conduct good. The Neikaraputty Minor was at the time I saw him studying under a private tutor, and had made progress as far as the extent of his studies was concerned. He knew, however, very little about what he professed to have learnt. I recommended that he should be sent to the Dindigul Taluq School, but this recommendation has not, I believe, been adopted. When I saw the Minor of Bodinaickenur, he had lately been admitted into the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School under orders from the Court of Wards. As he had been without any tutor for the last six or seven months, he had fallen off in his studies. The Uddappanaickenur Minor had made fair progress under a private tutor, and I recommended to you that he should be permitted to continue his studies under the same person. The Minors of the Sirupalai estate did not present themselves for examination, but I heard that they had been struck off the rolls of the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School for irregularity of attendance. The Minors of the five estates of Ettiyapuram had lately come under the Court of Wards. Though their attainments were not very high, they appeared to have been carefully taught by their private tutor. Last year the Maniachi Minors knew scarcely any thing, and I, therefore, considered that the progress they showed might be considered satisfactory. The Singamputty Minor had made fair progress, considering that his tutor had entered upon his duties only four months before my examination. The Urkaad Minors had only recently come under the Court. The attainments of the elder were not very sound, and the younger had only lately begun English. I recommended to you that these Minors should be placed under a competent tutor, and that it might then be expected that they would make fair progress.

Minor Wards.

Name.	Age.	Estate.	District.
Colundavalu Vanavara Cowuden	12	Samatur ...	Coimbatore.
Mavunagurusamy Naick ...	15	Neikaraputty.	Madura.
Coomararajaya Pandia Naick	11	Bodinaickenur.	Do.
Tirumalamuthalinga Oodappa Naick	11	Uddappanaickenur ...	Do.
Mutukristnasami Naick ...	11		
Vasavachudarama Cownder	11	Sirupalai ...	Do.
Ramasawmy Cownder ...	10		
Jegávirarama Kumara Ettappa Naicker	12¼	Ettiyapuram.	Tinnevelly.
Venkateswara EttappaNaicker	10¼		
Subbramaniapandia Sokka Talavur	11	Maniachi ...	Do.
Vellyapandia Talavur ...	9		
Sivasubramania Talavur ...	9	Singamputty..	Do.
Jagaviraramasetha Row...	16	Urkaad ...	Do.
Sivananenja Perumal Setha Row	12		

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

From T. GOPALA ROW, Acting Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Cannanore, 29th May 1870, No. 364.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the progress of education in the 6th Division, during the official year 1869-70.

2. It was only in October last that the Districts of Malabar and Canara were constituted the 6th Division. I shall, however, for convenience, speak of them under that designation even in reference to periods anterior to that date.

3. Mr. Garthwaite remained in charge of the division until within a few days of the close of the year. He left on two years' leave to Europe on the 25th March last, and I entered on my duties as his *locum tenens* on the 2nd April. It is scarcely necessary to state that my Report derives its materials in no instance from personal knowledge, and is merely a summary of information (often imperfect) gathered from the Returns and other Records of the Inspector's Office.

4. The number of schools in the division on the 31st March 1870 was as follows:—

Government Schools	12
Private Schools receiving aid	63
Do. not receiving aid	13
Village Schools receiving aid	137
Do. not receiving aid	38
	263

5. A comparative view of the number of schools and scholars in the division, during the years 1868-69 and 1869-70, is given in the following statement, the schools being classified with reference to their standards:—

—	1868-69.		1869-70.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1. Schools of the College Standard ...	1	361	2	633	1	272	...	...
2. Schools of the First Class, or schools that educate up to the Matriculation Standard	3	805	3	729	...	...	...	76
3. Normal Schools	1	34	2	50	1	16	...	...
4. Middle Class Boys' Schools. Schools of the Standard of a Taluq School having a 5th Class ...	7	749	5	605	...	...	2	143
4. Middle Class Boys' Schools. * Do. of lower standards ...	47	2,923	54	3,523	7	600	...	...
	54	3,672	59	4,128	5	457	...	...
5. Boys' Village Schools	182	6,596	183	7,989	1	1,393	...	...
6. Female Schools. Middle Class Schools	8	588	9	650	1	62	...	...
6. Female Schools. Village Schools	5	129	6	175	1	46	. .	...
Total...	13	717	15	825	2	108	...	...
Grand Total...	254	12,184	264	14,354	10	2,170	...	...

6. The Normal and Practising Branches of the Cannanore Normal School are counted as distinct institutions in the above statement. Allowing for this circumstance, it will be seen that the number of schools in the division at the close of the year was 263, with an aggregate attendance of 14,354, showing an increase of 10 schools and 2,170 pupils as compared with the previous year.

7. The increase in the number of Collegiate Institutions and of Normal Schools is explained by the recent transfer of the Calicut Provincial School from the 5th Division to this, and the opening of the Normal Classes at Mangalore.

8. In First Class Schools the attendance has fallen by near 10 per cent. This is due to a considerable diminution in the numbers at the Normal School, Cannanore, and the Palghaut Rate School, which was but partially compensated by a large increase at Brennen's School, Tellicherry. In regard to the Palghaut Rate School it should be observed that a reduction in its numbers had become desirable, and was effected with Mr. Garthwaite's approval by the transference of a portion of the attendance to a new school opened on purpose at a neighbouring place named Kalpatti.

9. Under the head of Middle Class Boys' Schools, taken as a whole, there is an increase of 5 in the number of institutions, and 457 in the attendance. But the number of schools of the higher grade, *i.e.*, those not below the standard of a fully developed Taluq School, has diminished by 2, and the

* Exclusive of the Kambadakhone School, from which no returns have yet been received.

attendance at them by 143. It may be mentioned that no new schools attained this standard during the year, and that the institutions which have retrograded are the Rate School at Kottayam and the Roman Catholic Bishop's School at Mangalore.

10. The number of Boys' Village Schools remains almost stationary. A large increase in this class of schools would naturally have been expected; and such an increase there was in Malabar. But in South Canara no less than forty-five schools were closed, owing chiefly to a wide-spread impression among the Village Masters that the financial deficit would suspend the operation of the Results' system—an impression which was unluckily strengthened by many schools being left uninspected in consequence of the Deputy Inspector's illness in November last, and his subsequent employment on other more important duties. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that although the increase in the number of these schools is very trifling, the number of pupils has risen by 1,393.

11. The number of Female Schools has risen from 13 to 15, and the number of pupils attending them from 717 to 825. This is itself not unsatisfactory. But the progress made by female education is considerably greater than is indicated by these figures. Among the schools usually reckoned as Boys' Schools, there are many with a mixed attendance of boys and girls. The number of these mixed schools rose during the year from 71 to 96, and the aggregate female attendance at them from 325 to 528. It may be remarked that of the 96 schools of this class 79, attended by 469 girls, belong to Malabar.

12. The foregoing remarks illustrate the progress of education during the past year, mainly in regard to its diffusion I shall endeavour to present a general view of its condition, as regards efficiency, before proceeding to notice the Higher and Middle Class Schools in detail as in the Reports of former years.

13. Of Collegiate Institutions there are at present two in the division, viz., the Provincial Schools at Calicut and Mangalore. The former, however, had no F.A. Class till January last. Both the institutions had a fair measure of success in the Matriculation Examination, and the Mangalore School did very creditably in the F.A. The result of the inspection also of the latter school was, on the whole, favourable. The Calicut School was inspected by Mr. Marden during the year, and the results will no doubt be noticed in the Report on the 5th Division.

14. Of the First Class Schools, the Palghaut Rate School alone was inspected during the year; and it was favourably reported on. At the Matriculation Examination, this school had three of its students passed, and the Cannanore Normal School four. Brennen's School did not send up any to the examination.

15. Of the Middle Class Schools I will first notice those in which the highest standard of a Taluq School has been reached or passed. A list of these*

* My records contain no direct information as to the standards of the schools under the Results' system. Those of the three on the above list have been inferred from former Annual Reports aided by a comparison of the number of classes returned by them for the last two years. Two more institutions, viz., the Roman Catholic Boys' School, Cochin, and the Town School, Mangalore, show five classes in the Quarterly Return; but the notice of the former in the last Annual Report, and the fact that the latter presented no candidate for the 4th standard, will justify their exclusion from the list.

Name of School.	No. of Pupils in the highest class.
Taluq School, Badagara	17
G. M. Orphanage School, Tellicherry...	19
Cochin Boys' Upper School ...	13
Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore...	22
Do. Calicut ...	18

is marginally annexed, showing the number of students in the highest class of each. I have to remark that in placing them in this grade, I have been guided entirely by the point reached in the more essential subjects of study, languages, Mathematics, History, and Geography. The course of instruction laid down for the 5th class of a Taluq School is not strictly followed even in Government institutions bearing that name. For instance, Astronomy and Political Economy, which are prescribed, are not taught; and Euclid, which is *not* prescribed, *is* taught. This is the case with the Badagara Taluq School which heads the list. The rest appear to be formed rather on the Zillah than the Taluq School model. The Protestant Boys' School, Cochin, has a class corresponding to the 5th of a Zillah or Provincial School. The highest classes at the remaining institutions are of the standing of the 4th class in a Zillah School, or, which is the same thing, the 5th in a Taluq School.

16. The Cochin Protestant Boys' School was inspected by Mr. Garthwaite during the year, and the Badagara Taluq School by Mr. Pothan, the Deputy Inspector. Their Reports do not specify the number of senior students, who passed a good examination. But Mr. Garthwaite expressed himself highly satisfied with the state of the former school, and pronounced the highest class to be "pretty fairly up to the standard of the 5th class of a Zillah School;" and Mr. Pothan spoke favourably of the answering of the highest class at the Badagara Taluq School, except in Geometry, which the boys did not seem to understand, and English, in which there was a partial failure.

17. The remaining schools being under the Results' system, I have no information concerning them within reach, beyond what is afforded by the Annual Returns and the Results' Memoranda. A summary of what can be gathered from these is presented in the annexed Statement, which, however, throws no light on the condition of the highest classes at these institutions, inasmuch as even the students passed for the highest grade need not necessarily have belonged to the most advanced classes :—

Name of School.	Total attendance.	Number of Students passed for					Tatol amount of grant drawn for 1869-70.			Total amount of grant drawn for 1868-69.		
		I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
German Mission Orphanage School, Tellichorry	113	Not examined.				...	...	...	...	481	4	0
Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Cannanore	171	6	23	8	19	56	258	0	0	268	8	0
Do. do. Calicut...	147	35	26	27	13	101	572	0	0	354	8	0

18. The general result of the inspection of the Middle Class Schools may be said to have been, on the whole, tolerably satisfactory, considering the difficulties that education has to contend with in the 6th Division. But most of these schools greatly need improvement in several respects. In reporting on the Middle Class Schools of South Canara in January last, Mr. Garthwaite brought together the principal defects which he had noticed in them, and which, as remarked by him, are shared in some measure by the schools of Malabar. I will briefly recapitulate them here, as they throw light on the general condition of this important class of schools:—The students in these schools are much wanting in ability to express themselves in English. Their pronunciation of English is bad, and their grammatical answers on passages read by them, whether English or Vernacular, are seldom founded on a knowledge of their sense, and are often altogether mechanical. In Arithmetic very few boys are able to handle problems; and Geometry and History are studied so badly that Mr. Garthwaite thought that these subjects might be dropped with advantage.

19. The efficiency of the Village Schools may, I think, be measured by the ratio of the grants secured by them to their numerical strength, or in other words the average grant per head. Judged by this test, as will be seen from the marginal Statement, this class of schools appear to have very sensibly improved during the year under report, and those of Malabar to have a marked advantage over those of South Canara. And these conclusions are fully borne out by the independent evidence afforded by the reports of the Deputy Inspectors. The superiority of the Malabar Village Schools seems to be confined to the instruction given in reading and writing, Arithmetic being a weak subject in both districts; in Malabar from the incompetency of the teachers; and in South Canara from the want of a suitable text-book. It is worthy of remark that the tabular Statement shows South Canara to be *more rapidly* improving than Malabar, having raised the average grant per head near seventy-four per cent. during the past year; and this result appears to have been achieved under considerable disadvantages. K. Santappa, the Deputy Inspector for that district, complains that much difficulty is met with in improving the style of teaching in the Village Schools under his inspection. The parents of the students will not allow them to give up the good old pratice of learning Canarese poems by rote, and half the school-time has to be devoted to this unprofitable exercise. The quality of the teachers is another hindrance to improvement. Near three-fourths of them still are (nearly all were when the Results' system was first brought into operation) superannuated shop-keepers and cultivators, incapable of changing their habits or acquiring a new idea. This evil, however, is being gradually remedied, and the

—	Malabar.			South Canara.			Total.		
	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Grant.	Average grant per head.	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Grant.	Average grant per head	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Grant.	Average grant per head
		RS. A.	RS A P.		RS. A	RS A P.		RS A.	RS. A P
1868-69.	4,843	4,701 8	0 15 4	1,753	942 4	0 8 7	6,596	5,643 12	0 13 4
1869 70	6,725	7,907 4	1 3 0	1,296	1,180 6	0 14 11	7,989	9,167 10	1 2 4

Deputy Inspector hopes, should the Results' system continue in operation, to see the old masters re-placed in a few years by younger and more efficient men.

20. It will not be out of place here to remark that all the educational wants of Malabar and Canara, dwelt on by Mr. Garthwaite in the last Annual Report, have been supplied more or less fully during the year under report: (*a*) an institution for training teachers for South Canara has at last been provided; (*b*) arrangements have been made with the Church Mission Press at Cottayam and the Bâsel Mission Press at Mangalore for the printing of school books. Forty-six thousand copies of various elementary works have been printed during the past year, and Mr. Garthwaite's edition of the Malayalam Bharatam is ready for publication; (*c*) a regular supply of books has been ensured to the Village Schools by entrusting the duty of Colporteurs to the Inspecting Schoolmasters, on a moderate remuneration; (*d*) and finally an English Graduate has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Cannanore Normal School.

21. I will now proceed to review the more important schools in detail.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

22. *Mangalore Provincial School.*—The Mangalore Provincial School was inspected in December last. The two highest, *i.e.*, the F.A. and the Matriculation classes were not examined; but from what Mr. Garthwaite saw of them he formed a favourable opinion of their intelligence. The senior class was highly successful in the F.A. Examination. Out of twelve students, ten presented themselves for that test, of whom eight passed, two being placed in the 1st class. The results of the Matriculation Examination, though not quite so good, were very fair. Ten out of eighteen candidates were successful, of whom two were in the 1st class, and one of these secured a Government scholarship. The lower classes, on the whole, acquitted themselves fairly at the inspection; but in the 5th class the results in History and Algebra were decidedly unsatisfactory, and, in some others, the total failure of a considerable number of students indicated a defective classification. English seemed, on the whole, to be carefully taught, though the students were much wanting in facility of expression. In Canarese there was an improvement on former years; but the school was weak in Mathematics. Mr. Garthwaite found the distribution of work among the masters faulty, as it imposed no responsibility on any teacher, either as to a particular class or a particular

Name	Designation	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. W. E. Ormsby, Esq. ...	Head Master.	B.A,L.L.B.	500
2 R. Wardachari... ...	Asst. do.	B.A.	120
3. N. Krishna Rao ...	Do.	F.A.	70
4. K. Raghavandra Rao ...	Do.	Matr.	50
5. U. Krishnayya... ...	Do.	Do.	35
6. S. Raghunathayya ...	School Asst.	Do.	30
7. M. Siva Rao	Do.	4th Grade.	25
8. K. Shama Rao... ...	School Clerk	Matr.	20
9. P. P. Saldanha ...	School Asst.	4th Grade.	25
10. Mr. Aron	Do.	5th do.	12
11. Mr. J. Misquith ...	Do.	.....	12

subject. The attention of the Head Master has been called to these defects in your Proceedings, No. 94, dated 19th January 1870.

23. *Calicut Provincial School.*—The Calicut Provincial School was transferred to the 6th Division only in January last. The result of its inspection will appear, as heretofore, in Mr. Marden's Report. It may be here stated that this school sent in twenty-five candidates for the Matriculation Examination, of whom eleven passed, and one in the 1st class. It has now an F.A. Class of twelve students.

FIRST CLASS INSTITUTIONS.

24. *Cannanore Normal School.*—The numbers at this school, in the Practising Branch, have fallen during the past year from 218 to 159. In May Mr. James Small, the Assistant Master in charge, was removed from his position and reverted some months later to his substantive appointment as Second Master. The circumstances which led to these changes need not here be stated. On Mr. Small's removal, his place was supplied by Mr. Watson, the present Head Master of the Mangalore Normal Classes, who continued in charge of the institution until he was relieved by the permanent Head Master from England.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. J Ragland Thomas, Esq.	IId. Master.	B.A.	300
2. Mr. James Small ...	Asst. do.	3rd Grade.	100
3. P. Nannayyan	Do.	Matr.	70
4. Mr. J. P. Lewis	Do.	F A.	55
5. A. Sundaram Ayyar ...	Do.	Do	30
6. Mr. F. F. Lemelle ...	School Asst.	Do.	30
7. P. Bappu	Do.	4th Grade.	25

Mr. Garthwaite made a cursory inspection of the school in October last. He then reported that it was doing well under Mr. Watson's management, and that the Normal Students then attending it were superior to the former set. He purposed to inspect the institution again more thoroughly about March; but was not able to carry out his intention.

At the Teachers' Certificate Examination of August last, eight Normal Students from this school went in for the 4th Grade, and four for the 5th. Of those twelve, six passed for the 4th, and the rest for the 5th. For the Matriculation Examination the school sent up nine candidates, of whom four passed, including two Normal Students, both of whom were placed in the 1st class.

The most important event in the history of the school during the year was the appointment of an English Graduate to the Head Mastership. Mr. J. Ragland Thomas, B.A., took charge of the institution in February last, and it may be hoped that, thus strengthened, the Cannanore Normal School will, before long, attain that position which it was intended to occupy.

25. *Brennen's School, Tellicherry.*—The numerical strength of this institution rose during the year from 161 to 247, and it has now a 6th class of thirteen students. It did not send up any candidates to the Matriculation Examination, neither was it inspected during the year.

26. *Palghaut Rate School.*—The Palghaut Rate School was inspected in June last. Its numbers afforded gratifying proof of an increasing demand for education. Notwithstanding that many sources of supply had been cut off, by the opening of new subsidiary schools in the neighbourhood, by the rivalry of a Roman Catholic School, and other causes, the institution still numbered 407 boys, only nineteen less than in the previous year. The standard was that of a Zillah School, wanting a 6th class; and it differed from a Zillah School also in having, besides five regular classes, a large Primary Class. All these classes, except the highest, consisted of two or more co-ordinate divisions, so that reckoning each division as a distinct class, the school contained sixteen classes. The highest class, though only a 5th, was preparing for Matriculation. The results of Mr. Garthwaite's examination were favourable; and three of the fourteen students composing the 5th class subsequently passed the Matriculation Examination.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. C. E. Lananze ...	Head Master.	3rd Grade.	250
2. Swaminathan, K. ...	1st Asst. do.	F.A.	70
3. Govinda Menon	2nd do. do.	Matr.	30
4. Pazhamiyandi Pillay...	3rd do. do.	4th Grade.	20
5. Govinda Menon, K. ...	4th do. do.	Matr.	25
6. Pazhani Vilan ...	5th do. do.	4th Grade.	15
7. Sivaramayyan ...	6th do. do.	...	15
8. Abraham, C. ...	7th do. do.	Matr.	20
9. Siva Raman ...	8th do. do.	5th Grade	12

Mr. Garthwaite remarked in his report that the school was too large for one Head Master to supervise efficiently, and stated that the Commissioners were taking steps for splitting it into two, and removing one branch to Kalpatti, a place about two miles from Palghaut and the residence of a large proportion of the students. This has since been done; and Mr. Schauffter, a Matriculated student, has been appointed Head Master of the *Kalpatti School* on a salary of 100 rupees per mensem.

The finances of the Commission were in a satisfactory state. The rate was regularly collected; steps were being taken for recovering the arrears of former years; the debts of the Commission had been nearly all paid; and funds had been found available for the repairs of the school-house and the purchase of school furniture. The income from the cess for the year under report was Rupees 10,855, and the grant amounted to Rupees 4,489-13-2.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

27. *Malabar Government Schools.*—Mr. Garthwaite does not appear to have visited this school during the year under report. It was, however, inspected by the Deputy Inspector, whose report was, on the whole, favourable. The school numbered 130 students, divided into five classes. An in-

Badagara Taluq School.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. C Kurian	Head Master.	3rd Grade.	40
2. A. Kannan	Asst. do.	Do.	20
3. K. Sankaran Nayar ...	Do.	4th Grade	15
4. V. Raman Nayar ...	School Asst.	5th do.	10
5. P. P. Raman	Do.	Do.	8

judicious attempt was at one time made to teach the Matriculation subjects to the 5th class, but it was abandoned under your orders conveyed in Proceedings, No. 2,321, dated 25th September 1869.

28. *Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School.*—The Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School was inspected in July last. It numbered seventy-two boys, divided into three classes. This school had been generally unfortunate in its Head Masters; and at the time of inspection the Head Mastership had been a long time vacant. The Second Master, who was in charge, a 4th Grade man, was a fair teacher, and had taken much pains to raise the numbers and keep up the attendance. The boys, however, did badly in the examination, the Inspector's report being even more unfavourable than in the previous year. There was no improvement in the English spelling or in Malayalum; and there was a falling off in Arithmetic. It ought to be stated that, since the inspection, a Matriculated student has been appointed to the Head Mastership.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. C. Kurian ...	Hd. Master.	3rd Grade.	40
2. N. Panku Nayar ...	Asst. do.	4th do.	30
3. E. Govindan Nambiyar.	Do.	Do.	12

The temporary school-house was in good repair; but its situation, as stated in former Reports, was disadvantageous, being too far removed from that quarter of Chowgaut, where the Brahmins and Nayars live, the only part of the population who evince a desire for education. To this quarter (called Guruvayur) it has now been decided to remove the school, and a charge of 50 rupees from the fees has been sanctioned for the erection of a shed for its temporary accommodation. It will perhaps be possible next year to provide the long-promised school-house, for which, as you are aware, the people of Chowghaut subscribed more than a thousand rupees seven years ago. A suitable site for the building has not yet been secured.

29. *The Koilandi Taluq School.*—The Koilandi Taluq School was inspected twice during the year under report, once in October and once again in March. On the first occasion Mr. Garthwaite felt some doubt as to the Head Master's competency, and the object of his second visit was mainly to satisfy himself on this point. The result of the second inspection was, on the whole, satisfactory. The answering in English and Arithmetic was fair, and there was some improvement in Malayalum Grammar. The attendance had increased from fifty-six on the last visit to sixty-seven, and the school appeared to be well managed.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. T. Krishnayyan ...	Hd. Master.	4th Grade.	40
2. Mr. M. James	Asst. do.	5th do.	15
3. Achchutan Nayar ...	School do.	Do.	7

A grant of Rupees 572-9-11 was sanctioned for the extension of the school building in G. O., No. 228, dated 29th June 1869.

30. *Free School, Anjengo.*—This school drags on a precarious and languid existence with seven boys on the rolls, and an average actual attendance of

five. If nothing can be done to put it on a more satisfactory footing, the sooner it is abolished the better.

RATE SCHOOLS.

31. *Manjeri Rate School.*—The Manjeri Rate School has never enjoyed the prosperity to which its resources entitle it. Its cess and the grant it receives are higher than those of any school of its class in Malabar, with the exception of that at Palghaut. It has nevertheless been far from progressive. It was reported on favourably in 1867-68, less so in the next year, and its history during the year under report is melancholy. The late Head Master of this school, who is mainly chargeable with its decline, had applied himself to the study of law, and neglected his duties altogether. The consequence was that the numbers sunk from ninety-four to thirty-eight; and the standard fell by the dispersion of the 4th class; and the school would have suffered still further, had not the Head Master, on obtaining the degree of B.L., taken leave in order to apprentice himself to a lawyer. At the time of the last inspection (in July) the school was under the charge of the Second Master, who appears to have taken pains to improve the attendance, as the number on the rolls was now fifty-two. The result of the examination, as might have been expected, was far from creditable.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. G. Verghese ...	Hd. Master	3rd Grade.	60
2. V. Eradi	2nd do.	4th do.	20
3. Krishna Sastri ...	3rd do.		12
Amount of grant drawn			RS. A. P. 889 15 8

Nor had the conduct of the Commissioners been more satisfactory. Mr. Garthwaite, in his Report, complained of them in the following terms:—

"They left ———— 's* conduct wholly unchecked; they announced an intention of carrying on the school independently of Government control; and they have now installed the Second Master ———— as Acting Head Master, and actually paid him increased pay (Rupees 60, in place of Rupees 40) without any meeting of the Commissioners, without any proceedings, and without ever having obtained your sanction, although well aware all these are necessary." The Government grant was, therefore, recommended to be stopped, and remained in abeyance for five months, being restored only in December last, on the Deputy Inspectors reporting that the Commissioners were making earnest efforts to retrieve the condition of the school, and had expressed themselves willing to be guided by the Inspector's advice and your instructions.

32. *Cherpalcheri Rate School.*—The Cherpalcheri Rate School worked well during the year. The number of pupils at the time of inspection was 105, divided into four classes. The boys showed, on the whole, very fair attainments. The Arithmetic was middling; but in English there was a perceptible improvement on the last year; and Malayalum appeared to have

* The Head Master.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Seshan Pattar... ...	Head Master...	Matr. ...	40
2. P. C. Kanaran ...	2nd do. ...	4th Grade.	18
3. T. Chappan Nayar ...	3rd do. ...	5th do.	15
Amount of grant drawn			852-12-0

been carefully taught. The new school-house was complete (with the exception of the plastering), and had been occupied.

33. *Angadipuram Rate School.*—The Angadipuram School was in an unsatisfactory state at the last inspection, and had been so for more than a year. The numbers were low for a school of its long standing, and situated as it is at the *cushbah* of a taluq. There were only seventy pupils on the rolls, of whom no less than twenty-nine were absent. In the examination, the boys answered rather poorly in English, and failed decidedly in Malayalum and Arithmetic. The unsatisfactory state of the school was entirely due to the Head Master, who had been very irregular in his attendance, and had grossly neglected his duties; and Mr. Garthwaite recommended, in his Report, that his salary should be reduced from 40 to 30 rupees. He also recommended the immediate dismissal of the Fourth Master (a Gurukkal) an utterly useless man, whose retention on the establishment was apparently a mere job. These recommendations, sanctioned in Proceedings No. 2,117, dated 21st August 1869, the Commissioners failed to carry out, and in consequence the grant had to be put in abeyance. This had the effect of inducing the Commissioners to dismiss the Gurukkal; and the Head Master having, in the meantime, set himself to work with zeal, the reduction of his salary, which the Commissioners deprecated very earnestly, was not insisted on, and the grants were restored on the Inspector's recommendation.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. Raman Menon ...	Head Master.	4th Grade.	40
2. T. Kunju Taravanar...	2nd do.	5th do.	10
3. Kammu...	3rd do.	...	9
Amount of grant drawn...			561-2-1

34. *Kottayam Rate School.*—The Kottayam Rate School, at the last inspection, little more than three months ago, had four classes, numbering seventy-one boys. The standard reached by the highest class was that of the 3rd class of an Anglo-Vernacular School. This school had been for a long period in a languishing state. The present Head Master, who has been in charge of it

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. C. Govinda Menon ...	Head Master	Matr. ...	35
2. P. Kannan	2nd do.	4th Grade	20
3. Korampan	3rd do.	5th do.	10
Amount of grant drawn			1,001-12-0

since January 1869, was doing his best to improve its condition, and the boys answered passably in the examination. Still the institution could not be said to be in a prosperous state; and a further falling off was to be apprehended from the contemplated removal of the District Munsiff's Court from Kottayam, which would deprive it of many of its best boys (relatives of the Court Officials), and the benefit of the supervision of the Munsiff, who had taken an enlightened interest in the school. Mr. Garthwaite thought, under the circumstances, that it would be advisable to re-organize this school and place it on a lower and less expensive footing.

35. *Palghaut Subsidiary Rate Schools.*—The operations of the Palghaut Commissioners in regard to Subsidiary Schools have been noticed in the Reports of former years. Three new schools of this class were opened during the year under report at Kalpatti, Peruvemba, and Kottayi, in addition to the two already existing at Kollangode and Alathur. Of these, the following two were inspected during the year.

Peruvemba.—This school was visited in June. Though it had been only two months in existence, it numbered sixty boys, divided into three classes. The highest class were reading the First Book in English and the Second Book in Malayalum, and knew the four Compound Rules in Arithmetic. The 2nd class was less advanced. Both passed a good examination.

The people of the place showed much interest in education.

The school-house was a nice new building, which had cost 230 rupees.

The Kollangode Rate School was inspected in August. It had eighty-six boys on the rolls, divided into four classes. The highest class were reading Mr. Lovery's Second Book in English, and had advanced as far as Vulgar Fractions in Arithmetic. The results of the examination were highly satisfactory.

36. *Bettattuputiyangadi Rate School.*—This school was inspected in July last. It had suffered much from change of Head Masters and the want of a school-house, and the numbers had at one time greatly fallen off. At the time of inspection, however, it had recovered in some measure from its depression. It now numbered fifty-one boys, divided into three classes, the highest of which was about equal to the 4th class of a Government Taluq School. The boys on the whole did well in the examination, and considering the difficulties the school had had to struggle with, the result reflected great credit on the Masters.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. V. C. Raman Menon ...	Head Master.	Matr. ...	50
2 K. Govinda Menon ...	2nd do.	4th Grade.	20
3. C. Verkey	3rd do.	...	15
Amount of grant drawn			623-6-8

The cess had been nearly all collected, and the affairs of the Commission seemed to be well managed. The Commissioners, though disappointed in their expectation of a grant from Government, had pushed on the building of the new school-house, which was now nearly finished.

The revenue of the school from the cess is nearly 1,500 rupees, and its expenses very little over 700 rupees. The surplus has hitherto been absorbed

by the building, but from the ensuing year it will be available for other purposes. Mr. Garthwaite recommended that it should be applied to the establishment of Subsidiary Schools.

37. *Rate School, Ponnani.*—This is the most important of five new Rate Schools* opened in the Ponnani Taluq towards the close of 1868-69. It is meant, when fully developed, to be of the standing of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School. At the last inspection (in July) there were on the rolls ninety-one boys, divided into four classes, the highest of which had finished the Madras School Book Society's First Reader. All the classes answered fairly in what they had read. The school was still, of course, in a rudimentary state; but the quality of the teaching and the progress which had been made reflected credit on the Masters.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. T. Koshi ...	Head Master.	Matr.	30
2. Mahomed Khan ..	2nd do.	4th Grade.	20
3. Krishna Pannikar.	3rd do.	5th do.	15
4. Muzham Khan ...	4th do.	.....	15

The cess amounted to Rupees 1,128, of which Rupees 573 had been collected. The school was held in a private house in the bazaar; but the Commissioners had in contemplation to build a school-house in a more suitable locality when they had collected the whole cess, and saw a prospect of being aided by a grant.

38. *Punnayur Rate School.*—The Deputy Inspector reported very unfavourably on this school. Of thirty-five boys on the rolls, only nineteen were present at inspection. They had read Part I. of the English First Reader and the whole of the Malayalum First Reader, and had advanced as far as Subtraction in Arithmetic. In all subjects the results were poor.

39. *Trittala Rate School.*—The Trittala Rate School had an attendance of fifty-four boys, divided into two classes. They were, as might be expected, mere beginners. Their Malayalum studies were in abeyance for want of the Second Book, which had not been procurable. This want, however, was supplied soon after. In Arithmetic the boys had advanced as far as Multiplication. The Head Master, who had just been transferred from Chattamangalam, was a Matriculated student, but had had little success as a teacher; the Second was a 5th Grade man. Both were very defective in pronunciation.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. S. Kanakasabhapati Pillay	Head Master.	Matr.	30
2. T. Babjee	2nd do.	5th Grade.	15

The income of this school from the rate was Rupees 488.

The school was held in an inconveniently small house. The Commissioners had commenced the construction of a spacious school-house, but the prospect

* Ponnani, Punnayur, Trittala, Enamakkal, and Nattika.

of delay in obtaining the Government grant had led to the suspension of the work.

40. *Rate School, Enamakkal.*—The Rate Circle, from which this school draws its cess, has a large population of Romo-Syrian Christians, who do not, however, send their children to the school. The attendance at the last inspection (thirty-eight boys) consisted mostly of Nayars. These were divided into two classes, and were taught by diligent and fairly qualified Masters. They had made fair progress for the time they had been working.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. L. Veithianthayyan.	Head Master.	Matr.	20
2 M. Kittuni Panikkar.	2nd do.	5th Grade.	12
Amount of grant drawn			199-8-7

A very small house in the bazaar served as a school-house. As at Trittala a new building had been begun, but dropped from the same cause.

41. *Rate School, Nattika.*—This was inspected by the Deputy Inspector in August last. It had twenty-nine boys on the rolls, who had read very little, and answered very unsatisfactorily.

42. *Payyoli Rate School.*—This school has been in existence about fifteen months. Its numbers at first rose rapidly, amounting in March 1869 to 141. But the school-house could not well hold so many, and teachers could not be provided. The attendance consequently fell, and at Mr. Garthwaite's inspection in March last there were only eighty-nine boys on the rolls. These were divided into four classes, the highest being about the standard of a 3rd class in a Taluq School. The students answered on the whole satisfactorily.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. Ramotti ...	Head Master.	4th Grade.	25
2. A. Kanaran Nayar.	2nd do.	5th do.	15
3. Ch. Raman ...	3rd do.	4th do.	15
4. M. P. Raman Atiyoti	4th do.	5th do.	12
Amount of grant drawn...			156-0-6

The inhabitants had subscribed Rupees 694 for a school-house, and the building had been already commenced. The cost was estimated at Rs. 1,388, and the Commissioners hoped to receive aid from Government when funds should be available.

43. *Rate School, Kavai.*—The Kavai School was inspected by the Deputy Inspector in November last. It contained eighty-seven boys, divided into three classes. The school was far from being in a satisfactory state. Most of the boys were very poor, and could not afford to attend school regularly. The teaching was mechanical, and the understandings of the pupils were sadly neglected.

44. *Rate School, Chattamangalam.*—This school was visited by the Deputy Inspector in November last. Owing to the want of suitable house accommodation, the numbers had fallen from twenty-seven in the previous year to twenty. Of these only fourteen were present. The boys did fairly in English and Arithmetic, but failed in Malayalum. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reported that a site had been selected for a temporary school-house, to be erected at a cost of Rupees 250. The Commissioners were beginning to take some interest in the school, and all the arrears of the past year's cess had been collected.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. KovunniNetungati.	Head Master.	5th Grade.	25
Amount of grant drawn			55-5-0

45. *Taliparamba Rate School.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools inspected this school in October last. It had eighty boys on the rolls, divided into four classes. Their spelling was bad, but in other respects they had made good progress. The institution was in good working order, and the Commissioners seemed to take much interest in it.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. Kunni Kutti...	Head Master.	4th Grade.	25
2. A. Unni Veidiyar.	2nd do.	Do.	15
3. Mandodi... ...	3rd do.	...	12
Amount of grant drawn			183-8-0

ORDINARY GRANTS-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

46. *Protestant Boys' Upper School, Cochin.*—This institution, which appears in the last Annual Report under the name of the Cochin Protestant Boys' School, has since been reorganized and separated into a Lower and an Upper School. The instruction in the Lower (which comes under the Results' system) is elementary and conveyed wholly through the Vernacular; while the Upper educates nearly up to the Matriculation standard. The latter was inspected in October last. It consisted of two classes, corresponding respectively to the 5th and 4th classes of a Zillah School. The Masters were well qualified and painstaking; and the result of the examination showed that the teaching in all subjects had been accurate and sound. The only unsatisfactory point was that the attendance was very low, the two classes together numbering only twenty-four. In this respect, however, the school has since greatly improved, and the last Quarterly Return shows fifty-one boys on the rolls.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr.P.C.Elseworthy	Head Master.	3rd Grade.	80
2. Mr. P. Thoman ...	2nd do.	Do.	40
Amount of grant drawn			1,139

47. *German Mission School, Calicut.*—This school was inspected in March last. It was not in so satisfactory a state as the year before while under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kittel. The Rev. Mr. Schauffler, the present Manager, could not spare much time to look after it; still, the attendance had been kept up, there being 134 boys on the rolls, who were divided into four classes. The highest class were reading the subjects taught in the 3rd class of a Provincial School. They were a very intelligent set, and with bettert eaching would have done remarkably well; as it was, they answered pretty fairly. The lower classes gave less satisfaction.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. P. Govindan ...	Head Master.	Matr.	30
2. M. Thomas ...	2nd do.	4th Grade.	20
3. J. Kurian ...	3rd do.	...	18
4. J. Morandy ...	4th do.	...	15
Amount of grant drawn...			310-8-0

On the whole the school was doing a fair amount of work for the grants received.

48. *Church of England Mission School, Cannanore.*—This school was inspected about three months ago. It had four classes, containing in all eighty-five boys. The highest class corresponded in standard to the 3rd class of a Zillah School. The result of the examination showed that the teaching had been good, except that the duller boys appeared to have received too little attention. All the classes, except the lowest, answered fairly in all subjects; and the highest class was particularly good in reading and pronunciation. The building occupied by the school, an ordinary dwelling-house in the bazaar, was very unsuitable; and a proper school-house much needed.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. D. Kuriyappan ...	Head Master.	Matr. ...	50
2. ,, S. Nicholas ...	2nd do.	4th Grade.	25
3. A. Subbayyan... ...	3rd do.	...	6
Amount of grant drawn			615-8-0

49. *Primary School, Calicut.*—The Calicut Primary School was inspected in March last and reported on, on the whole, favourably. It had seventy-two boys, divided into four classes. Those in the 4th class were somewhat below the standard professed, and had apparently been too soon promoted. They answered, how-

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. S. Varadachari ...	Head Master.	F. A. ...	35
2. T. Maharaja Pillay ...	2nd do.	4th Grade.	20
3. C. Ternavenkata Pillay.	3rd do.	...	20
4. Krishna Panikkar ...	4th do.	...	7
Amount of grant drawn			405-7-2

ever, pretty well except in Malayalum, in which they did worse than the 3rd class in Tamil. The staff of teachers seemed to be good; the Head Master especially, an F.A., taking great interest in his work.

Schools under the Results' System.

50. The notices of this class of schools in former Reports occasionally contain particulars supplied by the Inspector's memory or private notes. Information of this nature I have, of course, none. The Annual Returns and the Results' Memoranda are the only sources from which I can draw; and an abstract of the details which these furnish is subjoined in a tabular form. Little will be gained by a verbal paraphrase of the figures. The above remarks apply also to Female Schools under the Results' system, and I shall adopt a similar course in treating of them.

Name of School.	Total attendance.	Number of Students passed for the					Total amount of Grant drawn for 1869-70.			Total amount of Grant drawn for 1868-69.		
		I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. German Mission Orphanage School, Tellicherry ...	113	...	Not examined			...	...	...	...	481	4	0
2. Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Cannanore ...	171	6	23	8	19	56	258	0	0	268	8	0
3. Do. do. Calicut ...	147	35	26	27	13	101	572	0	0	354	8	0
4. German Mission Vernacular School, Muliyil	79	16	13	7	...	36	106	12	0	222	8	0
5. Do. do., Chowa ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	82	4	0	Not in existence.		
6. Do. do., Tellicherry ...	37	...	...	...	...	Not examined.				83	8	0
7. Christian Brothers' School, Tellicherry	167	3	11	11	10	35	167	0	0	333	8	0
8. Protestant Boys' Lower School, Cochin	68	10	22	14	...	46	231	0	0	Not in existence.		
9. German Mission School, Palghaut	61	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	0	258	8	0
10. Do. do., Kannani ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	84	8	0
11. Roman Catholic Boys' School, Palghaut	47	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	Not in existence.		

South Canara Government Schools.

51. *Normal Classes, Mangalore.*—This long desiderated institution was opened on 1st June last. For the first eight months it remained under the care of the Second Master, the Head Master, Mr. Watson, having been appointed to the temporary charge of the Cannanore Normal School, from which he was relieved only in February last. There were two Normal Classes preparing respectively for the 4th and 5th Grades, and numbering in the last quarter of the year eight students each. They were not inspected during the year.

52. *Kasragode Taluq School.*—The Kasragode Taluq School was inspected twice, first on November 5th, and again on December 29th. It consisted of four classes, attended on the former date by sixty-three boys, and on the latter by sixty-one. The highest class was considerably below the standard of a 4th class; but from the progress which had been made during the interval between the two inspections there was reason to hope that the class would work up to the proper point in the course of a year. One creditable feature of this school was that the lowest class, too much neglected in most schools, acquitted itself remarkably well. The Head Master, though an unpassed man, was intelligent and energetic, and Mr. Garthwaite considered it expedient to give him a further trial.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Ch. Ganapayya ...	Head Master.	...	25
2. K. Malingayya ...	2nd do.	5th Grade.	15
3. K. Raghavayya ...	3rd do.	...	8

53. *Ullala Taluq School.*—The Ullala Taluq School has been generally favourably reported on. But during the year under report, owing to frequent changes in the Second Mastership, there was a slight falling off, though still, on the whole, the school did fairly. The number of pupils was fifty-four, divided into four classes. It was satisfactory to observe that the attendance was of a mixed character as to caste, including twenty-three Billawas, twenty-eight Sudras, and as many as twenty-three Brahmins, notwithstanding that the Head Master himself was a Billawa.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. H. Koragappa ...	Head Master.	4th Grade.	30
2. U. Subba Rao ...	2nd do	5th do.	12
3. U. Poova ...	3rd do.	Do.	2½

The school-house required repair and enlargement, towards which no subscriptions could be looked for from the inhabitants. They were poor, and had taxed their means to the utmost in building it.

54. *Taluq School, Karakal.*—This school was inspected in November. The number of pupils was sixty-four, drawn as in the case of the Ullala School, from all classes of the population. The highest class, which was 3rd, answered fairly in English, and passably in Arithmetic; but the lower classes did poorly, except in Canarese. The Head Master was a pretty fair teacher, but not efficient as a Manager.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. H. Ramappa	Head Master.	4th Grade.	25
2. K. Venkata Rao	2nd do.	...	15

55. *Taluq School, Udapi.*—The Udapi School was inspected in November last. It contained fifty-four boys, divided into three classes. There was a 4th class at the commencement of the year; but most of the boys had gone

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1 M. Virupakshayya ...	Head Master.	4th Grade.	30
2. Bolar Krishnappayya.	2nd do.	5th do.	14

away to the Mangalore Provincial School, and it had been found necessary to break it up. The result of the examination was not so satisfactory as in the previous year. The answering was moderate in English, Canarese, and Geography, andr ather poor in Arithmetic. The staff of teachers appeared to be weak. An Inspecting Schoolmaster was acting as Head Master, who, except in English, was not quite equal to his work, and the Second Master was a 5th Grade man. One unhealthy symptom, more or less common to most schools in the 6th Division, appeared here in an aggravated form—an inability in the school to retain the same students for any length of time. It is remarkable that within the space of sixteen months, and in a school whose numbers average about fifty, seventy-one boys had been admitted, and sixty-one had left. Under such a state of things no growth or development is possible; but until a constant supply of really efficient teachers can be secured, the evil will admit of no effectual remedy.

RATE SCHOOLS.

56. *Mulki Rate School.*—The Mulki Rate School has recovered, in some measure, from the effects of the disturbance occasioned two years ago by the admission of low caste boys. The feeling against the school is not yet extinct, but it is less strong. At the last inspection (in December) the number of pupils on the rolls, divided into four classes, was 107, against seventy in the previous year; and of these, notwithstanding that there were a good many low caste boys, no less than——were Brahmins. The instruction had also improved under the present Head Master, who was appointed about the commencement of last year, and the result of the examination, except as regards the pronunciation of English and translation from Canarese, was very satisfactory.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1 Mr. A. R. Tellis ...	Head Master.	8th Grade.	40
2 ,, A. S. Jones ...	2nd do.	4th do.	21
3. K Narasayya Rao...	3rd do.	5th do.	15
4 H. Mangesha Rao ...	4th do.	Do.	10
5 M. Padmanabhayya.	5th do	...	6
Amount of grant drawn			634-4-0.

57. *Rate School, Buntwal.*—The Buntwal Rate School was inspected in January last. It had forty-eight boys on the rolls, divided into three classes, of whom as many as thirty-three were Brahmins. The highest class was of the standard of the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The results of the examination,

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary
			RS.
1. Mr A. M. Tellis	Head Master.	4th Grade.	40
2. C Rama Rao ...	2nd do.	Do.	20
3. S. Colago ...	3rd do.	...	12
Amount of grant drawn			347-4-9.

considering that the school had not been in existence quite two years, were creditable. The boys acquitted themselves fairly in English, the 2nd class answering remarkably well; and the results in the other subjects were, on the whole, tolerable.

The rate for the year amounted to 728 rupees, and had been nearly collected.

58. *Rate School, Mudabidri.*—This school has been in existence above two years. But during the first year of its existence it was altogether inoperative, owing to the protracted illness of the Head Master, so that, at the time of the last inspection in November, it had been actually working only a year. The number of boys on the rolls was fifty, divided into three classes. The two highest classes answered, on the whole, pretty fairly. They were bad in pronunciation and spelling, but otherwise did decently in English. The 3rd class was very good in Arithmetic. The school was still held in a verandah of the Rajah's Palace. A sum of 430 rupees had been subscribed for a school-house, but the Commissioners were not willing to commence building until they could count on a Government grant to supplement it.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. S Bhima Rao	Head Master.	4th Grade.	25
2. K. Santappa ...	2nd do.	.....	15
Amount of grant drawn			182

59. *Rate School, Manjeswara.*—This school was inspected in November. It had three classes, corresponding to the three lowest of a Zillah School, and numbering altogether sixty boys. All the classes acquitted themselves well. The answering in English was fair, and in Canarese decidedly good, a result which may be pronounced highly satisfactory, considering that the school had been only eight months in existence.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. U. Krishnayya.	Head Master.	4th Grade.	36
2. K. Rama Rao ...	2nd do.	.....	12
3. U. Subba Rao ...	3rd do.	5th Grade.	12
Amount of grant drawn			241-13-0.

The Commissioners took much interest in the school. The rate for the year amounted to Rupees 401, of which Rupees 347 had been collected.

60. *Kundapur Rate Schools.*—The Education Act was brought into operation in the Kundapur Taluq, South Canara, during the year under report. The Commissioners for the taluq opened four Rate Schools in the months of June and July, viz., a Central School at Kundapur, to be of the standard of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School, two schools of the Taluq School standard at Basrur and Gungolli, and Village School at Wadarahobli. All these were inspected in January last. The expected revenue from the rate was Rupees 1,674; but nothing had been collected, and the schools were carried

on partly from the private fund of the Commissioners, who took much interest in the schools.

The Kundapur School was attended by 113 boys, divided into four classes. It was still much below its destined standard, being yet scarcely equal to a good Taluq School. In what had been read, however, the boys answered fairly; and the Head Master seemed to be doing his best to improve the school.

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1 U. Padmanabhayya	Head Master.	5th Grade.	36
2. M Subba Rao ...	2nd do.	Do.	20
3. K. Vyasarow ...	3rd do.	Do.	12

The school at *Basrur* (four miles from Kundapur) had seventy-two boys, divided into three classes. The answering here was tolerable in English, but poor in Arithmetic. The Masters did not seem to be sufficiently qualified.

The *Gungolli* School, which is about a mile from Kundapur, also consisted of three classes, and numbered altogether seventy boys. The Masters here appeared to be competent men; but the result of the examination was unsatisfactory.

The Wadarahobli Village School was doing little good. It had but a single class of twenty-three boys, of whom thirteen were absent, and the teacher was utterly incompetent. As this school was only three-quarters of a mile from Kundapur, Mr. Garthwaite, under the circumstances, recommended it to be abolished, and it has accordingly ceased to exist.

61. *Khambadakone, Navur, Mudagrama Rate Schools.*—These are new schools, of which the first two were opened in June last, and the last in August. They do not appear to have been inspected.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

62. *Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Mangalore.*—This school was inspected in last January. It was attended by 112 pupils, divided into five classes, in the lowest of which no English was taught. The highest class, which was called a 5th, had been reading the subjects for Matriculation. The result of the examination was not very satisfactory. Mr. Garthwaite found that the instruction given was of a too pretentious and superficial character, and suggested that it would perhaps be advantageous to substitute grants on results for the salary grants at present drawn by the school. The Managers were requested in Proceedings, No. 102, dated 20th January 1870, to lower the standard and make the teaching more sound. The school has since retrograded greatly both as to standard and

Name.	Designation.	Grade.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. A. J. Rozario.	Head Master.	Matr.	60
2 Babanayya ...	2nd do.	...	25
3. J. M. Tellis ...	4rd do.	...	22
4. L. F. P. Noronho.	3th do.	...	15
5. Paul Souzi ...	5th do.	...	12
Amount of grant drawn			837-5-2

numbers. The highest class at the close of the year was only a 3rd, and the total attendance, as per last Quarterly Return, was sixty-three.

63. *Schools under the Results' System.*—The following table contains a summary of the information available regarding these schools. (*Vide* paragraph 50.)

Name of School.	Total attendance.	Number of Students passed for the I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.	Total amount of Grant drawn for 1869-70. RS.	A.	P.	Total amount of Grant drawn for 1868-69. RS.	A.	P.
* 1. Kundapur Anglo-Vernacular Rate School	84	Examined by K. Santappa.					128	8	0	Not in existence.		
* 2. Basrur do. do. ...	42	do.					48	0	0	do.		
* 3. Gangolli do. do. ...	62	do.					147	0	0	do.		
4. Anglo - Vernacular Boarding School, Udapi	71	...	...	...	9	9	136	8	0	347	8	0
5. Parochial Boys' School, Mangalore	48	Not examined.					...	...	...	129	8	0
6. Bockapatna School, do ...	7	do.					...	...	...	24	4	0
7. Nereshwalya do.	17	do.					...	...	...	67	0	0
8. Middle School, Udapi	18	7	2	...	...	9	25	8	0	347	8	0
9. Parochial School, Mulki	40	7	...	...	...	7	21	4	0	32	4	0
10. Milagres Roman Catholic Bishop's School.	116	1	...	18	24	43	401	8	0	380	8	0
11. Trustees' Anglo - Vernacular School, Milagres	115	15	15	15	...	45	154	8	0	221	0	0
12. Anglo-Vernacular School, Urva.	51	8	1	2	9	20	138	8	0	142	8	0
13. Do. Kodiyal School ...	60	2	6	6	...	14	66	0	0	75	8	0

64. *Female Schools.*—There are altogether thirteen Female Schools under inspection in the division, seven in Malabar and six in South Canara. Of these one only, the Protestant Girls' School, Cochin, is under an ordinary grant, the rest receive payment by results.

65. The former school was inspected in October last. No improvement had been made as to standard since last inspection. Most of the girls of the senior class had left, and been replaced by less advanced pupils. The school missed the services of Mrs. Lee, the wife of the late Chaplain. Not having had the benefit of her teaching, the girls understood English less readily, and the instruction in Arithmetic and Geography, never very good, had become more inefficient than ever.

Still, however, the school was doing enough to deserve its very small grant of Rupees 11 per mensem. The teachers, though of very humble attainments,

* It was not till the fair copy of my Report had been nearly finished that I discovered these schools to be under the Results' system. Mr. Garthwaite having inspected and reported on them (*vide* his letter No. 13, 7th January 1870, of which my notice of them on page 43 is an abstract,) under the obvious and very natural assumption that they would come under the operation of the ordinary Grant-in-aid Rules. My remarks in para. 50 do not of course apply to these schools.

were painstaking; and needle-work, so essential to girls in the position of those attending the school, was well taught in all its branches.

66. Of the other schools an abstract of the results of inspection is subjoined in a tabular form. (*Vide* paragraph 50.)

Name of School.	Total attendance.	Number passed for the I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.	Total amount of Grant drawn for 1869-70. RS.	A.	P.	Total amount of Grant drawn for 1868-69. RS.	A.	P.
Malabar.												
1 Roman Catholic Mission School, Cochin...	93	13	10	4	...	27	111	0	0	91	12	0
2. Do. do. Palghaut...	14	3	5	...	...	8	36	4	0	61	12	0
3. Bâsle Mission Boarding School, Calicut ...	51	13	16	19	14	62	578	12	0	640	0	0
4. Do. do. Cannanore ...	53	8	10	11	5	34	264	12	0	410	0	0
5. Convent School, Calicut	115	19	5	7	1	32	276	4	0	Not in existence		
6. Do. Cannanore...	156	...	27	4	1	...	250	10	0	465	4	0
7. Miss Godfrey's Day School, Cannanore ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	159	0	0	Not in existence.		
8. German Mission Vernacular School, Tellicherry	15	...	...	...	...	...	Not examined			30	8	0
South Canara.												
1. Bâsle Mission Parochial School, Mangalore.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	8	0
2. Do. Brahmin School, No. I. ... } 3. Do. do. No. II. ...	38	5	5	...	...	10	45	12	0	117	8	0
4. Boarding School, Mulki	56	8	5	11	...	24	148	12	0	234	0	0
5. Kodiyal Bail School, Mangalore	32	9	...	4	...	13	58	8	0	200	4	0
6. Vernacular Village School, Karakal ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	75	12	0	Not in existence.		

67. A tabular Report of the progress of the Niliyalum Minor Ward, furnished by the Head Master of Calicut Provincial School, is appended.

APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th April 1870, No. 40.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report upon the progress of the Presidency College during the past official year.

2. *Changes in the Staff of Professors.*—During the period under review the College has sustained the loss of three of its Professors. Mr. Craig returned from his long absence in England in the month of August and resumed his duties; but soon afterwards, to our great regret, tendered his resignation, and finally retired from the College on the last day of the official year. The Rev. Mr. Percival, who has long laboured in the field of Vernacular Literature, left the institution on the 31st December 1869, under the operation of the Superannuation order, while Mr. Pickford, the Professor of Sanskrit, whose exertions were already producing fruit, was compelled by severe illness to take leave to Europe, and left the College on the same day as Mr. Craig. Mr. Percival's post has been filled by the appointment of D. Seshiah Sastri, who entered upon his duties on the 1st of January; the other appointments have not yet been filled up.

3. *University Honours.*—I am happy to be able to state that the College has met with more than usual success in the University Examinations; notwithstanding the exceptional severity of the marking in Moral Philosophy, nineteen students passed the B A. Examination, and thirty-eight the First Examination in Arts, the largest number that has yet passed from the College in a single year; in the Matriculation Examination thirty were successful, which is about the average of the last few years. No improvement, however, in this respect can fairly be expected, as the Junior Department of the College is now so limited. Indeed, the majority of the boys that compose our Matriculation class are failures from other institutions, and it is not likely that any great change for the better will take place, unless the present Junior Department be devoloped into a High School as at Bombay, containing several classes, in which the boys might be regularly trained up to the Matriculation standard. Speaking of University Honours, I must not omit to mention that six former students of the College presented themselves as candidates for the degree of M.A., and that five of them succeeded, three in Mathematics, and two in History and Moral Science.

4. *Numerical Strength of the College.*—The numbers of the Senior Department have again increased; at the close of the official year we had 143 on the rolls, against 127 in 1869. In the Junior Department, for the reasons given

in the last paragraph, no increase can be expected, and accordingly we find that the numbers remain stationary, 146 in 1868, 144 in 1869, and 144 in 1870.

5. *College Examination, December* 1869.—The usual College Examination was held in December last, and, as far as the Senior Department is concerned, conducted by the following gentlemen:—the Rev. Messrs. Warlow, Miller, Stevenson, and DuBois, Messrs. Grose, Stokes, Graham, Wallace, Cumming, Birdsall Jones, Porter, Bradshaw, Fortey, Ormsby, Waters, Barrow, Gopal Rao, and Saminadha Subba Rao. I trust that these gentlemen will all accept my best thanks for the kindness with which, notwithstanding their numerous engagements, they have found time to set the papers and look over and report upon the results.

6. *Results of Examination.*—The tabular statement of marks, appended to this report, makes it unnecessary for me to dwell upon the results of this examination at any length; but I think that we are entitled to regard the issue as satisfactory on the whole. With the exception of the Logic and Trigonometry of the 1st class, in all cases a respectable, and in many cases a highly creditable average has been attained. The comparative failure in the subjects above-mentioned is readily accounted for by the fact that this class was preparing for the First Examination in Arts, and that Trigonometry does not enter at all, and Logic, only as an optional subject into that examination. The principal complaints made by the Examiners are of a want of neatness in the execution of the papers and in English, except in the case of the senior class, of a comparative failure in paraphrase. Mr. Stokes, who examined all the classes in Logic, thinks them, on the whole, poor, though he adds that he got some very intelligent answers, and that the classes showed signs of careful teaching.

7. *Junior Department.*—The Junior Department has as in former years been examined by ourselves. I am inclined to think that, though the results are fair, the averages are not quite so high as in some former years. In the Matriculation class, division A., taught by A. Ramachandriah, has the superiority in History and Algebra, while division B., taught by S. Nevins Pillai, takes the lead in English: in Geometry and Geography there was practical equality. In the Matriculation Examination, however, division A. has the advantage, sixteen, of whom three were in the 1st class, passing from it, against fourteen of division B., of whom only one was placed in the 1st class. I am glad to be able to add that all these four boys stood high in the 1st class, and all obtained scholarships. M. D. Gopala Chari, who stood second in the list, has also obtained the honour of being the first "Governor's Scholar."

8. The lowest class did not acquit itself particularly well; of the two divisions, that taught by Venkatramiah, showed itself superior to Jagga Roa's division in English and History and inferior in Algebra, but the difference between the two is not very marked even in these subjects, while in others the two divisions may be considered to be on a par. The comparatively unsatisfactory performance of this class is, no doubt, attributable to the simple fact, that it is the lowest class in the institution, and that the boys forming it are in many cases below our former standard for this class. It is extremely difficult to fill this class with really well-

prepared boys, as nearly all those, whom we should regard as properly qualified for it, think themselves quite advanced enough for the Matriculation class, and, as a matter of fact, do constantly gain admission into Matriculation classes in other institutions.

9. *Vernacular Department.*—The Tamil and Telugu classes were examined by Messrs. J. M. Velu Pillai and B. Sitharamacharlu, respectively, who were kind enough to undertake both the written and oral examination, and seem to have acquitted themselves fairly. As in former years the Telugu marks are slightly lower than the Tamil, but this may probably be attributable to a higher standard of excellence having been taken by the Examiner.

10. *Sanskrit Classes.*—The Sanskrit classes have worked well throughout the year, and eight students in the Senior Department now study that language, against four at the corresponding period of last year. The junior class, however, is not quite so strong as it was a year ago.

11. *Law Class.*—I am still unable to report any material improvement in the numbers attending the Law class. In the year 1869 the subjects lectured upon were the Penal Code and the Law of Evidence. Three students presented themselves for examination in the former and five in the latter subject, and with a single exception all passed creditably. The Professor speaks very favourably of the way in which the students answered the questions on the Penal Code; in Evidence their answering was not quite so good. The prize is awarded for the second time to P. Gurumurthi Aiyar, who stood first upon the whole examination. The Professor is now lecturing upon Jurisprudence, to which subject he proposes to devote the whole year. The class now contains ten students; last year, at the same time, it had only five, but in the second course, that on Evidence, eleven attended the lectures.

12. *Patcheappa Studentships.*—I have the honour to recommend that the Patcheappa Studentships for the current year be assigned to the undermentioned pupils:—

4TH CLASS.

P. V Ramasami Raju.

3RD CLASS.

N. Kristnasami.

C. Shanmugam.

1ST CLASS.

C. M. Narasimma Chari.

E. Kristnama Chari.

13. *Government and other Scholars.*—On the whole the conduct of the Government and other scholars has been satisfactory; I regret, however, to state that one scholar failed to pass the B.A. Degree Examination; that another lost his stipend, because he did not secure promotion; and that a third failed in the First Examination in Arts; one of the Conolly Scholars also failed to pass the same examination, and has discontinued his attendance at the College. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that nearly all the scholars, elected upon the results of the Matriculation Examination of 1868, secured places in the 1st class of the F.A. Examination of 1869, and had their stipends increased to Rupees 15 per mensem. The Elphinstone

Scholarship becomes vacant this year, the holder having graduated in due course; and I have great pleasure in recommending for this vacancy P. B. Srinivassa Ragava Chari, who was first in the 1st College class at the December Examination, and also obtained a good place in the 1st class of the First Examination in Arts.

14. *Distribution of Classes.*—The change in the University course, which now extends to four years, has made it necessary to re-arrange the classes in the College. There are now four classes in the Senior Department instead of three; but, as the lowest class is by no means so numerous as it was last year, it has not been necessary to make two divisions of it: the Staff of Professors, therefore, is still adequate to the wants of the College, though there is a great probability that next year a Second Assistant Professor will be required in Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

15. *Opening of the new building.*—The most interesting event in the history of the College for the year under review is the formal opening of the new building at Chepauk by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 25th of March last. Owing to the want of necessary furniture, the permanent removal of the students to the handsome building, provided for their use, has been deferred for a short time, but it is hoped that the change will be effected immediately after the summer vacation, if not before.

16. *Maharajah of Vizianagram Prize.*—The Maharajah of Vizianagram, who was present at our last Anniversary, has, with his accustomed liberality, founded an annual prize to be offered for competition among the students of the senior class: on this occasion it will be awarded for Proficiency in Moral Philosophy. A similar prize, founded by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, has been in existence for some years. It would be a great encouragement to our students if three other Native Noblemen or Gentlemen would come forward in the same way, in which case a prize might be given every year for each of the five subjects studied in the senior class, viz., English, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, History, Logic, and Mental Philosophy. The Government or ordinary class prize would then be the reward of general proficiency, while distinction in any particular branch would not go unrewarded. The principal Vernacular languages are already provided for by the Bourdillon foundation.

17. *College Library.*—Further additions have been made to the College Library since the date of my last report: the following figures will show the increasing use made by the students of the books which it contains:—

	Literature.	Science.	History.	Law.
1869...	632	74	96	18
1870 ..	796	92	104	32

Inclusive of the Government records and other papers of a similar nature, the Library now contains nearly two thousand volumes.

18. *Appendices to Report.*—In addition to the tabular statement of marks already referred to, I have the honour to forward, with this report, a list of students, to whom I propose to give certificates and prizes at the next Anniversary; a statement showing the various districts to which the students

belong, and another showing the fluctuations of the classes in the Senior Department during the official year.

19. I have to express my best thanks for the cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

CLASSES.	Madras.	Madras District.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Madura.	Jaffna.	Malabar.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.	North Arcot.	Nellore.	Kistna District.	Secunderabad.	Coimbatore.	Mysore.	Mangalore.	Total.
Fourth, Senior	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	22
Third, do.	16	2	2	2	...	...	4	4	3	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	46
Second, do	7	1	4	...	1	..	2	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	25
First, do.	28	9	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	..	50
Second, Junior, Div. A ...	18	9	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	38
Do. do. B. ...	18	7	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	40
First, Junior, Div. A. ...	19	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	34
Do. do. B... ...	14	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	32
Total...	127	35	23	12	2	1	14	14	7	2	7	6	18	3	4	1	3	3	5	287

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From W. A. PORTER, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Combaconum, 5th April 1870, No. 18.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Provincial College, Combaconum, for the past year.

2. A few days before the date of this report, Mr. T. Gopala Row gave up his duties here on being appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, and no arrangements have yet been made to supply his place. There have been no other changes in the staff of the College during the year.

3. There has been a slight increase in the strength of the Senior Department. The number of students at present is ninety-five, against eighty-two at the same date last year. These are distributed as follows :—

9th Class	...	...	...	17
8th do.	...	...	...	28
7th do.	...	...	...	50

In accordance with the recent regulations of the Madras University, the present 7th class, consisting of students who matriculated in December 1869, is preparing for the First Arts Examination in 1871. No class has been formed for students reading for the First Examination in Arts of 1870. In the Junior Department the numbers have undergone no change. The numbers are 366, the same as last year.

4. I am happy to record that the College has had a considerable amount of success in the University Examinations of the year. Eleven students appeared for the B.A. Examination; of whom nine succeeded, eight in the 2nd class. These numbers are somewhat smaller than those of last year. In the First Arts Examination, however, there was a considerable increase. The number of students who appeared for this examination, including three who left the College sometime before the end of the year, was forty-seven; of these thirty-four passed, of whom thirteen were in the 1st class. Our greatest success was achieved in the Matriculation Examination, for which sixty-six appeared, of whom fifty-five were successful, twenty in the 1st class. The two Matriculation classes are under the sole charge of S. Sashiah and A. Ganapathy Aiyar, who were so successful in the previous year. I wish to bring to your special notice the labours of these two Masters, who have now for the consecutive years achieved results, which, I believe, are unprecedented in the history of the Madras University.

5. I am happy to state that N. Vaithiananden and V. Subbiah, who were first in the First Arts and Matriculation, respectively, and are both Natives of this district, are entitled to the Dewan of Travancore's prize.

6. In the year before the last the highest class was not examined at the closing of the College in December; but, as I had reason to conclude that the omission of the examination was attended by some loss to the students, I determined to have all the higher classes examined at the end of the last year. I am greatly indebted to the several gentlemen who kindly gave me their assistance in the examination, and I now offer them my best thanks.

7. The highest class was examined in English by Messrs. Macmillan and Craig; in Moral Philosophy by Mr. Flanagan; in Natural Philosophy by Mr. Evans and myself; and in Tamil by C. Theagaraya Chettiar. In English, Moral Philosophy, and Tamil the results were satisfactory; in Natural Philosophy the average of the class was low, though there were two or three that answered well, and one remarkably well. In the total marks there was only one below a third, while four were above one-half, or close to it. I was much satisfied with the work of this class during the year. The students were without exception regular and diligent. A weakness in Mathematics, on the part of half the class, is the only important defect I have to complain of. Sreenivasa Aiyar, who is the first of the students of this College in the B.A. Examination, as well as in the College Examination, is entitled to the Muppanar Medal and the Beauchamp Medal.

8. The 8th class was examined in English by Mr. Thompson; in Moral Philosophy by Mr. Flanagan; in History by Mr. Marsh, in Tamil by S. Sashiah; and in Mathematics by Mr. Gopala Row, Sreenivasa Ragavan, and myself. In the latter subject the results are rather poor, and the general mediocrity is not relieved by any brilliant exception. This is particularly the case with regard to the physical subjects. The same may be said of History. Tamil is somewhat better. The English results are fair on the whole, and there are five or six that answered very creditably. And I am happy to say that Mr. Flanagan speaks favourably of the answering in Moral Philosophy. This class was noted throughout the year for a great want of zeal, and the results are seen in the low average of the marks.

9. The examination of the 7th class was confined to the Mathematical subjects read during the year, and not embraced in the F.A. Examination. I examined them myself, and am happy to state that with few exceptions the results are very satisfactory. In Euclid and Algebra half the class, and in Trigonometry one-third of the class, obtained half marks, or more. In the former the average was 45 per cent., and in the latter 40 per cent. The difference is due to the greater difficulty of the paper in Trigonometry. This class contains an unusual number of boys of good ability, who are at the same time industrious. I am much pleased with their work during the year. I recommend that A. G. Subramanian be appointed to the Muppanar Scholarship vacated by Sreenivasa Aiyar, who has taken his B.A degree. A. G. Subramanian has taken the high place of seventh in the F.A. list, and is the highest of those who are not holders of Government Scholarships.

10 In the examination of the Junior Department, I was assisted by the Inspector, who examined the 3rd and 4th classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Translation, and by the Assistant Masters.

11. The 5th class was examined by myself in English and Euclid; by Mr. Gopala Row in Algebra; in History and Geography by Sundara Row; in Translation by S. Sashiah; in Arithmetic by A. Ganapathy Aiyar; and in Tamil by C. Theagaraya Chettiar. The results in English were very good in both classes, the average in Sreenivasa Aiyengar's division being 49·2 per cent., and in S. A. Saminada Aiyar's 51·5 per cent. In Euclid the propositions were well done, but the number of boys, who solved deductions, was very small. The results in History were good; in Geography rather poor. In Arithmetic and Algebra these classes did not do so well as I expected, but in Algebra this is partly accounted for by the usual difficulty of the paper. I regard it as a satisfactory test of the good work done during the year, that all the students of both classes with scarcely any exception were promoted to the Matriculation class.

12. The 4th classes were examined in English by S. Sashiah and A. Ganapathy Aiyar, and in Euclid by Sreenivasa Aiyengar. The results in English are fair, but Sashiah remarks that there is "a sad amount of cramming in all the divisions, particularly in A. and C." The results in Arithmetic were not satisfactory, the average being only one-third of the maximum. The Inspector remarks that the largest proportion of failures occurred in questions involving square and cubic measure and the use of decimal fractions. The results in Algebra and Translation are satisfactory; Geography is fair; Euclid is good. In the total results the divisions B. and C. obtained 44¼ and 43 per cent., respectively, of the maximum, and division A. obtained 39⅓ per cent.

13. The 3rd classes were examined in English by C. Appiah and Regoonatha Charriar. The results were moderate. The Arithmetic papers were good, especially those of division B. In the total marks, division A. has a slight advantage.

14. I have great pleasure in stating that I have received the most cordial co-operation during the year from the Assistant Masters of the College, who have all worked with the greatest zeal and diligence.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1868-69.

1. *The Academic year.*—The academic year, which comes to a close this day, commenced on the 1st of October last.

The Winter Session terminated on the 31st of March, and the Summer Session commenced on the 2nd of April 1869.

2. *College Staff.*—Since last report considerable changes have taken place in the staff of the College.

Mr. Bidie, who left Madras on public duty in October 1867, re-joined College on the 3rd of August 1868.

Mr. Day, the Professor of Materia Medica, proceeded on a tour of public duty on the 14th of June 1868, and Mr. Bidie was appointed, under date the 7th of August 1868, to officiate during his absence as Principal Medical Store-keeper and Professor of Materia Medica.

Owing to the delay in Dr. Brodrick's return to India, the courses of lectures on Ophthalmology and Physiology were postponed to the commencement of the present year, and were then undertaken by Dr. Smith and Mr. Thomas, respectively, until Dr. Brodrick's arrival.

Dr. Brodrick assumed charge of his duties as Acting Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology on the 22nd of February, and remained in charge until struck down by grave illness on the 12th of May. He died of paralysis, on the 27th of the same month, to the great regret of his colleagues in this institution. The courses of lectures on Diseases of the Eye and Physiology were taken up and concluded by the Professors who had commenced them.

In December 1868, Mr. Ogg, the Professor of Chemistry, returned to England on furlough, and Mr. King assumed charge of the duties of the Chemical chair. Dr. Paul, Professor of Surgery, proceeded to England on the 3rd of May 1869, on which date Mr. Cockerill relieved him of the duties of the chair of Surgery

On the 4th July 1868, Dr. Urquhart returned from furlough, and resumed his duties as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, which subject, during his absence in England, had been dissociated from that of Hygiene.

3. *Lectures and Examinations.*—In accordance with the Order of Government, No. 300, dated 17th October 1866, a table is subjoined, showing the subject of each course, the number of meetings held, the number of lectures delivered, the number of examinations registered, and the proportion of

examinations to lectures in each course during the Winter and Summer Sessions :—

Session	Subject of each Course.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Lectures.	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to total number of Meetings.
Winter ...	Medicine	116	86	30	1 in $3\frac{4}{5}$
	Surgery	113	81	32	1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Ophthalmology	45	34	11	1 in $4\frac{1}{10}$
	Midwifery	96	61	35	1 in $2\frac{4}{5}$
	Chemistry	117	77	40	1 in 3
	Physiology	78	54	24	1 in $3\frac{1}{4}$
	Materia Medica	115	65	50	1 in $2\frac{1}{3}$
	Pathology	69	45	24	1 in $2\frac{7}{8}$
	Botany	48	27	21	1 in $2\frac{1}{3}$
	Medical Jurisprudence ...	70	46	24	1 in 3
Winter & Summer	Anatomy	160	103	57	1 in $2\frac{6}{7}$
Summer ...	Diseases of Women and Children...	40	27	13	1 in 3
	Hygiene	40	25	15	1 in $2\frac{2}{3}$

4. *Extracts from Annual Reports.*—The Annual Reports of the Professors are entered in extenso in the Appendix. It will only be necessary to allude in this place to any points of special importance.

Referring to the mode of conducting Clinical instruction at the General Hospital, the Professor of Medicine observes :—

"Students of the Senior Department in their fourth and fifth years of study, and students of the Second Department in their third or final year of study, doing duty at the General Hospital, are denominated *Clinical Clerks;* students of the Senior Department in their first, second, and third years of study, and students of the Second Department in their first and second years of study, are called *Assistant Clinical Clerks,* whilst lads of the Junior Department are known as *Clinical Pupils.*

"Each Clinical Clerk has under his charge one or more Assistant Clinical Clerks and Clinical Pupils, whom, in a general way, he superintends, whose Journals he inspects and corrects, and to whom he allots the care of certain of the patients who fall to him by roster. The roll of the students is called at 6-15 A.M. daily at the General Hospital, and the Medical and Surgical visits are paid at 7 A.M. precisely. In the interval, between the roll-call and the visit, the Clerks and Assistant Clinical Clerks draw up their cases and visit their patients. The batches of students attached to the Medical and Surgical wards meet the Physician and Surgeon at 7 A.M., and accompany him on his rounds. The cases of new entrants are then read by the Clerks at the bed-side of the patients, and all current particulars of former cases are stated to the Medical Officer by the Clerk in charge of the case. The cases thus read are commented on, added to, corrected or rejected by the Medical Officer, after which the amended case is entered in the Clerk's own case-book; these case-books are handed up to the Medical Officer for inspection every Saturday, and after being carefully revised by him and initialed, the several cases are transferred to the Hospital Journals.

"The case-books of Assistant Clerks are corrected by the Clerk in charge, before being submitted to the Medical Officer. The Clinical bell rings at 9½ A.M., at which hour the students leave Hospital.

"Clinical Clerks visit their respective patients at 5-15 P.M. daily, and a roster is kept of students for night duty, there being always four students on duty at night in the General Hospital, two in the Medical, and two in the Surgical wards.

"To prevent mistakes, the students are placed under the authority of the Apothecaries attached to the Medical and Surgical Departments, who are personally responsible for every thing which is done in the wards during their tour of duty.

"When on night duty, the students are expected to attend upon all cases of serious illness; to take note of the presence or absence of Hospital servants; to call the Apothecary on duty when assistance is required; and to report verbally to the Medical Officer at next visit any circumstances connected with the Hospital deserving of note.

"Clinical Clerks dispense but do not compound; Assistant Clinical Clerks and Clinical Pupils both compound and dispense medicines. The Apothecary in charge is responsible for the accurate dispensing of medicines and for the due application of all surgical appliances. The Clinical Clerks are carefully practised in physical diagnosis; the stethoscope, pleximeter, test-tube and microscope being more or less familiar to them according to their intelligence and industry, they are thus taught practically the *art* as well as the *theory* of medicine. This system works well. It affords the students the greatest amount of practical instruction, whilst it secures the perfect safety of the patients, whose interests are never for a moment placed in peril."

In a former Report (1866-67, page 11) the Principal has stated his views on Clinical instruction in the following terms, and these views remain unchanged:—

"Clinical training in Hospital is the most valuable of all instruction for the future medical man. It affords him all the experience of practice, without its responsibilities and cares; it constitutes a training far more for actual work than for examinations; it includes an education of eye, ear, hand, and common sense; it brings principles to the test of actual practice; and it gives the student a familiarity with the physiognomy and course of disease, which books cannot bestow, and which time cannot efface."

Referring to the difficulties attendant upon Clinical instruction at the Lying-in Hospital, Dr. Harris makes a valuable suggestion, which deserves careful consideration. He observes:—

"It seems impossible at present to render the Clinical practice of the Lying-in Hospital Dispensary available for the instruction of so large a class of students, in such a manner as to be of any real benefit to them. I would, therefore, suggest that I may be permitted to select three or four Clinical Clerks, annually, from those students who are most desirous of familiarizing themselves with diseases of this class, and that each of them attend daily for a period of three months. This need not interfere with the present, arrangement being continued in regard to the other students, and it would prove of the greatest advantage to those who are selected for the work."

In the report of his course of lectures, Dr. Montgomery proposes to undertake the compilation of a comprehensive and useful class-book on Hygiene in the following terms :—

"I think it eminently desirable that upon popular subjects (Botany, Hygiene, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, &c.,) the Professors should be encouraged to compile their own class-books, and that they should aim at simplicity in style, portability in size, and cheapness in cost, and the selection of illustrations familiar to the classes from which the great body of our students is derived.

"I trust the Government will recognize the propriety of having prepared (for the use of the students in this College, of Medical Subordinates, and Medical Officers in the Service), a practical work upon Hygiene adapted to the present requirements of this science in India, for I cannot help considering, as I remarked in last year's Report, that, after careful examination of the works of Dr. Parkes, Dr. Gordon, and Dr. Clark (all of them intended more or less for use in India), I am inclined to believe that they do not meet fully all requirements of our Medical Students and Practitioners. The first two named works are rendered unnecessarily costly, and needlessly increased in bulk by the introduction of many topics, which, though essential to works of reference, might be with advantage omitted in a purely practical hand-book of public health.

"I have for some months been engaged in the preparation of materials for such a book, and I hope that it will soon be available for the use of the College should it meet the approbation of the Council and of the Director of Public Instruction."

(A.)—Senior Department.

5. *Constitution of the Departments.*—At the commencement of the academic year, the Senior Department of the College consisted of—

One Private Student in his fourth year of study;
Three Government Students in their second year of study;
One Private Student in his second year of study;
Two Government Students in their first year of study;
One Lane Scholar in his first year of study; and,
Five Private Students in their first year of study—

making a total of five Government Scholars, one Lane Scholar, and seven Private Students.

Of the students of the Senior Department, four, namely, Messrs. Martin, John, Mahoney, and Gray, passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University in July 1868. At the same time Mr. Tyrrell, a Private Student, passed successfully the first examination of the University for the degree of M.B. and C.M., and Messrs. Gregory and Dhanakoti Rajoo, the former a Government and the latter a Lane Scholar, passed with credit the second or pass examination for the same degree. In April last, the degree of M.B. and C.M. was conferred upon Mr. Dhanakoti Rajoo at the Convocation of the University, Mr. Gregory having previously proceeded to England to compete for his Commission in the British Medical Service or Indian Medical Department. These two gentlemen are the first in this Presidency who have attained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of

Madras. Their zeal, industry, intelligence, and irreproachable conduct are deserving of all present praise and of all future success.

The marked success achieved by students trained at this College, when their qualifications have been tested in England, whether as candidates for the degrees and diplomas of British Universities and Colleges, or as candidates for the honour of bearing Her Majesty's Commission in the British or Indian Medical Services, is a subject of legitimate satisfaction to this institution. Suffice it to say, that, since the publication in 1865 of the amended Regulations for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon in H. M.'s Indian Medical Department, nine* students of this College have entered the lists in competition with home-trained students, and all have been successful.

Dr. R. D. Thompson.
" W. Ranson.
" Patterson.
" Stewart.
" Dalgairns.
" Whitwell.
" Evers.
" Tyrrell.
" Boalth.

Of the many students who, from time to time, have proceeded to England for the purpose of obtaining qualifications in Medicine, whether in the form of diplomas or degrees, not one, within the knowledge of the Principal, has returned to India disappointed. No small portion of this success is attributable to the Professorio-tutorial system of this institution energized as it is by Military discipline.

Messrs. Nailer, Barren, Wilkins, Moraes, Lancaster, and Warder go up to the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University next month.

Government Scholar Jaganaikooloo resigned his Scholarship in March last, and Private Student, Mr. Beeby, withdrew from College soon after the commencement of the Winter Session.

As a whole, the students of the Senior Department have acquitted themselves creditably at the annual Class Examinations of the College. The students in their first year at College have done well in Chemistry, fairly in Botany, well in *oral*, and indifferently in *written* Anatomy.

The students in their second year at College have done well in Materia Medica, Surgery, Anatomy, Practical Pharmacy, and Physiology : of this batch Mr. Mathew John has hardly come up to the standard of acquirement expected of him.

The conduct of the members of the Senior Department has been satisfactory.

(B.)—Second Department.

At the commencement of the academic year, the Second Departement consisted of—

Twenty 1st Class Students	in their third year	of study;
Twenty 2nd do.	do.	second do.; and,
Seventeen 3rd do.	do.	first do.

Twenty lads, constituting the 1st or senior class, appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 14th instant. All passed successfully, and with more or less credit. The Committee's Report contains the following remarks regarding the examination of this batch of candidates for the grade of "Assistant-Apothecary":—

"It will be observed that the senior students, twenty in number, have all passed. The majority of these lads acquitted themselves most creditably, and fully satisfied the Examiners that they possessed a very fair practical knowledge

of the different branches in which they had been instructed, while several of the students, among whom may be mentioned Jones, Cahill, and John, were conspicuous for their superior attainments.

Taken as a whole, the batch which this day leaves College to join the Medical Subordinate Department is a fair average one. The lads composing it had but one year's pre-collegiate training before joining College, and had, therefore, special disadvantages to contend with. They have had a good Clinical training however, and are likely to prove intelligent, zealous, and useful subordinates.

The conduct of these young men has been satisfactory.

2nd Class, Second Department.—The results of the Class Examinations held by the Professors at the close of the academic year may be tabulated as follows :—

In Anatomy, per-centage of good marks		...	...	...	60
Physiology,	do.	...	...	...	70
Surgery,	do.	...	...	...	60
Medicine,	do.	...	...	...	60
Minor Surgery,	do.	...	...	...	65
Practical Pharmacy,	do.	...	...	...	100

These per-centages have been obtained by taking the mean results of both *oral* and *written* examinations, except in the case of Minior Surgery and of Practical Pharmacy, where the examinations are entirely *practical.*

The lads constituting this class have had but eight months' pre-collegiate instruction, and are consquently being trained at the College under serious disadvantages. With three or four notable exceptions they are of fair intelligence, and have acquitted themselves creditably in their several subjects of study; their conduct also has been good.

3rd Class, Second Department.—The annual examinations of this class yield the following average marks :—

In Anatomy, per-centage of good marks			...	...	...	67½
Chemistry,	do.	...	...	...	...	41
Practical Chemistry,	do.	...	...	...	...	88
Materia Medica,	do.	...	...	...	...	55
Practical Pharmacy,	do.	...	...	...	...	100

This class has had but seven months' pre-collegiate training—a fact much to be regretted. As a whole, the class has done fairly, considering its great disadvantages. The conduct of the lads has been satisfactory. They are all very young.

The following lads of the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Second Department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence :—

2nd Class.

F. B. Goggan.

3rd Class.

A A. Paul.	A. Lorimer.
H. C. Poole.	J. B. DeLang.

(C.)—Junior Department.

At the opening of the Session, the Junior Department consisted of—

Twenty-four 1st class students in their second year of study.
Thirty-two 2nd do. do. first do.

Both classes have had two years' pre-collegate Hospital training. Twenty-four 1st class students appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 17th instant as candidates for the grade of "Hospital-Assistant." The Committee's Report is as follows:—

"The students of the Junior Department have also, without one failure, succeeded in passing the prescribed examination in Medicine and Surgery, thereby qualifying themselves for immediate entertainment in the public service. The Committee, on the whole, were satisfied with the proficiency of the students of this department."

These lads constitute the last batch of candidates for the grade of "Hospital-Assistant," educated in accordance with the curriculum drawn up by a Committee, and sanctioned by Government, under date the 29th of March 1865. The enhanced duties now assigned to this grade demand, and are to receive in future, a better and wider professional training. The improved curriculum will be introduced gradually.

The class which passes into the service this day is, upon the whole, a fair average one, quite equal to the class of duties, for which alone the lads have been educated. The conduct of this class, with one exception, has been good.

2nd Class, Junior Department.—At the annual examinations, this class obtained the following per-centages of good marks:—

In Anatomy, per-centage of good marks	... ...	46
Materia Medica, do.	... ...	56
Minor Surgery, do.	... ...	68
Practical Pharmacy, do.	... ...	100

These per-centages, compared with those of corresponding classes of the two previous years, prove that the class is above rather than below the average.

Subjects.	Per-centage of good marks.		
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Anatomy	50	40	46
Materia Medica	63	37	56
Minor Surgery	39	11	68
Practical Pharmacy	85	78	100

The conduct of these lads has been good.

The classes of the Junior Department are under the instruction of the College Assistants, who have performed their onerous duties this Session to the satisfaction of the Principal. The class has done well in all its subjects, Anatomy excepted. The classes of the Junior Department are examined from time to time by the Professors of the same subjects.

The senior class met for instruction in Medicine under Mr. Karney 132 times, including fifty-four examinations; in Surgery under Mr. Hamilton 132 times, including forty-seven examinations. The junior class met for instruction in Anatomy under Mr. Hamilton 128 times, including forty-five examinations; in Materia Medica 134 times, including forty-four examinations, under Mr. Cunnooswami Pillay, who had also the charge of the Practical

Pharmacy classes (senior and junior), which met thirty-four times, including seven examinations. In Minor Surgery, the senior class was instructed by Mr. Hamilton, and the junior by Mr. Karney; the former met fifty-three, and the latter sixty-four times.

The following students of the Junior Department having been pronounced incompetent are recommended for discharge :—

2nd Class Students.

Mahomed Abdool Khadar, No. 911.
A. M Joseph, No. 917.
C. Kistnasawmy Naiker, No. 924.
P. Permauloo Pillay, No. 941.
P. Colandavaloo Moodelly, No. 950.

GENERAL.

6. *Prizes and Medals.*—The Johnstone Gold Medal has been awarded this year to 1st Class Hospital-Apprentice S. E. Falconer, a most deserving and promising young student. He was pressed hard by O. W. Jones of the same class in the struggle for the first place in the general order of merit, and has gained his position with some difficulty but with honour and credit to himself. The Government Gold Medal has not been awarded this year.

7. *Library.*—Eighty-eight volumes have been added to the Library since the date of last report. The General Library now contains 2,858, and the Students' Library 480 volumes.

8. *Museum.*—Twenty specimens have been added to the collection of preparations, &c., during the last year, and the whole collection has been transferred to the recently erected Museum, preparatory to its early scientific arrangement. The total number of specimens amounts nearly to one thousand.

9. *Assistants, &c.*—Allusion has already been made to the services of the College Assistants during the year now come to a close. Their duties are important and arduous, and are performed both carefully and zealously.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman, have given satisfaction.

10. *Sickness.*—There has been no sickness of any importance among the students ; no casualty has occurred.

11. *Text-books.*—A complete revision of the text-books of the College has been made, and an authorized list has been published (*vide* Appendix). Under the Orders of Government, No. 99, dated 24th March 1869, it is ruled that "it will be obligatory upon the pupils of the Senior and Second Departments to supply themselves with the latest editions of the prescribed text-books."

12. *Practical Pharmacy Department.*—In accordance with the suggestions of Dr. Bidie, considerable improvements are about to be made in the Department of Practical Pharmacy, so that, in future, the courses of instruction will be more complete than they are at present.

13. *Former Pupils.*—Since last report five students of this College have obtained Commissions in the Indian Medical Department. Of these, Mr. Dalgairns stood third in a batch of seven ; Mr. Whitwell second, and Mr. Evers fourth in the batch of eleven, and Messrs. Boalth and Tyrrell have

proceeded to Netley to undergo the sanctioned course of instruction at the Army Medical School. *India gives training.—India must provide outlets. There are at present no outlets in this Presidency for those who cannot afford to test the value of their professional training in England.*

HISTORICAL.

14. *Historical Notice.*—As usual a short account of the principal events connected with this institution, which have occurred during the past year, concludes the report.

(*a*). In the Report for 1867-68 it was stated that the appearance of the expected order, regarding the re-organization of the Medical Subordinate Department, would probably necessitate a re-consideration of the preliminary education standards of both departments, and of the collegiate curriculum of the Junior Department. Accordingly, under dates the 8th of September (G. O., No. 3,506) and 26th of August 1868, (G. O., No. 3,330), Government accorded its sanction to a revised scheme of preliminary examinations applicable to candidates for the grades of "Hospital-Apprentice" and "Native Medical Pupil," which was submitted by the Head of the Department, Dr. Mackenzie, who also drew out "Rules" for the conduct of the pre-collegiate courses of candidates. These arrangements recognize the two years' duration of the pre-collegiate courses of instruction, and harmonize well with the alterations in the College curriculum of the Junior Department, proposed under date the 18th of July 1868, No. 58, and sanctioned by Government on the 20th of February 1869, No. 63. Henceforward, the pre-collegiate and collegiate training of candidates for the Hospital-Assistant grade will be such as, *if faithfully carried-out*, will secure for the service Native Medical Subordinates fairly educated, both generally and professionally, in lieu of a class of Subordinates, which, to the great disappointment of Medical Officers, has of late years supplanted the old and valued class of "Dressers."

(*b*). Certain changes of a prospective character have lately been made in the University Regulations for degrees in Medicine.

They are as follow:—

(1.) From the 1st January 1870, candidates for the Preliminary Scientific Examination will be required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University, and such candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F.A. Examination will be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F.A. standard, in lieu of that laid down in the scheme at page 68 of the Calendar.

(2.) From the 1st January 1872, candidates who have obtained the degree of M.B. and C.M. will be required to have graduated in Arts before being permitted to proceed to the degree of M.D. The former of these rules will affect the Senior Department entrants of 1869, and the latter will affect all the students of the Senior Department now in College.

15. The Principal tenders his thanks to his brother Professors and to the several Assistants of the College for the able and efficient help they have rendered him during the past Session.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
29th June 1869.

(Signed) GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From CAPTAIN W. H. EDGCOMB, R. E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, —— May 1870.

SIR,

THE Session which terminates this day commenced on 2nd August last. On that date the number of students on the College Rolls was 110. Three joined the First Department in January last, and 19 have left during the session for the causes below specified :—

3	Civil Students passed out of the First Department in December last with Certificates as Assistant Engineers.	
5	withdrew.	
2	were expelled for misconduct.	
3	Military Students were invalided to England.	
4	do.	rejoined their Regiments at their own request.
2	do.	were remanded for misconduct.
Total ... 19		

Our present strength is, therefore, 94, and of this number—

5	are in the First Department.	
52	do.	Second Department.
37	do.	Special Department.

of which 23 are Military Students. The average number on the rolls monthly has been 88, and the average daily attendance 83.

Changes in Educational Staff.

No changes have taken place in the Educational Staff of the College since my last report, in which I showed how much the College was suffering from insufficiency of teaching power. Two additional Masters are an urgent and immediate want.

Monthly Examinations.

These have been held regularly as usual, the average marks in all classes being 39 per cent. On the results of December's Examination, however, I was compelled to recommend three students to withdraw from the College.

First Department.

An examination of the Senior Students in this department was held in December last, with a view of testing their qualifications for the grade of Assistant Engineers.

Five students accordingly presented themselves, but three only were found qualified, the remaining two, Messrs. Hunter and Arbuthnot were permitted to stay six months longer in the College, in order to complete the prescribed two (2) years' course of study. They have recently been examined, have been found qualified as Assistant Engineers, P.W.D., and will receive their certificates to-day.

At the examination above recorded, Mr. Montserrat (a Probationary Assistant Engineer, P.W.D.,) passed the special test, for which he had been directed to attend the College by order of Government.

My best thanks are now offered to the under-mentioned gentlemen for having kindly conducted the examination of Messrs. Hunter and Arbuthnot.

Arithmetic	J. Bradshaw, Esq., B.A.
Algebra	
Euclid	C. Waters, Esq., M.A.
Trigonometry	
Mensuration	College paper.
Mechanics	Captain Tulloch, R.E.
Building Materials and Construction ...	Captain Campbell, S.C.
Earth-work and strength of materials ..	Captain Bowen, R.E.
Hydraulics	Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.
Surveying	S. Lee, Esq.
Levelling	Captain Hasted, R.E.
Estimating	Captain Hunter, R.E.
Drawing	R. F. Chisholm, Esq.
Steam	A. de Closets, Esq., C.E.

Per-centage.

The per-centage of marks obtained was as follows :—

In Mathematics	41·6
„ Engineering	61
„ Surveying and Levelling	68
„ Drawing and Estimating	50

which I consider very creditable.

Messrs Hunter and Arbuthnot

With Messrs. Hunter and Arbuthnot pass away the last of those candidates who were permitted to join our First Department in virtue of their Matriculation Certificate only. The test for admission has recently been raised to the F.A. standard, and we now, for the first time in the history of the College, have a B.A. amongst the students of the First Department. We have consequently excellent materials to work upon, and ought to be able to turn out efficient Officers for the P.W.D.; but unless some suitable outlet is provided for such of these students as qualify for the grade of Assistant Engineer, the very existence of the department will be imperilled.

B.C.E. Degree.

Two out of the three gentlemen who passed the Assistant Engineer Examination in December last went up for the B.C.E. Degree in February, but unfortunately failed in Drawing.

Captain Worster.

I cannot close my notice of our First Department without recording the expression of my great sorrow at the death of one of its most accomplished members, since we last met in this Hall.

Captain Worster had attainments and qualities of a high order, with special aptitude for Engineering and Mechanics, and would have been an ornament to the P.W.D., had it been permitted him to enter its ranks.

1st Class, 2nd Department.

The annual Certificate Examination of this class commenced on 11th May on papers kindly furnished by the undermentioned gentlemen, and to whom I now beg to tender my acknowledgments :—

Mathematics.

George Duncan, Esq.
George Bickle, Esq.
George Thom, Esq., M.A.
George Wallace, Esq.
F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
C. W. Burroughs, Esq.

Civil Engineering.

S. Suboo Achariar, B.C.E.
Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.
Dr. Hunter.
A. de Closets, Esq.

Surveying.

Colonel Priestley.
Captain Hasted, R.E.

Drawing and Estimating.

Captain Hunter, R.E.
R. F. Chisholm, Esq.

Tamil and Telugu.

W. Joyes, Esq.

Remarks on Examination.

The marks obtained in this examination, coupled with information I had received in an anonymous letter, convinced me that most of the papers had been obtained by nearly all the Native Students prior to the examination.

In consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, it was therefore considered necessary to quash this examination and institute a fresh one. The results of this second examination differ so materially from the first, as to leave no doubt that most of the Native Students had been guilty of unfair practices in their first examination, or rather had, by some dishonest means, obtained access to the papers *prior* to the first examination, for the supervision was too efficient to admit of the possibility of copying in the Examination Hall.

Investigation.

I have been engaged for many days in investigating this matter, and the evidence clearly establishes the fact that the papers did get into the hands of some of the Native Students, and not only this, but it would further seem to point out two particular students, viz., Mahomed Soliman and V. Ramasawmy Iyer, as the ring-leaders in the plot ; but as to the mode by which they obtained possession of the papers nothing satisfactory has been established by the inquiry.

These two men, and another student, named Subba Reddy, have, as far as their marks are concerned, earned Certificates as Taluq Overseers; but, as I believe them to be chiefly implicated in this discreditable business, I recommend that their certificates be withheld until final orders have been passed on a report that I shall immediately submit to the Director of Public Instruction, reviewing the whole case. All the other Native Students of this class, who appear to have been mixed up in the matter, have failed in their examination.

No withholding of certificates now is, therefore, possible in their case, but it may be considered necessary to debar these men from re-appearing for examination for at least two years. This is a point, however, which can be settled when orders are being passed on the report I am about to submit to the Director.

I can only say that I trust that the punishment awarded may be in full proportion to the gravity of the offence, and that it may be such as shall be most keenly felt, and sufficient to deter others similarly disposed (if such can be found, which I would fain hope is not the case,) from such dishonest practices.

2nd Examination of Class.

In this second examination of the class, the papers were, as far as practicable, set by the same Examiners, to whom I, therefore, acknowledge a double obligation.

I beg also to thank Lieutenant Pennefather, R.E., for his paper on Trigonometry.

Results of Examination.

The results of this last examination show a complete failure in Mathematics on the part of fully one-half of the class. In Arithmetic and Mensuration, however, the results are fair, being 43 and 47 per cent. respectively; but in Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, and Statics, and especially the former subject, the results are not creditable.

The class, notwithstanding, contains some students far above the average of our 1st class students in ability and general intelligence, and the first six on the list have distinguished themselves in all subjects.

I would ask the indulgence of the Mathematical Examiners, when I remark that their papers generally are of a higher order and more difficult character than is necessary or desirable for testing the qualification of candidates for appointments as Subordinates in the Public Works Department. The tendency to raise the Mathematical standard has been discernible for the last two or three years; but it is an injurious tendency, and will require to be checked, otherwise we shall have students giving their time and energies to Mathematics to the exclusion of other subjects of more practical importance to them in their profession. The existing Mathematical test for admission might possibly be raised with advantage, and the Certificate Examination in such purely professional branches, as Engineering and Surveying, might possibly be made more severe, but we must be satisfied with a lower standard in Mathematics, otherwise we shall not turn the College course of instruction to the best account.

Serjeant Falvey merits the highest commendation for the position he has obtained: he stands first in a class of twenty-one students, and therefore

wins the Royal Engineer Officers' Prize given annually to the most distinguished student.

He also wins the first prize in Engineering and prizes in Mathematics and Tamil.

The next three places on the list are also filled by Military Students, of whom I find I made honourable mention in my last Report, when they were in a lower class; of these Bombardier Ward gains prize in Mathematics and second prize in Engineering and in Drawing, while Serjeant Heinig wins the first prize in Surveying and the Drawing prize.

Serjeant Heinig, R E.

This last-mentioned Military Student was specially selected by the Commandant Sappers and Miners to take charge of the contributions from that Corps to the Meen Meer Exhibition; he was also in charge of the contribution from the Military Students of this College. This special duty necessitated his absence from the College for two months at a busy period of the session, he has shown, however, by the position he has taken in the final examination, that he made good use of his leave, and it was with special gratification that I received the following testimony of his conduct, while at Meen Meer, from Captain Galbraith, the Officer in charge of the detachment from the various Regiments represented in the exhibition.

Captain Galbraith says: "I beg to express my high opinion of Serjeant Heinig's conduct while at Meen Meer, his influence and example having been most valuable in supporting the character for good conduct maintained by the exhibitors" at the Meen Meer, as also at the Madras Soldiers' Exhibition. Serjeant Heinig won prizes for his drawings, and several other Military Students were equally fortunate.

These plans and drawings are exhibited to-day.

Mathematical marks and prizes.

The highest mark in Mathematics is obtained by Mahomed Soliman, but, for the reasons above stated, the prize will be withheld. The other prizes are gained, as before stated, by Bombardier Ward and Serjeant Falvey, with 444 and 421 marks out of a maximum of 700.

Civil Engineering.

Only one student has entirely failed in this branch, and the average mark is decidedly high, being 52 per cent.

Serjeant Falvey gains the first prize with 480 out of 600 marks, or 80 per cent. of the maximum, and is closely followed by Bombardier Ward, who wins the second prize with 469 marks.

Having personally had the entire instruction of this class in Engineering, I can, with some satisfaction, point to these results. Throughout the session I have felt that many of the students were of more than average ability, and I confess that I sympathise with those European Students who have unfortunately failed in Mathematics; and I am inclined to believe that, at least in one instance, such failure was due to the great strain on the powers caused by re-examination in so many subjects.

In the important subject of Hydraulics, in which I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Captain Smith, R.E., as Examiner, the results are

very good, and it affords me great satisfaction to give the following extract from his Report :—

" Serjeants Falvey and Frankland and Bombardiers Ward and Webb surprised me in the Hydraulic paper, by the ingenuity they displayed when not sure of their formulæ or method of work. They appeared to thoroughly understand the principles of the subject, and many of the less proficient among the examinees showed that they were not dependent on memory alone, a result for which I confess I was not prepared."

Surveying and Levelling.

The average mark is forty-two per cent., which is fair. The first prize is won by Serjeant Heinig, R.E., with 173 out of 200 marks. The next highest mark is obtained by K. Ramasawmy Iyer, but, for the reasons before given, this must now be withheld. Serjeants Falvey and Frankland and Bombardier Ward deserve honourable mention for their proficiency in this subject.

It is in this branch of study that more practical instruction is necessary, but with our present teaching power it is impossible to supply it. This was pointed out clearly in my last Report, and the Government have been since put in full possession of my views on the subject, and their Order, No. 399, dated 18th December 1869, gives me hope that before our next Anniversary our wants will be largely, if not completely, supplied.

While on this subject I would invite attention to the fact, that though Officers are not slow to comment on the defects of this institution in the matter of practical instruction, the remedies that have been suggested by them are entirely in accordance with my own views. These remedies are, the making of the survey squads as small as possible, so that each member would be compelled to take part in the field work.

This is precisely my view, but to effect it an increase of masters is necessary, and this I have been urging for the last five years, and I would now hope and believe, not altogether in vain.

Drawing and Estimating.

The results in these two subjects are decidedly good, the average mark being 51 per cent. Serjeant Heinig, R.E., wins the first prize with 152 marks, and Bombardier Ward the second prize with 139 marks out of 200, that is seventy-six and 69½ per cent. respectively. The exercise in Drawing this time, as on former occasions, was kindly furnished by Mr. Chisholm; but, at his suggestion, the test was made to consist of drawing from notes and rough sketches, instead of from the usual formal specification. Considering the novelty of the test, and the amount of ornamental details required in the drawing, the results, viz., forty-six per cent., must be considered satisfactory.

Tamil and Telugu.

In Tamil the average is sixty-two per cent., and in Telugu thirty-seven. The Examiner (Mr. Joyes) reports that the "papers set in both languages on this occasion were more difficult than usual, and this makes the success of the classes all the more commendable." Serjeant Falvey, as before stated, wins the Tamil prize.

Summary.

Summing up the results of the examination of the 1st class in all subects, I find that Serjeant Falvey stands first with 1,560 marks out of 2,170, or nearly three-fourths of the maximum, and wins prizes in Mathematics, Engineering, and Tamil. Bombardier Ward comes next with 1,539 marks and prizes in Mathematics, Engineering, and Drawing. He is followed by Serjeant Heinig, R.E., with

1,473 marks and prizes in Drawing and Surveying, and then by Serjeant Frankland, R.E., with 1,439 marks.

The next two on the list for reasons above given, are debarred from receiving their certificates to-day.

The next Student, Bombardier Webb, has obtained a total sufficient to qualify as Taluq Overseer, and has obtained more than the minimum in Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing; but unfortunately loses his certificate in consequence of his low marks in Mathematics. He has my sympathy, for he has worked very hard indeed, and in point of character and conduct would make an excellent P.W.D. Subordinate. I therefore hope that some special indulgence may be granted to him, and I propose that he be allowed a re-examination in Mathematics a month or two hence. Subba Reddy, the 8th on the list, forfeits his certificate for the reason above stated. The next four students will receive their diplomas to-day, but the remainder have failed.

2nd Class, 2nd Department.

We opened the session with thirty-six students in this class, but it now contains thirty-one only; as a whole I am disposed to think this class below the average in attainments; but the first nine or ten on the roll are very promising students.

On the result of the recent examination, Corporal Armitage, R.E., comes out first with prizes in Surveying and Drawing, and of the other Military Students Driver Patton, Gunner Murray, Corporal McAlister, and Serjeant Taylor deserve high commendation; Driver Patton moreover wins the second prize in Drawing. Of the Civil Students, I would specially mention H. Bowers, Lazarus, Timothy, and Frank; Bowers wins the second Surveying prize, Lazarus the second prize in Mathematics and the Tamil prize, while Frank, who is the holder of the "Walker Scholarship," wins the first prize in Mathematics.

The last four in the class have been recommended to withdraw from the College, partly on account of ill-health.

Special Department.

Mr. Milne has had sole charge of the two large classes which comprise this department, and has worked with the utmost zeal and ability. I pointed out in my last Report how utterly impossible it was to do full justice to this important department with the present insufficient teaching power; and though financial difficulties have as yet prevented the application of the remedy, I am glad to find that Government, in their Order No. 399, dated 18th December 1869, recognize the necessity of a moderate increase to the educational staff of the College, and I, therefore, hope that our most urgent want, an additional Master in the Special Department, will be supplyed before we meet again next session, as the funds can be met from savings in the Budget provision.

Drawing and Estimating Class.

In this class, which consists of seventeen students, I have, on the results of the Annual Examination, awarded nine certificates. C. Soobramanyen wins the first prize with 165 marks, and T. Coopoosawmy the second prize with 155 marks out of 200; on the same results I was obliged to recommend one student to withdraw, not being likely to qualify next session.

Survey Class.

In this class, which consists of twenty students, two have gained 1st Class Certificates, three more certificates of 2nd Class, and seven others 3rd Class Certificates; but amongst these seven are three students who were implicated in the abstrac-

tion of the examination papers above alluded to, from whom, therefore, the certificates will be withheld pending final orders on the question. Two students who failed in this examination are also supposed to be concerned in the affair above noticed. I shall, therefore, await orders as to their re-examination for a certificate at any future time.

Photography.

The usual class has been formed this session by volunteers from the 1st class, but with one or two exceptions they have not shown any great aptitude or liking for the work. A few specimens of the art are exhibited to-day.

Chemistry.

The usual lecture was deferred owing to financial difficulties. I regret this very much, for though it may not be possible to impart all that is necessary by means of lectures, they undoubtedly stimulate the students to read for themselves, and are thus productive of good.

I am indebted to Dr. Hunter on this, as on former occasions, for very kindly putting the students of the 1st class through a practical course of instruction in brick, tile, and cement manufacture. He was good enough to examine them on completion of the course, and his report is most favourable. As usual visits have been paid to all important works in progress in the town and neighbourhood, and notes thereof taken, and every endeavour has been made to render the instruction as practical as possible. I am ready, however, to admit that the practical instruction is not so complete as is desirable; yet, at the same time, I am certain it is as complete as it could be under present arrangements, and I am equally certain that however much we might improve it, there would yet be some to say we fell far short of the mark.

I commented very freely and fully on this point in my last Report, and, as my views have been before the Government on more than one occasion since that date, I need not now repeat them. I would only remark that some of the complaints made against our students arise from a misconception of the purpose for which this College has been established. Within the last few days I have received the Report of the Principal of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College, and I find that he has had to reply on this head to comments on the students of that institution. And though not entirely in accord with that Officer as to the extent of practical instruction that might at a reasonable cost be given in an institution of this nature, I generally endorse his remarks.

Colonel Medley, R.E., says: "I do not see how practical carpentry, masonry, and iron work can be taught at College, such subjects must either be acquired by a regular apprenticeship, or must be picked up in the works. We do what we can here by drawings and large models, and by showing them any work that happens to be going on in the neighbourhood, to give them all the practical instruction in our power. But no student (drawn from the classes from which our Overseer Department is now recruited) fresh from College can, or ought to be expected to know much about practical work. As far as possible new men should, on joining the works, be put under experienced hand; but unfortunately the necessities of the case rarely seem to admit of this; and a man fresh from College is set to work, which he ought not to be expected to do."

I am of opinion, however, that the Presidency Workshops might be turned to excellent account, in connexion with the practical instruction of the

students of this College, in practical carpentry and iron work, and I will, when I have more fully gone into details, address Government on the subject. My proposal will inevitably involve increased expenditure, but I believe it will be money well laid out.

Scholarship.

M. H. Frank, who now holds the scholarship, stands seventh in his class of thirty-one students, and wins the first prize in Mathematics. He will accordingly be permitted to retain the scholarship for another session, *i.e.*, until the completion of the College course of study.

During the past session I have prepared and issued papers for the examination for certificates of various grades of 108 candidates in the Presidency and mofussil; of the number thirty-nine have passed, fifty failed, the results of the remaining nineteen are not yet determined. Of the thirty-nine who passed—

9	qualified as	Overseers.
12	do.	Surveyors.
15	do.	Draughtsmen.
3	do.	Accountants.

These examinations have hitherto been held quarterly, but I find it often happen, that I have not concluded my examination of the papers of candidates in very distant stations before the time arrives for the next Quarterly Examination. I propose, therefore, in future to have the examinations only half-yearly, as the present arrangement is too great a tax on my limited leisure.

Candidates for entrance next Session.

On the 27th and 28th ultimo I held an examination of Candidates for admission into the 2nd and Special Departments of the College next session, and 115 presented themselves, viz:, sixty-seven for the former, and forty-eight for the latter department. The results of this examination cannot be known for some time, but will be duly notified.

Conduct of Military Students.

Of the conduct of the Military Students generally I can speak favourably, but, as before mentioned, I was compelled to remand two to their Regiments.

The fact (as before mentioned in this Report) of three students having been invalided home, and of an unusually large number of admissions into Hospital in the early part of the year, led me to ask for a professional opinion from the Surgeon in charge of the European Details, General Hospital, whether the causes of such sickness were in any way attributable to the site of the Barracks or Family Quarters, or to their defective drainage and conservancy. That Officer's reply, I am happy to say, satisfied me that the causes were not as above suggested, and he gives it as his opinion that the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery occurred in men who were under treatment for those diseases before they joined the College, and consequently were predisposed to those affections.

Closing Report.

I will now close this Report by an acknowledgment of the very great assistance I have received during the past session from the Masters of this College in the instruction of the students, and I would desire to add that the Serjeant-Major has given me great satisfaction by his exertions in maintaining discipline amongst the Military Students.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

Arithmetic.

Examiner—J. Bradshaw, Esq., B.A.
Average marks = 61·5 per cent.
No Report.

Algebra.

Examiner—J. Bradshaw, Esq., B.A.
Average marks = 49 per cent.
No Report.

Euclid.

Examiner—Charles Waters, Esq., M.A.
Average marks = 41·5 per cent.
No Report.

Trigonometry.

Examiner—Charles Waters, Esq., M.A.
Average marks = 28·3 per cent.
No Report.

Mensuration.

Examiner—College paper.
Average marks = 35 per cent.
No Report.

Mechanics.

Examiner—Captain Tulloch, R.E.
Average marks = 37 per cent.
"Hunter is most careful, and I should say understands well whatever he has done; but he is slow. Arbuthnot is not, by any means, so good."

Applied Mechanics.

Examiner—College paper.
Average marks = 39 per cent.
No Report.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.

Examiner—Captain W. H. Campbell, S.C.

Average marks = 64 per cent.

"I have examined the three papers of answers you sent me, and I find that A. Hunter possesses a very fair knowledge of the subjects he has been questioned on; his marks aggregate 117. H. Arbuthnot scores 76; his answers are some of them very vague, as if he was trying to remember his book, and had not understood the questions."

EARTH-WORK AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Captain Bowen, R.E.

Average marks = 42·5 per cent.

No Report.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Captain Smith, R.E.

Average marks = 48 per cent.

No Report.

STEAM.

Examiner—A. de Closets, Esq., C.E.

Average marks = 90 per cent.

No Report.

SURVEYING.

Examiner—Standish Lee, Esq.

Average marks = 59 per cent.

No Report.

FIELD WORK (SURVEYING).

Examiner—Standish Lee, Esq.

Average marks = 38 per cent.

"As requested by you I examined Messrs. Hunter and Arbuthnot on Field Work, and beg to annex the marks obtained by each, the maximum being 50. Mr. Hunter was well up in the adjustments and uses of the T. Level and Theodolite."

LEVELLING.

Examiner—Captain Hasted, R.E.

Average marks = 76·5 per cent.

"In the First Department, Hunter's papers are excellent; he lost marks by mistakes in making up the field book, but he seems thoroughly to understand the subject."

ESTIMATING.

Examiner—Captain Hunter, R.E.
Average marks = 57·5 per cent.
No Report.

DRAWING.

Examiner—R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.
Average marks = 42·5 per cent.
No Report.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner—George Duncan, Esq.
Average marks = 43 per cent.

"I enclose you a list showing the marks gained by each of the members of your Overseer Class in Arithmetic; the average marks are 43 out of 100, a fair result I think."

ALGEBRA.

Examiner—George Bickle, Esq.
Average marks = 20·5 per cent.

"I beg to forward a statement of the marks obtained in Algebra by the students of the 1st Class, 2nd Department. The last question, which was somewhat hastily copied from what was considered a reliable selection of exercises, was found, upon examination, to be impracticable, and it has therefore not been taken into consideration in valuing the paper.

"The class, as a whole, have done badly in this subject. One student, Mahomed Soliman, secured nearly two-thirds of the total number of marks, and therefore did very well; another student, R. Ward, did well, gaining half of the maximum; and two others obtained between a half and a third; all the rest fall below one-third."

EUCLID.

Examiner—G. Thom, Esq.
Average marks = 31 per cent.

"I have examined and herewith return you the Euclid paper of your 1st Class, 2nd Department; the average per-centage of marks you will observe is rather low, being 31 per cent. Mahomed Soliman, J. Heinig, D. Falvey, and D Breckinbridge however have done well; three or four, on the other hand seem to know very little of the subject."

Mensuration.

Examiner—George Wallace, Esq
Average marks = 47 per cent.

"The results in Mensuration are very satisfactory, fourteen out of twenty-four candidates having gained more than half marks R. Ward, who seems to thoroughly understand the subject, worked all the questions with great care and neatness, and thereby obtained the first place with full marks (100).

"C. Ramasawmy comes second with ninety-two, and then follow four excellent papers by Messrs. D. Falvey, Mahomed Sohman, Subba Row, and H. Frankland.

"The questions, though not very easy, were worked well, and the candidates have shown a very fair knowledge of the correct use and application of the different formulæ."

Trigonometry.

Examiner—Lieutenant Pennefather, R E.
Average marks = 31 per cent.
No Report

Statics.

Examiner—C. Burroughs, Esq.
Average marks = 30 per cent.
No Report

Building Materials and Construction of Buildings.

Examiner—S Soobroya Auchariar, B.C.E.
Average marks = 38 per cent.
No Report.

Roads, Bridges, and Irrigation Works.

Examiner—Soobroya Auchariar, B.C E.
Average marks = 45 per cent.
No Report.

Earth-work and Strength of Materials.

Examiner—College paper.
Average marks = 42 per cent.
No Report.

Hydraulics.

Examiner—Captain Smith, R E.
Average marks = 42 per cent

"The men noted in the margin surprised me, in the Hydraulic paper, by the retentiveness of their memories, the neatness of their work, and the ingenuity displayed by them when not sure of their formulæ or method of work. They appeared to thoroughly understand the principles of their subject.

1. Ward.
2. Frankland.
3. Falvey.
4. Webb.

The man who would have stood next, I regret to report, showed by his papers that he had had communication with Reardon, and, perhaps, others.

"Serjeant Perrin exhibited a very creditable acquaintance with his subject, and many of the less proficient among the examinees showed that they understood the principles, and were not dependent on memory alone, a result for which I confess I was not prepared."

STEAM.

Examiner—A. de Closets, Esq.
Average marks = 73 per cent.
No Report.

GIME'S CEMENTS, &c.

Examiner—Dr. Hunter.
Average marks = 72·6 per cent.

"I return the examination papers of the students of the Engineering College. The answers this year are better than usual; Serjeant Falvey of the Sappers and Miners has obtained the highest number of marks, G. Thompson, R.A., stands second, eleven of the twenty-four students have obtained three-fourths of the full number of marks, and only two are under half the number.

"Mahomed Soliman has answered very well; he stands seventh on the list. A few of the questions this year were more difficult than usual, but they have been answered very fairly."

SURVEYING.

Examiner—Colonel Priestley.
Average marks = 27 per cent.

"I return the papers, with the list of men examined in order of merit. Serjeant Heinig is evidently perfectly acquainted with his work; his answers are all excellent; and he would have had full marks for all the questions he tried, had it not been for a slight error in the sum of co-ordinates in the Traverse working.

"It is a pity he did not attempt the two last questions. I suppose time was up.

"The two last on the list should, I think, never have been sent up; their replies were simply unintelligble, (J. Doyle and A. Mootoosawmy). I do not think the questions are more advanced; with the exception of No. 7, they are all ordinary problems. Those moreover who tried Nos. 7 and 9 worked them geometrically by construction, which was not intended.

"As Serjeant Heinig could not complete the whole number of questions, it will perhaps be well to limit the number to six or seven for the future.

"The numbers obtained by each man at the first examination are given in the last column in pencil."

DRAWING.

Examiner—R. F. Chisholm, Esq.
Average marks = 42 per cent. nearly.
No Report.

ESTIMATING.

Examiner—Captain Hunter, R E.
Average marks = 56 per cent.
No Report.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner—W. Joyes, Esq.
Average marks = 50 per cent. nearly.

"I send appended the results of the examination passed by the Tamil and Telugu Classes at the Engineering College.

"The Telugu Students have improved considerably. Ramachendra Rau, the best among them, stands high in marks; and the translations into the Vernacular by Reardon and Twohig (2) do them great credit.

"The Tamil Class is better still, positively good. You will observe that Breckinridge has obtained eighty-six marks out of a maximum of 100, and that no less than seven besides him have over 70 marks each; a Mussulman, I am glad to see among the number.

"The papers set in both languages on this occasion were more difficult than usual, and this makes the success of the classes all the more commendable."

LEVELLING.

Examiner—Captain Hasted, R E.
Average marks = 57 per cent.

"I send the marks for the Levelling papers. In the 2nd Department Serjeant Heinig's papers are remarkably good; and I think, on the whole, the class has shown a very fair knowledge of the subject. I notice, however, that several, more especially among the Natives, can write down almost the exact words in which an operation is explained in their class book without apparently understanding it."

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Publci Instruction, dated Madras, 1st July 1870, No. 689.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the Book Department for the official year 1869-70, and, in accordance with your instructions, shall endeavour to confine myself to a mere record of transactions during that period.

2. The number and localities of the Book Depôts in operation have remained unchanged, and the work done by the Central Book Depôt and the twenty subordinate depôts in the provinces has been the same as in the previous year. The work of circulating school books through the rural parts of the country by Colporteurs, however, has been transferred to the more intelligent and trustworthy agency of Inspecting Schoolmasters; and of this subordinate class of Book Vendors, there are now twenty-two against eleven in the previous year. A few of the Tamil Districts have yet to be provided with similar agents, and I believe that the projected extension of operations in each district of the Presidency, in connexion with primary education, with the aid of a separate Local Fund, will probably necessitate a still further addition to this circulating agency, in order to provide facilities for bringing our store of elementary school books within easy reach of the rural population—books which have hitherto been accessible only to the inhabitants in towns and other favourable localities.

3. I subjoin a statement showing the stock of books and maps as it stood at the beginning of the year under review, the additions made to it by fresh purchases and new editions of the departmental books printed during the year, the sales and other deductions, and the remaining stock at the end of the year :—

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1869—		
In the Central Depôt	1,27,515 0 5	
In the District Depôts	45,775 8 4	
		1,73,290 8 9
ADD—		
Value of certain Books and Maps discovered at the Stock-taking in April 1869	55 5 0	
Value of Books printed during the year	40,753 7 8	
Do. do. purchased	35,294 3 0	
		76,102 15 8
		2,49,393 8 5
DEDUCT—		
Value of Books sold at the Central Depôt during the year	13,059 1 3	
Do. do. at District Depôts	47,913 11 6	
Do. do. Lead-flats returned to the Superintendent of Stationery	17 4 0	
Loss incurred by the sale of unserviceable Stock by Public Auction...	40,246 7 5	
Do. incurred by reducing the prices of certain second-hand books in Stock	9,481 13 0	
Do. incurred by fixing the selling-price below the prime cost	21 4 8	
Value of Books adjusted to "Profit and Loss," being copies supplied to certain Government Schools and Provinces beyond this Presidency, as well as those spoilt by printers	59 1 6	
Do. of unserviceable Uriya Books ordered to be written off the account of the Berhampore Depôt	174 15 6	
		1,10,973 10 10
* Balance on the 31st March 1870—		
In the Central Depôt	81,763 12 2	
In the District Depôts	56,656 1 5	
		1,38,419 13 7

4. As will be seen from the above statement, the most noticeable event of the year is the reduction of stock effected with the sanction of Government by clearing off, by public auction, all unsaleable and damaged books in the Central and Mofussil Depôts, including the unserviceable portion of the Library of the late Board of Examiners which, for some years past, has formed a part of the stock of the Central Depôt. The results of the year are, therefore, very naturally effected by the loss occasioned by the auction sale as well as by the reduction of prices on certain (second-hand) high class books in literature and science. These two items, though appearing in the present year's accounts, properly pertain to the management of several years past, and make the result of the year under report proportionately unfavourable. The loss incurred by the auction sale, viz., Rupees 40,246-7-5, might at first sight seem a very large sum to sacrifice; but, considering that the nominal value of the books thus cleared off could never be realized, and that the stock was constantly deteriorating besides encumbering the shelves and accounts of the several depôts, and recollecting, also, that the Government have already sacrificed the interest of the money locked up in the unserviceable stock for a series of years, you agreed with me in thinking that to get rid of such stock by public auction for what it would fetch was, upon the whole, the best course.

* NOTE.—The values given in the above Statement are calculated at the depôt prices.

When even private tradesmen deduct from the original cost of their stock from 10 to 20 per cent. annually on account of the depreciation which the goods they deal in are subject to, and often sacrifice largely for clearing stock to make room for goods more in demand, the disposal of our damaged and unsaleable books, maps, &c., as well as the reduction in the prices of some of the high class books, was clearly a wise and necessary measure, and a proceeding perfectly consistent with the interests of Government.

5. One pleasing result of the clearance of all past accumulations and the consequent additional space afforded thereby has been (as was expected and intended) a marked improvement in the arrangement and general appearance of the remaining stock at the several depôts and the Central Depôt in particular, which has been fully admitted in the Reports of the Officers appointed to take stock at the close of the year, and particularly noticed in your Proceedings No. 1,050 of the 11th ultimo.

6. Another point which may be noticed from the above statement is that the stock of the Central Depôt at the close of the year is smaller in size, as well as in value, than it has ever yet been, indicating the care taken to prevent all needless accumulations after the removal of the unsaleable books and maps by public auction.

7. The operations of the department, in the way of printing elementary school books, &c., are shown in the following table :—

Books Printed.

During 1867-68.		During 1868-69.		During 1869-70.	
No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.
67,719	RS. A. P. 9,334 6 3	1,20,500	RS. A. P 26,906 4 0	1,78,236	RS. A. P. 40,753 7 8

It will be observed that a considerable extension has taken place during the year under review, as compared with the two previous years. The actual cost to the department of the printing work done during the year, entirely on the contract system at private Presses, was only Rupees 27,150-9-4, and the difference between this sum and the value of the books at the depôt prices, viz., Rupees 13,602-14-4, which is a little over 50 per cent. on the prime cost of the publications, represents the profit charged on them. The selling prices are so fixed as to pay all expenses of publication and sale, and even in some cases to leave a small profit to Government, so that although the books are cheap, they are not extraordinarily so. If, as I often suggested, the system of obtaining direct from the English Paper Makers, on favourable terms, the supply of paper required for bringing out large editions of the departmental books had been adopted, our printing operations, which are daily increasing, would have involved less expense, and consequently led to

an accumulation of profits such as to make the Department entirely self-supporting.

8. I append to this Report a detailed list of books, &c., printed and published during the year. A classification of the publications, 31 in number, according to the languages in which they are written, shows that only one of them is in English, ten are in Tamil, seven in Telugu, three in Malayalum, five in Canarese, and five more in Persian and Hindustani. It may also be noted here that with the exception of the Second Book of Lessons, the History of India and a pamphlet on school management in *Malayalum*, an elementary Arithmetic in *Canarese*, and large-hand copy-slips in *Telugu*, which are new publications, comprising 11,700 copies, the rest are revised editions and mere reprints of books already in use to the extent of 1,66,548 copies. Besides the above there were in the Press at the close of the year two new Reading Books in Malayalum, and a classical Dictionary in Tamil, which will be shortly published together with the reprints of two other books.

9. It may be further mentioned in this connexion that a series of cheap District Maps of the Madras Zillahs, with Vernacular names, has been under preparation for the use of the Village Schools. The Map of Malabar is being got up at the Cottayam Press; but the rest are being executed by Mr. Barren, the well known Lithographer in Madras, who has been induced to bring out these District Maps one after the other at his own expense as a matter of private speculation, but under the direction and patronage of the Educational Department, so as to relieve the Government of the expense of bringing out these maps. Thus the maps now under active preparation are—

1 Malayalum Map of Malabar.
1 Canarese do. of South Canara.
6 Tamil Maps of Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem.
4 Telugu Maps of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary

I hope that, with the efficient co-operation of the Inspecting Officers in the different parts of the country in the matter of revising the lists of Vernacular names of places to be inserted in them, the series will be rendered complete by the end of next year.

10. The table below affords the means of comparing the purchases made during the year both in the English and local markets with those of the two preceding years :—

Books Purchased.

During 1867-68.		During 1868-69.		During 1869-70.	
No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.
32,547	Rs. A. P. 18,737 3 6	52,463	Rs. A. P. 37,038 14 5	72,660	Rs. A. P. 35,294 3 0

From this it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of copies purchased, and not only this, but a decrease in the value of books; or in other words, with a reduced outlay, 20,197 more books have been provided than last year. This result is partly attributable to the favourable terms on which the elementary books have been procured, and partly to the department having given up, during the year, the purchase of more costly high class English works in literature and science, which it was thought might well be left to be supplied by private trade. The actual cost incurred in the purchase of books and maps is Rupees 26,518-5-7, the invoice price of the same is Rupees 30,183-7-5, on which a discount is allowed, and the selling price at the depôt rates is Rupees 35,294-3-0, showing a gain of Rupees 8,775-13-5 as a set off against the cost of the department. This profit of 30 per cent. on the gross purchases is larger than what was realized during the preceding year, when the purchase of a large proportion of English books was made during the first six months from a local book-seller, who had the monopoly of supplying at 10 per cent. *above* the published prices, whereas throughout the whole of last year such books were imported direct from the English market under a favourable contract entered into with Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, of London, who delivered the required supply of books at the door of this depôt at 18 per cent. *less* than the published prices, and free of all charges of any kind.

11. The marginal entry is an abstract of the financial result of the transactions with the English agents during the year, and it shows a clear profit to Government of a little more than 52 per cent. on the sum laid out. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that, notwithstanding the order prohibiting the purchase of high class books, and also of two or more elementary works of the same character and grade, and the consequent decrease in the value of the books ordered, there is a substantial increase, during the year, in the gross profit on our transactions direct with the English market. This result, which is much more favourable than I anticipated in my first Report on this subject, dated the 16th July 1868, No. 737, affords a reliable proof of the success of the experiment, which I have been permitted to try till now, of obtaining the English books direct from the London publishers.

	RS.	A.	P.
Prime cost of English books imported during 1869-70	11,775	8	8
Value of the same at the depôt prices ...	17,917	4	0
Difference...	6,141	11	4

12. As this perhaps is the last occasion on which I may have to speak of our connexion with Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, the English agents for the supply of books, I think it my duty to mention that they have spared no pains to give satisfaction in executing my orders, and that they deserve the thanks of the department for having studied its interests in the matter of purchase and shipment. It has to be further mentioned that this firm has now engaged to deliver all books at this depôt door at 18½ per cent. off the published prices, and one shipment at this reduced rate is now on its way; and I should not be surprised if it were to offer terms still more advantageous to the department at an early date, seeing that the opening of the Suez Canal has upset the conditions of commerce between England and India.

Recent orders of the Secretary of State will, however, prevent our further availing ourselves of these most favourable rates, as all books are to be henceforth ordered through the India Office. Future Reports will show whether the books so obtained can be delivered at our Central Depôt at a cost of 18½ per cent. below the published prices. If, as I have reason to fear, they cannot be delivered at this rate, the working of the Book Department cannot of course be carried on at the small cost to Government shown in the present Report.

13. The following table of sales during the past three years shows a steady increase in the demand for books and maps :—

Sales.

Description of Books.	During 1867-68.		During 1868-69		During 1869-70.	
	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
English Books, Maps, &c ...	29,567	19,681 15 6	38,763	27,183 0 10	60,965	31,161 5 5
Vernacular do	76,910	21 366 8 9	1,09,696	27 054 2 8	1,54,374	29,811 7 4
Total. .	1,06,477	41,048 8 3	1,48,459	54,237 3 6	2,15,339	60,972 12 9

Thus the sales have increased, as compared with the previous year, by 66,880 copies, of the value of Rupees 6,735-9-3, which is nearly 13 per cent. Deducting, however, from the aggregate amount the proceeds of the auction sale, amounting to Rupees 3,919-5-2, the *bonâ fide* sales of the past year are reduced to Rupees 57,053-7-7, on which alone commission was allowed to the several curators. Even this figure shows an improvement upon the returns of last year, though not quite so considerable as could be wished, the rate of increase being 17 per cent. less than that in the previous year. This is owing to a fluctuation in sales as to the precise causes of which I am not now in a position to speculate usefully. It is due probably, in no small degree, to the sudden though temporary stoppage of all fresh grants for sometime past, the practical effect of which has been to check the establishment of all new schools, and consequently the demand for books, and partly perhaps to the depression following the strict enforcement of the order prohibiting the storing and sale of high class books during the year.

14. I append a detailed statement showing inmoney- value the extent of sales effected in each depôt. From a reference to that document I find that the largest sales are, as usual, in the Central Depôt, in which they exceed 13,000 rupees; and among the District Depôts, Mangalore and Palamcottah stand foremost, the amount realized there being nearly Rupees 5,517 and Rupees 3,884 respectively, while Kurnool occupies the lowest place in the list, the outturn of sales there being hardly 600 rupees for the whole year.

15. The following abstract is useful as showing the classification of the books and maps sold according to languages :—

Books Issued.

Languages.	Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
English	60,965	31,161	5	5
Tamil	80,679	13,003	8	3
Telugu	46,367	9,262	12	1
Malayalum	6,697	2,521	1	0
Canarese	18,579	4,115	4	0
Persian	361	96	12	3
Hindustani	860	254	6	3
Sanskrit	37	147	1	0
Ooriya	692	168	9	8
Other Books ..r	102	43	5	6
Stationery	...	198	11	4
Total ...	2,15,339	60,972	12	9

The increase in the gross number and value of English books sold will be noticed; but this increase is mainly due to the sale by public auction of the Medical works and other costly English books. As regards the proportion which the value of the books disposed of in each language bears to the total sales, it corresponds nearly to that of the previous year in the case of English and Tamil works, still keeping ahead of the books in the other languages. There is a change for the better in the case of the books in the latter languages except in the Canarese books, in which a falling off in value is noticeable, though the number of copies sold is double that of the preceding year. This anomalous result is to be accounted for by the loss incurred in the auction sale of the old stock of the Canarese books, and the regular sale of a large quantity of low-priced elementary class books published during the year. The item designated "other books" in the above statement comprises the old, unserviceable stock of the late Board of Examiners' Library written in the Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Mahratta, Guzerati, Burmese, and Bhotan languages, weeded out of the depôt by public auction; and this item, as well as "stationery," will not appear in future reports and accounts, they having been entirely cleared off the stock.

16. The following comparative statement of books and maps issued to the District Depôts during the year also shows an improvement on the past :—

During 1867-68.		During 1868-69.		During 1869-70.	
No. of Copies.	Value.	No of Copies.	Value.	No. of Copies.	Value.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
74,580	28,059 13 9	1,34,886	53,085 12 8	1,78,521	62,343 5 4

There has thus been an increase of more than 15 per cent. in the value of books issued, as compared with the issues of 1868-69; but there is an abate-

ment of 32 per cent. in the rate of increase when contrasted with the increase in the preceding year, which shows the care taken to prevent a superabundant supply of books to the up-country depôts. If I am to judge from the absence of all complaints from any of the District Curators or Inspecting Officers of short or delayed supplies, I may be allowed to state that the quantity of elementary books issued during the year has, on the whole, been sufficient to meet the enhanced demands. It is also satisfactory to find that our cheap Vernacular books are appreciated beyond the limits of our own Presidency, judging from the number of applications for such books from other provinces and the supplies issued to them.

17. The following is a summary of the financial results of the working of the Book Department during the year under report :—

				RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Curator and his Office Establishment				5,074	0	0
Contingent charges in connexion with the Central Depôt ...				803	2	6
Transmission charges				1,830	4	0
Contingent charges of District Depôts including the cost of new furniture				1,347	5	2
Commission and Allowance of Curators				14,007	14	6
Purchase of books, English and local				26,518	5	7
Printing and binding				27,150	9	4
Literary charges				675	0	0
Audit charges				150	0	0
	Total Expenditure ...			77,556	9	1
DEDUCT—						
Sale proceeds of books paid into the Government Treasury	60,972	12	9			
Value of fresh addition to the stock of the depôt in excess of sales and other issues remaining to be realized and credited to Government	15,032	8	9	76,005	5	6
Balance remaining unpaid or net cost of the department to the State				1,551	3	7

18. I note from the above figures :—

(1.)—That the printing and purchase of books and maps, including the literary charges, cost seventy per cent. of the total expenditure.

(2.)—That five per cent. of the whole is the cost of packing and transmitting the books and maps from the Central Depôt to the up-country depôts, and thence to the villages and outlying stations, and other contingencies.

(3.)—That the remaining twenty-five per cent. is spent on the fixed allowances and commission payable to the agency by which the department is worked, as well as the remuneration for the annual audit of accounts, which is a fresh charge.

The proportion which the first item bears to the aggregate expenditure is properly the largest; and the successful working of the Book Department

in future will depend very much upon the aggregate cost at which the English books required will be delivered at the Central Depôt by the Stores Department of the India Office, and on the economy with which the printing work will be done. The next item of transmission and other contingent charges is less than in previous years, and might be still less, if we had not to resort to such costly agency as the Madras Carrying Company whose charges are unreasonably high for the despatch of books, especially to such distant stations as Madura and Palamcottah. As regards the cost of agency there is a slight increase under the head of commission, owing to the larger amount of sales effected; and generally speaking, the present rate of remuneration is only reasonable and such as to prevent the department from becoming the resource of the inefficient, the indolent, and the dishonest.

19. The following further entry will help to show more concisely than words the cost and returns of the Book Department during the last two years, in which it has been worked by me on the present footing :—

Years.	Drawn from Government under all heads.	Sales.	Balance, + or —	Value of fresh stock added in excess of sales	Remaining unpaid, or net cost to Govt.
	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.
1868-69 ...	67,555	54,237	— 13,318	8 784	4,534
1869-70 .	77,556	60,973	— 16,583	15,032	1,551

The amount advanced by Government for the provision and distribution of books in 1869-70, viz., Rupees 60,000, was more than repaid by the sale proceeds. But, on adding to it the cost of the establishment of the Central and District Depôts, the entire sum drawn from Government amounts to Rupees 77,556-9-1, which is in excess of the repayments by Rupees 16,583. Setting down, however, against this balance (as it is only correct and fair to do so) the value of the fresh addition to the stock, viz., Rupees 15,032, there remains but Rupees 1,551, which constitutes the net cost of the department to the State. Calculated by the month, this gives about Rupees 130, which I trust cannot be considered large for the important purpose of providing, distributing, and regulating the supply of books throughout the Presidency and even beyond its limits.

20. The increase in the expenditure, it is true, is greater than that in the receipts, but it has not been more than what the wants of the public and the exigencies of the service require; and it further shows clearly the increasing demand for books and the more extended usefulness of the Book Department; and it must not be forgotten that neither public organization nor individuals can hope to escape paying the fine for prosperity which consists in enhanced demands upon them. I have nothing to add to the above remarks, as I trust that the foregoing statement of facts and figures is sufficient to satisfy the Government that the results are on the whole favourable, that the Book Department has been worked during the last two years with due regard to economy as well as efficiency, and that the tendency has been towards an accumulation of profits, such as to make it self-supporting.

21. In this narrative of the year's work, I think it is worth noting that the revised Catalogue of Books on sale at the Government Book Depôt was published in the early part of the year, and the demand for it has become for some time past so great that the first edition is exhausted, and the issue of a reprint is urgently called for.

22. With regard to the old accounts of this depôt, I may mention that some progress has been made in the detailed examination of them, but, as I anticipated, the work has been found to be intricate and such as to entail a considerable expenditure of time and labour, and I have been obliged to defer its completion owing to the pressure of the current work connected with the preparation of this Report and the accounts of the department for the past year, which are of a perplexing character, as I shall explain lower down, but which, at the present season, are more urgently required. But as soon as the new accounts are ready for submission, the examination of the old ledgers will be resumed and vigorously pushed on, and the results will be placed before you as early as practicable. In this connexion, I regret to be compelled to repeat what I have so often brought to notice, that the present system of compiling the District Depôt accounts at this Office involves such a waste of working power in the merely mechanical and vexatious task of copying and comparing the same figures over and over, that there is hardly any time left for extra work, such as the examination of these old accounts. Indeed it is found extremely difficult, under the present system, even to bring up the twenty Stock Books of the District Depôts month by month, as required by the Standing Rules of the Department, and to check all errors and irregularities as early and as readily as I could wish.

23. It gives me pleasure to be able to add in conclusion that the District Curators generally are working with care and diligence, and that my Office Establishment continue to afford me every satisfaction. The preparation of the past year's accounts in particular has been the most difficult task I have had to get through, as I have elsewhere remarked, the difficulty consisting in calculating the losses occasioned by the auction sale of a large stock of books, and by the reduction of prices in several cases, and in correctly adjusting the differences. The Accountant on my establishment, P. Sadasiva Mudali, deserves special mention for the industry and intelligence which he has brought to bear upon this important work.

APPENDIX. A.

List of Books printed during the year 1869-70.

Name of Books.	No. of Copies.	Prime cost.			Remarks.
English.					
		RS.	A.	P.	
Selections in English Poetry No. I. ...	5,000	1,896	12	2	Reprint.
Tamil.					
1st Book of Lessons...	30,000	1,293	7	6	Do.
2nd do do	20,000	2,205	12	4	Do.
3rd do do	4,000	622	7	5	Do.
The Minor Poets	10,000	519	3	2	Do.
Pope's 1st Grammar	10,000	474	9	4	Do.
Do 2nd do	8,000	646	10	8	Do.
Clift's Geography	4,000	452	11	7	Do.
Manual of do, Part I.	3,000	501	6	1	Do.
Morris's History of India	3,000	1,497	8	0	Do.
Map of the World, coloured and mounted.	12	60	0	0	Do.
Telugu.					
1st Book of Lessons	20,000	1,150	0	0	Do.
2nd do do	10,000	1,202	9	1	Do.
Venkayya's Grammar	5,000	429	10	4	Reprint with improvements.
Brief Sketches of Asia	3,000	279	10	0	Do.
Morris's History of India	5,000	2,822	0	6	Reprint.
Map of the World, coloured and mounted.	36	180	0	0	Do.
Copy Slips, large hand	500	1,135	6	8	New publication.
Persian.					
Kareema	300	19	12	0	Reprint.
Hindustani.					
Kavoida Farsi	300	25	3	0	Do.
Panthanamah	300	56	2	6	Do.
Thusreef-i-Farsi	300	25	3	0	Do.
Hikyath Latifa	300	41	4	0	Do.
Malayalum.					
2nd Book of Lessons	5,000	1,391	5	4	Do.
History of India	3,000	1,938	6	0	New publication.
Pamphlet on School Management ...	200	40	0	8	Do.
Canarese.					
1st Book of Lessons	8,000	497	0	0	Reprint.
2nd do do	3,000	586	0	0	Do.
School Grammar	8,000	1,084	10	0	Do.
Canarese Elementary Arithmetic ...	3,000	501	8	0	New publication.
History of India	6,000	3,574	6	0	Reprint.

Statement of Sales effected at the several Depôts during the year 1869-70.

Rank	Depôt Stations	Value of Books sold.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	Government Central Book Depôt	13,059	1	3
2	Mangalore	5,517	2	0
3	Palamcottah	3,884	7	8
4	Trichinopoly	3,706	11	0
5	Vizagapatam	3,444	4	0
6	Combaconum	3,380	5	0
7	Rajahmundry	3,159	14	6
8	Madura	3,012	13	6
9	Coimbatore	2,778	15	8
10	Bellary	2,710	8	6
11	Salem	2,438	6	0
12	Cuddalore	2,255	2	10
13	Cannanore	2,094	14	6
14	Calicut	1,941	10	11
15	Masulipatam	1,597	2	8
16	Chittoor	1,550	6	4
17	Berhampore	1,521	6	2
18	Nellore	933	2	0
19	Cochin	836	8	3
20	Cuddapah	605	7	6
21	Kurnool	589	15	6
	Total ...	60,972	12	9

APPENDIX A.

No. XII.

School of Arts (1869-70.)

	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Balance in hand on the 31st March 1869	3,808	2	4
From Government.	Superintendent's Salary	12,000	0	0
	House-rent	3,000	0	0
	Allowance	7,200	0	0
	Scholarships	420	0	0
From other Sources.	School Fees	400	8	0
	Proceeds of the work executed during the year	4,619	3	2
	Total ..	31,447	13	6
	Expenditure.			
	Superintendent's Salary	12,000	0	0
	House-rent	3,000	0	0
	Pay, &c., of the Artistic Department	2,809	2	8
	Do. Industrial Department	5,724	4	6
	Contingencies	8,987	9	3
	Total...	32,521	0	5
	Excess of Charges over Receipts	1,073	2	11

APPENDIX A.

No. XIII.

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1869-70.

	Names.	Office.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of days occupied in other work.	Number of days spent in circuit.	Number of miles travelled during the year.	Remarks.
First Division.	H. Bowers, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	30,000	105	3,712	103	136	204	1,923	
	C. Rama Row Pantulu ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ganjam ...	6,000	...	...	...	8	..	...	Died on the 9th April 1869.
	D. Venkataramiah Pantulu	Do. do. do. ...		50	1,287	58	108	180	1,342	This is for three quarters only, appointed Deputy Inspector, 5th July 1869.
	G. Vedanta Charry ...	Do. do. Vizagapatam ...	8,000	71	1,695	100	94	159	1,475	
	S. Nadamuni Mudaliar ...	Do. do. Godavery ...	...	161	3,408	121	124	169	1,701	
	P. Chinnatambi Chetty ...	Do. do. Kistna ...	...	105	2,930	111	139	227	1,752	
Second Division.	H. Fortey, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	37,000	50	1,999	92	135	270	1,693	
	M. Singaravalu Mudaliar.	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bellary...	13,000	98	1,245	77	62	251	1,930	
	A. Subba Row	Do. do. Kurnool	6,000	177	973	57	28	272	2,945	
	C. Sama Row	Do. do. Cuddapah	8,000	13	315	15	14	22	370	This is for one quarter only, Sama Row having been transferred to Tanjore.
	M. Ekambara Pillai ...	Do. do. do.		57	1,312	62	61	150	1,702	Appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, 17th July 1869.
	C. Kotaiya	Do. do. Nellore ...	8,000	137	2,506	124	79	227	1,956	

Third Division.	J. T. Fowler, Esq...	Inspector of Schools	10,630	95	9,816	107	174	65	3,411	Visited Normal Schools in other Divisions.
	P. Viziarunga Mudaliar ..	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madras ...	3,030	212	6,355	149	100	129	1,872	
	S. Seshaiya	Do. do. South Arcot	7,600	136	3,534	143	76	178	1,959	
Fourth Division.	E. C. Caldwell, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	20,400	163	10,114	138	107	141	2,292	
	G. S. Arianayagam Pillai.	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tanjore...	4,000	10	190	11	8	29	213	Resigned his appointment on the 1st July 1869.
	C. Sama Row	Do. do. do. ...		98	6,023	100	34	207	1,242	
	B. Krishna Row	Do. do. North Arcot	5,700	118	3,846	129	121	180	2,430	
	C. Ebathambi Pillai ...	Do. do. Salem ...	7,500	94	2,203	58	131	136	2,287	
	N. Murugesa Mudaliar .	Do. do. Trichinopoly	3,200	29	635	20	36	33	288	Appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, 16th December 1869
Fifth Division.	T. Marden, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	27,000	131	4,619	109	107	253	1,677	
	A. Cachapeswariah ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore	8,300	191	3,566	83	62	168	2,017	
	R Anantaramiah	Do. do. Madura ...	13,000	248	3,181	96	79	192	1,654	
	N Murugesa Mudaliar ...	Acting do. do. do. ...		8	400	7	14	18	155	This is only for thirty-nine days.
	Mr. J. Armstrong ...	do. Tinnevelly	5,700	219	4,409	148	103	206	1,086	
Sixth Division.	L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	9,500	111	5,239	130	108	245	1,248	
	P. O. Pothan	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar	6,000	257	6,543	180	67	279	3,383	
	K. Santappa	Do. do. South Canara	3,500	149	3,919	107	87	206	1,333	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIV.

List of Rate Schools for 1869-70.

Districts.	Name of Institution.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. From Government. Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts. Cess Proceeds. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks
	First Division															
Vizagapatam.	A.-V. School, Parvatipur	...	1	...	1	40	1,008	7	0	454	8	0	930	8	2	The Rate School at Tannuku was temporarily closed during the year. It received from Government a grant of Rupees 65-12-0 and the sum of Rs. 25-9-0 was collected from local cess.
	Do. Gazapatinagram ...	...	1	..	1	32	406	3	4	130	15	6	785	1	1	
Godavery.	Do. Achanta	...	1	...	1	42	53	7	0	196	2	7	379	13	5	
	Do. Palkol	...	1	...	1	40	159	10	0	244	13	2	473	6	3	
	Do. Sivakodu	...	1	...	1	25	194	8	9	202	3	7	624	9	10	
	Do. Bhimavaram	...	...	1	1	15	83	0	5	78	0	5	166	5	2	
	Do. Undi ...	...	...	1	1	26	69	6	7	21	1	1	93	6	8	
	Village Schools, Narsapur Taluq ...	...	...	24	24	328	979	14	7	1,226	11	11	2,116	10	9	
	Do. Bhimavaram Taluq ...	...	...	28	28	478	1,485	7	9	1,191	13	7	3,158	15	9	
	Do. Yernagudam Taluq ...	..	...	1	1	15	110	1	6	60	6	5	288	10	0	
	Total...	...	5	55	60	1,041	4,550	2	11	3,806	12	3	9,017	7	1	
	Second Division.															
Bellary.	A.-V. School, Hospett	...	1	...	1	68	137	8	0	920	14	0	1,746	0	3	
	Do. Narraindevakerry	...	1	...	1	51	272	0	0	777	0	0	846	0	8	
	Do. Pennekondah (a)	...	1	...	1	53	..	..	...	268	9	0	52	2	5	Received no aid during the year.
	Do. Kudlighee(a)	...	1	...	1	22	...	...	...	Returns not received.						Do.
	Do. Tadpatri . ..	...	1	...	1	36	200	0	0	359	0	0	646	9	7	
	Do. Havanhadgally(a) .	...	1	...	1	30	...	...	...	437	14	0	574	15	4	Do.
Kore.	Do. Allur	...	1	...	1	51	150	0	0	300	0	0	281	6	0	
	Do. Cavally	...	1	...	1	44	203	8	0	566	0	0	903	0	0	

Nel	Do.	Chinna Analur ...	...	1	...	1	27	185	0	0	258	12	6	472	12	6
	Do.	Gudur ...	...	1	...	1	51	381	0	0	530	1	5	918	0	0
	Do.	Rapur ...	...	1	...	1	27	197	0	0	271	1	5	454	12	0
	Do.	Varigondah ...	...	1	...	1	22	(b)190	9	5	192	1	5	307	10	10
	Do	Kaligiri ..	...	1	..	1	35	190	0	0	317	6	7	541	13	0
	Do.	Brahmanakraka ...	...	1	...	1	30	99	0	0	263	10	7	305	0	0
	Do.	Kullar ...	...	1	...	1	25	79	0	0	64	11	3	173	5	3
		Total..	...	15	...	15	572	2,284	9	5	5,527	2	2	8,223	7	10
		THIRD DIVISION.														
South Arcot. Madras	A.-V. School, Saidapett ...		1	0	...	1	202	3,331	14	3	1,401	7	3	5,681	14	5
	Do.	Branch, Saidapett ...	...	1	...	1	70									
	Do.	Bowanagherry ...	...	1	...	1	54	(c)322	15	10	323	2	1	696	13	3
	Do.	Manargudy ...	...	1	...	1	33	112	10	11	278	8	4	510	3	9
	Do.	Kumaratchey ...	...	1	...	1	16	55	0	0	109	5	5	212	11	0
	Do.	Tillavandagan ...	...	1	...	1	18	74	8	3	68	8	9	180	13	0
	Do.	Mukesa Parur ..	...	1	...	1	26	79	0	0	302	4	3	381	4	3
	Do	Streemushnam ...	...	1	...	1	22	82	8	0	115	1	0	238	9	0
		Total...	1	7	...	8	441	4,058	9	3	2,598	5	1	7,902	4	8
		FOURTH DIVISION.														
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Womalur ...		...	1	...	1	35	189	8	0	500	8	0	629	0	0
	Do.	Harur ..	...	1	...	1	20	90	0	0	120	0	0	235	0	0
		Total..	...	2	..	2	55	279	8	0	620	8	0	864	0	0

The Rate School at Tannuku was temporarily closed during the year. It received from Government a grant of Rupees 65-12-0, and the sum of Rupees 25-9-0 was collected from Local Cess.

(a) Received no aid during the year.

(b) Including Rupees 14-8-0 granted on account of school furniture.

(c) Including Rupees 8 sanctioned in aid of the purchase of books.

APPENDIX A.

List of Rate Schools for 1869-70—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Name of Institution.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. From Government. Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts. Cess Proceeds. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
	Fifth Division.														
Coimbatore	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kongayam	...	1	...	1	48	255	8	9	524	9	9	760	5	5
	Do. Sulur(a)	...	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	97	4	1	264	0	11
	Total...	...	2	...	2	66	255	8	9	621	13	10	1,024	6	4
	Sixth Division.														
Malabar.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palghaut	1	...	...	1	323									
	Do. Kollangode	...	1	...	1	95									
	Do. Alattur	..	1	...	1	98									
	Do. Peruvambu	...	1	...	1	58	4,489	13	2	19,271	9	7	15,974	2	5
	Do. Kottayi	...	1	...	1	67									
	Do. Kalpatti	...	1	...	1	86									
	Do. Angadipuram	...	1	...	1	60	561	2	1	412	8	0	982	7	9
	Do. Cherpalcherry	...	1	...	1	61	852	12	0	790	0	0	1,733	6	0
	Do. Manjeri	...	1	...	1	60	889	15	8	217	0	0	1,763	9	6
	Do. Bettattuputiyangati ...	...	1	...	1	58	623	6	8	1,717	1	5	2,411	11	3
	Do. Ponnani(a)	...	1	...	1	84	...	...	...	1,265	0	0	1,425	12	9
	Do. Punnayur	...	1	...	1	53	84	0	0	852	0	0	875	7	9
	Do. Tirttala(a)	...	1	...	1	54	...	...	...	1,216	0	0	1,332	9	3
	Do. Enamakkul	...	1	...	1	42	199	8	7	583	0	0	926	5	3
	Do. Triprayur(a)	...	1	...	1	57	...	...	...	489	0	0	630	4	4
	Do. Chattamangalam ...	...	1	...	1	21	55	5	0	360	8	0	254	0	4
	Do. Payyoli	...	1	...	1	89	156	0	6	881	0	7	903	6	3
	Do. Kavoi	...	1	...	1	83	806	14	4	619	7	3	996	8	8
	Do. Kottayam	...	1	...	1	63	1,001	12	0	511	8	0	1,157	10	2
	Do. Taliparamba	...	1	...	1	73	183	8	0	687	1	10	720	5	0

South Canara.	Do.	Mulki ...	...	..	...	1	...	1	98	634	4	0	710	8	0	1,248	5	9
	Do.	Manjeshwara	...	...	...	1	...	1	65	241	13	0	357	0	0	633	6	11
	Do.	Mudabidri	...	...	...	1	...	1	46	182	0	0	312	0	0	525	4	3
	Do.	Kundapur(b)	...	...	...	1	...	1	84									
	Do.	Basrui (b)	...	...	...	1	...	1	42	...	..	...	1,824	4	0	2,050	12	4
	Do.	Gangolli(b)	...	...	...	1	...	1	64									
	Do.	Khambadikone (a)	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	...	...	...	No Returns received.					
	Do.	Mudagrama	...	...	...	1	...	1	49									
	Do.	Buntwal	..	...	...	1	...	1	53	347	4	9	721	0	0	1,073	9	8
	Subsidiary Rate School, Navur		...	...	...	(c)1	...	1	25									
				Total...	1	29	..	30	2,130	11,309	7	9	33,797	8	8	37,619	1	7
				Total...	2	60	55	117	4,305	22,737	14	1	46,972	2	0	64,650	11	6
	Add the amount of grants drawn by Schools closed during the year				...	...	...	...	...	376	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Grand Total...	2	60	55	117	4,305	23,114	2	1	46,972	2	0	64,650	11	6

The Rate School at Manantoddy was closed during the year. A grant of Rupees 810-8-0 was drawn on account of this school. The cess realized amounted to Rupees 332-15-8.

(a) Received no aid during the year.

(b) These schools were aided under the Results' System. Grants were sanctioned in March 1870, but not drawn during the year.

(c) This is a mixed school. It contained four girls during the year.

APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

Statement of Salary and other Grants paid during the year* 1869-70.

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
	First Division.			RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Ganjam.	Ouslow Institution, Chetterpore ...	4	101	771	0	0				
	Zemindary School, Purla Kimedy.	8	59	521	14	10				
	Do. Chikati ...	1	30	275	0	0				
	Town School, Berhampore .	8	58	183	0	0				
	Zemindary School, Mundasa ...	2	33	268	7	1				
	Do. Palasa	2	16	237	5	4				
	Subscription School, Kota Bomali.	...	...	70	0	0				Closed.
	Do. Nowpada ..	...	...	15	0	0				Do.
	Do. Bellagunta ...	...	...	68	1	3				Do.
	Do. Somepeta ...	2	24	167	8	0				
	Do. Jalamoor ...	1	20	130	0	0				
	Do. Calingapatam...	1	15	117	11	10				
	Do. Barwah ...	...	...	45	0	0				Do.
Vizagapatam.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	7	103	2,062	0	0				
	London Mission School, do. ...	11	217	1,350	0	0				
	Subscription School, Rayaghada ...	...	...	199	13	5				Temporarily closed.
	Do. Rajam	2	41	240	0	0				
	Do. Rayaveram...	2	28	219	0	8				
	Zemindary School, Bobbili ...	3	56	534	5	5				
	Subscription School, Kottam ...	1	23	160	5	0				
	Do. Pandrangy...	1	31	96	7	4				
	Salur Zemindary School	1	17	48	0	0				
	Subscription School, Marangy ...	1	19	51	7	9				
	Rate School, Parvatipur	..	40	1,008	7	0				
	Do. Gajapatinagram ...	...	32	406	3	4				
Godavery.	Hindu School, Cocanada	11	220	2,372	13	8				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Gopaveram ...	...	...	72	0	0				Closed.
	Do. Kadali ...	1	29	140	8	0				
	Do. Raghadavapuram ..	2	47	214	9	8				
	Subscription School, Runtalapudi.	...	...	25	0	0				Do.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Khandavilei ...	2	78	103	8	9				
	Do. Kotapalli ..	...	...	12	0	0				Do.
	Do. Akuvidu ...	2	26	135	1	8				
	Do. Dura ...	2	36	131	15	0				
	Do. Ramachendrapur ...	1	41	132	0	0				
	Do. Ryali	2	35	126	6	8				
	Do. Dowlaishweram	3	66	439	14	7				
	Vernacular School, Velpur ...	2	54	126	0	0				
	Do. Royacudura ...	1	22	60	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Coringa.	1	20	237	10	0				
	Vernacular School, Rustambada ...	1	14	59	3	2				

* House-rent, Servants' wages, and Contingencies.

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Godavery.—(Concluded.)	Central School, Nursapur	1	159	1,680	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	9	160	2,695	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Bhattupalica...	2	51	134	2	7				
	Do. Kirlampudi ...	2	32	199	8	1				
	Do. Tallupudi ...	2	51	241	12	7				
	Do. Kannur ...	...	...	68	8	0				Closed.
	Do. Tanuku ...	1	34	170	0	0				
	Subscription School, Poddapur ...	2	41	399	13	11				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Draksharama...	1	21	85	0	0				
	Do. Pumarru ...	2	31	132	12	0				
	Hindu School, Tallaravu (a) ...	...	...	117	12	9				(a) Converted into a Results' School.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Manipalli (b)...	...	...	25	0	0				(b) Closed.
	Do. Prattipad (c) ...	...	...	50	0	0				(c) Do.
	Do. Gutitnadini ...	1	15	108	0	0				
	Do. Polaveram ...	2	39	257	12	0				
	Do. Vella	2	37	152	12	7				
	Do. Vedarupak ...	...	...	58	0	0				
	Samasthanam School, Pittapur ...	5	66	757	15	4				Do.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Amalapur	2	42	281	8	0				
	Zemindary School, Juggamapett...	3	51	404	2	2				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Uppada ...	...	...	50	14	0				Converted into a Results' School.
	Do. Yellamanchili.	2	25	96	0	0				
	Do. Penugonda ...	1	40	265	7	1				
	Vernacular School, Pittala Vemavaram	...	...	20	0	0				Closed.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Ernagudam ...	...	...	70	0	0				Do.
	Do. Guttala ...	...	...	5	2	0				Do.
	Do. Mundapeta ...	..	...	100	0	0				Do.
	Primary School, Innespetta ...	2	40	203	12	0				
	Town School, Rajahmundry ...	4	69	305	4	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Vippara ...	...	...	70	0	0				Do.
	Do. Hussanbuda ...	...	...	194	14	4				Temporarily closed.
	Do. Vanapalli (d) ..	...	...	60	0	0				(d) Closed.
	Do. Karoogorumalli	1	34	49	10	8				
	Do. Kottapeta ...	1	25	53	2	0				
	Do. Dommeri ...	2	30	130	12	1				
	Rate Schools, Godavery District ...	...	969	3,201	4	7				
Kistna.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masuliputam	7	163	1,727	3	1				
	Church Mission do. do.	12	275	4,207	14	5				
	Do. Ver. Training School, do.	5	151	1,940	13	11				
	Do. Anglo-Ver. School, Bezwara	4	98	805	0	0				
	Do. Village Schools, Masulipatam	3	65	155	0	0				
	Mudaliar's School, Ramanapeta ...	2	50	210	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gudugupeta	...	...	7	8	0				Converted into a Results, School.
	Zemindary School, Vulloor ...	3	26	402	0	0				
	Buttayapetta School (e)	...	...	57	8	0				(e) Do. do.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Jaggayapetta...	1	42	171	0	0				
	Do. Gudivada ...	1	44	137	15	6				
	Do. Guntoor ...	3	105	352	7	8				
	Do. Purushotapatnam ...	1	33	129	0	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	
Kistna —(Concluded.)	Vernacular School, Nizampeta ...	1	24	88	11	5				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintaguntapolliam	...	...	63	0	0				Closed
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaikalur	2	31	171	9	4				
	Native Council School, Masulipatam	3	153	301	9	2				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Thornhillpetta	...	...	250	12	10				Do.
	Saint Mary's School, Masulipatam	1	...	105	13	11				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Innaconda	...	...	90	0	0				Do.
	Do. Repalli ...	2	33	241	9	0				
	Do. Mangalagiri .	1	48	125	4	0				
	Do. Nundigam ...	...	...	87	9	4				Do.
	Subscription School, Nizampatam.	1	28	158	0	10				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Bapatla.	...	...	3	0	0				Converted into a Results' School.
							38,553	14	7	
	Second Division.									
Nellore.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore	8	194	1,849	15	4				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kavali ...	3	44	208	8	0				
	Do. Kalagiri ...	2	35	190	0	0				
	Do. Gudur ...	4	51	381	0	0				
	Do. Naidupett ...	5	95	425	8	7				
	Christ Church School, Nellore ...	1	29	300	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kullur .	1	25	79	0	0				
	Do. Kandacur ...	2	17	98	8	0				
	Do. Varigonda ...	1	22	176	1	5				
	Do. Stonehousepett.	2	21	148	8	0				
	Do. Udayagiri ...	...	...	60	0	0				Closed.
	Do. Chinnanullur ...	2	27	185	0	0				
	Do. Bramanâkraka.	1	30	99	0	0				
	Do. Rapur ...	2	27	197	0	0				
	Do. Vencatagiri ...	2	53	365	0	0				
	Rate School, Allur	...	51	150	0	0				
Kurnool.	Christ Church Girls' School, Kurnool	1	23	402	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver School, Yeldoorty ...	1	16	80	0	0				
	Do Pattianda ...	1	28	91	10	8				
	Do. Nundial ...	1	51	170	4	8				
Cuddapan.	Anglo-Ver. School, Wontimetto ...	...	...	40	0	0				Closed.
	Do. Jummalamadgu	3	50	646	8	0				
	Do. Kadiri ...	1	52	57	5	4				
	Do. Sidhout ...	2	23	298	12	0				
	Do. Pullampett ...	2	30	420	0	0				
	Do. Voilpaud ...	1	22	76	12	4				
	Do. Puddatur ...	4	62	680	0	0				
	Do. Madanapalli ...	4	105	691	3	7				
	Do Royachoto ...	2	46	177	8	0				
	London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah	3	51	231	0	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Bellary.	London Mission School, Bellary ...	7	214	1,056	5	4				
	Roman Catholic Schools, Bellary...	3	138	184	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Hurpunhally	3	43	325	12	4				
	Do. Siroogoppah ...	1	13	60	0	0				
	Do. Allur	1	16	10	0	0				
	Do. Narraindevakerry ...	2	51	272	0	0				
	Hindustani School, Sultanpore ...	2	35	22	14	2				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kumpli ...	2	30	200	1	0				
	Do. Tadpatri ...	1	36	200	0	0				
	Rate School, Hospett	1	68	137	8	0	11,433	10	9	
	Third Division.									
Madras.	F. C. M. Central Institution, Madras	27	847	9 740	3	4				
	Do. Black Town	4	142	1,284	8	10				
	Do. Chingleput	4	145	498	8	0				
	Do. Trivellore	6	96	521	12	0				
	Do Conjeveram	4	116	1,085	12	4				
	Do. Girls' Day School, Madras.	9	187	1,187	8	0				
	Do. Female Boarding School	3	71	440	0	0				
	Do. Balica Patasala	8	154	725	0	0				
	Do. Cavitandalum School ...	...	...	111	2	8				Closed.
	Do. Iyempetta do. ...	1	53	60	0	0				
	Do. Rajampetta do. ...	1	51	84	0	0				
	Do. Black Town Girls' do. ..	1	80	99	1	4				
	Do. Chingleput do. do. ...	1	33	60	0	0				
	Do. Conjeveram do. do. ...	1	51	60	0	0				
	Do. Trivellore do. do. ...	1	70	159	0	0				
	Do. Wallajahbad School ...	2	91	246	14	7				
	W. M. Institution, Royapetta ...	11	286	3,302	13	4				
	Do. Girls' Day School... ...	3	77	774	0	0				
	Do do. Boarding School ...	1	34	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Day School, Tiruvatisvaranpetta	3	143	522	0	0				
	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	9	268	1,434	3	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Black Town	5	149	1,308	0	0				
	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School, Black Town	1	80	200	0	0				
	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram	2	154	264	0	0				
	Roman Catholic School, Triplicane	1	97	195	0	0				
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry...	2	122	216	0	0				
	Roman Catholic School, Palaveram	1	68	300	0	0				
	Doveton Protestant College ...	9	201	9.347	8	0				
	Do. Girls' School...	1	162	1,247	0	0				
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	6	127	4,937	10	5				
	Sullivans Garden's Seminary ...	1	17	900	0	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Vepery...	17	371	5,549	14	7				
	Pacheappah's High School, Madras	20	403	10,922	12	0				
	Do. School, Conjeveram ...	8	211	1,931	0	11				
	Govindu Naidu's Primary School, Madras	18	473	3,982	6	10				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Madras.—(*Continued.*)	Strinivasa Pillai's Vernacular Female School	4	175	733	8	9				
	Lutheran M. Sch., Pursewalkum.	5	133	445	13	6				
	Harris's School, Triplicane ...	3	60	552	0	0				
	Balura Andra Dravida Patasala, Triplicane	9	221	1,365	13	5				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutialpett	3	118	710	9	3				
	Madras Hindu Proprietary School.	6	74	2,693	6	0				
	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras	17	474	6,045	13	4				
	London Mission Institution, Black Town	21	529	4,637	2	8				
	Emmanuel Church Boys' School...	1	32	851	4	4				
	Do. Girls' School .	2	92	336	10	8				
	St George's Cathedral Boys School	1	42	600	0	0				
	Do. Girls' School	1	66	360	0	0				
	Union Schools, John Pereira's for Boys and Girls	4	107	782	11	8				
	St. Andrew's Poor School, Chintadrepetta	1	170	412	12	0				
	St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé	3	107	866	4	0				
	Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras ...	4	62	1,140	0	0				
	Christ Church Boys' School ...	1	63	385	12	7				
	Do. Girls' School ...	1	53	275	12	7				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungumbalkum	1	21	120	0	0				
	Vepery Poor Schools	4	204	795	0	0				
	Saint Mary's Charity Protestant School	1	54	540	0	0				
	Davidson's Street School	3	52	621	4	0				
	Christian Ver. Education Society's School, Kalamancheri	1	40	71	8	0				
	Christian Ver. Education Society's School, Royapetta	1	50	71	6	0				
	Church of England Day School, Royapooram	2	38	8	5	4				
	Parcherry Poor Schools	4	144	333	5	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Nungumbalkum	1	21	180	0	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Konditope	1	48	118	8	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Kulmandakum	1	47	82	8	0				
	Church Mission Madras District Schools	7	114	504	12	0				
	Balica Patasala, Triplicane ...	4	70	268	12	1				
	Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Pursewalkum	1	52	56	11	2				
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Black Town	7	275	749	5	4				
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Vepery	4	105	302	14	8				
	Native Female Education Society's School, Black Town	1	123	300	0	0				
	Native Female Education Society's School, Chintadrepettah... ...	1	70	360	0	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madras.—(Concluded.)	London Mission Girls' School, Davidson's Street	2	54	366	4	0				
	Military Female Orphan Asylum...	...	...	814	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Palaveram	1	53	112	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission School, Saint Thomas's Mount	6	168	1,004	4	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular Rate School, Sydapett	...	202	3,331	14	3				
	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Saint Thomas's Mount ...	1	95	193	4	0				
	Wesleyan Mission School, Sydapett	3	50	98	3	0				
South Arcot.	Pacheappah's Sch., Chidambarum	8	224	1,820	11	2				
	Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	7	162	1,590	7	6				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Munjacooppum	5	42	311	13	4				
	Do. Trippaplore ...	2	37	78	2	4				
	Pensioners' School, Cuddalore ...	2	30	372	0	0				
	Gospel Society's New Town School, Cuddalore	1	14	142	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Old Town School, Cuddalore...	2	30	130	0	0				
	German Mission School, Semmendalum	1	28	60	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Old Town Girls' School, Cuddalore	3	28	195	0	0				
	Rate School, Bowanaghorry ...	4	54	314	15	10				
	Do. Manargudy	2	33	112	10	11				
	Do. Tillavudagam ..	1	18	74	8	3				
	Do. Komartchy	1	16	55	0	0				
	Do. Mucasa Paroor ...	1	26	79	0	0				
	Do. Srimustnam	1	22	82	8	0				
	Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School, Chidambarum	1	42	57	8	0				
							1,13,693	9	1	
	Fourth Division.									
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore	2	171	420	0	0				
	Vellore Fort School for Boys and Girls	...	35	276	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Guriattum ...	3	33	348	2	5				
	Do. Arconum ...	3	60	384	15	10				
	Do. Paranjee ...	1	22	60	0	0				
	Convent School, Vellore	3	103	300	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Polur...	...	...	35	0	0				Closed.
Salem.	Lon. Mission Boys' School, Salem .	1	36	73	5	4				
	Do. Sunkerry-drug ...	2	22	113	5	4				
	Do. Ahtoor ...	2	31	181	0	0				
	Do. Vaniembady	2	33	257	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver School, Indoor ...	...	...	22	8	0				Closed.
	Do Trichengode ...	2	36	337	9	4				
	Do. Paramutty ...	1	27	90	0	0				
	Do. Caveripatnam...	2	30	257	7	7				
	Do. Palcode ...	2	36	163	7	8				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P	RS.	A	P.	
Salem.—(*Concluded*)	Anglo-Ver. School, Papparpatti....	1	24	110	0	0				
	Do. Womalore ...	2	35	189	8	0				
	Do. Denkenicotta ...	3	49	197	12	6				
	Do. Kalamangalam.	2	42	133	12	0				
	Do. Thally ...	2	23	94	15	3				
	Do. Lalligam ...	...	...	56	9	0				Closed.
	Do. Horur ...	1	20	90	0	0				
	Aided School, Vellakulputty ...	1	30	137	4	0				
	Vernacular School, Venkaray ...	3	37	342	0	0				
	Aided School, Puram	1	16	73	6	0				
	Vernacular School, Royacotta ...	...		315	1	1				Do.
	Town School, Salem	3	122	396	0	0				
	Infant School, Trippatore... ...	1	20	38	3	2				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Suramangalam	1	29	162	0	0				
	Vernacular School, Puttur ...	...	..	77	8	5				Do.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Pennagaram ...	2	25	158	10	8				
	Do. Kadathur ...	1	17	155	8	0				
	Do. Malupady ...	1	28	52	8	0				
	Do. Rauzpuram ...	3	46	261	5	7				
	Aided School, Matrapalli ...	1	10	39	10	3				
	Do. Permuputty ...	1	12	15	0	0				
	Do. Anlapully ...	1	12	22	8	0				
	Do. Comarapalliem	1	28	125	6	3				
	Do. Darlatubad ...	1	20	52	4	0				
	Do. Mattoor .	1	16	56	5	7				
	Do. Madrupally ...	...	...	33	9	6				Do.
	Do. Sunthoor ...	..	...	80	0	0				Do.
	Do. Maharajagudy. ...	1	12	24	1	5				
	Do. Jagaderupoham ..	1	18	94	1	4				
	Do. Igontakottapalli ...	1	23	76	13	6				
	Do. Porlavery	1	18	44	12	5				
	Do. Oratnapalli ...	1	21	29	12	0				
	Railway School, Jollarpett	1	27	99	5	7				
	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor...	1	41	294	0	0				
	London Mission Girls' Sch ,Salem.	1	38	60	0	0				
	Do. do. Tripatore ...	1	30	52	0	0				
	Do. do. Kistnaghiri	2	35	70	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Trichinopoly	8	157	2,106	0	0				
	Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	15	362	4,834	2	11				
	Gospel Society's Branch School, Warriore	1	25	63	5	7				
	Gospel Society's Branch School, Tennore	1	29	75	15	4				
	Gospel Society's Fort School, Trichinopoly	1	20	63	1	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Erungalore	2	22	318	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Colamanikum	1	23	84	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Pallambady	1	20	84	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Periaverselay	1	30	115	8	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P	RS	A.	P	
Trichinopoly.—(Concluded.)	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Veragalore ...	1	37	48	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver Sch, Trichondorai ...	1	12	90	0	0				
	Do. Kallatalai ..	2	40	193	14	10				
	Do. Arcalore ...	1	40	240	0	0				
	Do Kutlai	1	21	120	0	0				
	Do. Perambalore ..	1	25	120	0	0				
	Do. Museri	2	66	180	0	0				
	Do Ambit	2	21	165	0	0				
	Do. Lalgudy ..	3	89	429	12	7				
	Do. Muttarusanellore	1	20	120	0	0				
	Do Wattali Gudalore ..	1	33	132	0	0				
	Do. Toraiyur ...	2	53	227	8	0				
	Do. Kallur ...	1	22	60	0	0				
	Do. Nungupurum ...	1	25	180	0	0				
	Do Sirkurpallium ...	1	24	120	0	0				
	Do Manachenellore.	1	68	105	0	0				
	Do. Mallyampatti ...	1	15	60	0	0				
	Do. Matrattinapuram ..	...		98	6	9				Closed
	Do. Joyenconda Cholapuram ..	1	32	142	14	7				
	Do Pitchandarcovil	2	53	157	4	0				
	Do Wodiarpalium	1	30	250	1	3				
	Do Coudyampetta...	2	53	161	10	8				
	Do. Putchoor ...	1	23	156	0	0				
	Do. Ayalore ...	...	...	9	0	0				Do
	Do Kuttuputhur ...	1	32	163	1	0				
	Elementary Training School, Mariamangalum	..	.	79	11	10				Do
	Vernacular School, Amoor ..	1	22	101	8	11				
	Fort School, Trichinopoly ...	3	46	249	8	10				
	Vernacular School, Totiom ...	..	..	43	9	8				Do.
	Saint Joseph's Convent School, Trichinopoly	3	37	600	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Girls' School, Erungalore	1	24	42	0	0				
Tanjore	Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	17	475	6,359	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Fort Sch, Tanjore	7	190	988	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellum ..	5	80	959	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Seminary, Vediarpuram	7	120	2,343	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Canandagudy	1	30	120	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Negapatam			972	0	0				Do.
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Porenjar .. .	8	149	1,372	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen ...	2	68	345	0	0				
	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	9	267	2,898	13	6				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo Vernacular School, Negapatam ...	8	199	1,821	10	8				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tanjore.—(*Continued.*)	Wesleyan Missn. Anglo-Vernacular School, North Gate, Negapatam	...	...	17	9	4				Closed
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Manargudy	6	156	1,850	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Needamangalam ...	...	...	375	0	0				Do.
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaluparl ...	1	19	60	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Titrapundi	3	68	451	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Velanguly	1	23	43	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tranquebar	1	25	60	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Cundamangalam... ...	2	25	126	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Iyempetta	1	18	60	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tanjore	2	70	180	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Ilaukadu	1	30	36	0	0				
	Town School, Combaconum ...	14	557	2,211	3	1				
	Pettah Branch Sch., Combaconum.	1	18	98	1	3				
	Elementary School, Combaconum.	3	23	226	10	2				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Papanassum	3	18	31	4	0				
	Do. Tandankurai ...	1	19	100	0	0				
	Do. Kuranthatangudi	4	172	410	13	8				
	Do East Gate Tanjore	3	72	180	3	0				
	Do. South Street, Tanjore ...	2	116	88	0	0				
	Do Natcharcovil ...	2	30	196	1	6				
	Do. Valingiman	3	47	444	0	0				
	Do. Melcavery ...	1	18	36	9	9				
	Do. Kottayur ...	1	26	69	12	0				
	Do. Terupirambiam.	1	7	96	0	0				
	Do. Sammalai ...	2	60	291	11	1				
	Do. Kupistallam ...	3	71	431	3	7				
	Do. Pulmanary ...	2	62	179	0	0				
	Do. Kottalum ...	..	...	30	0	0				Do.
	Do. Koranadu ...	2	50	150	0	0				
	Do. Komal	1	26	42	0	0				
	Do. Sheally	3	68	315	0	0				
	Do Kunnam . .	1	25	45	0	0				
	Do. New Street, Mayaveram	...	24	55	0	0				
	Do. Kudalangudy ...	...	...	40	0	0				Do.
	Do. Vadurangum ...	...		21	0	0				Do.
	Do. Polagum ...	1	18	96	0	0				
	Do Chorakuyar ...	1	16	96	0	0				
	Hindu Girls' School, Combaconum	...	59	65	0	0				
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tranquebar	7	156	704	1	7				
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tanjore	3	63	287	0	0				
	German Mission Elementary School, Negapatam ...	1	32	32	0	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tanjore.—(*Concluded.*)	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam	3	72	157	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam	1	31	81	0	0				
	German Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	3	36	159	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Tranquebar	3	46	144	0	0				
	Tahsildar's School Combaconum...	3	64	287	6	0				
	Hindu Girls' School, Karanthutangudy	1	47	111	0	0				
	Hindu Girls' School, East Gate, Tanjore	1	35	24	0	0				
							49,695	8	11	
	Fifth Division.									
Coimbatore.	High School, Coimbatore	12	331	4,196	11	10				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur	1	50	320	0	0				
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Carur...	3	58	337	8	0				
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	4	67	184	10	8				
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Mettapollium ...	1	38	83	12	11				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Vangal ...	...	...	60	0	0				Closed.
	Do. Karamaday ...	1	26	120	0	0				
	Do. Kodimudy ...	1	15	120	0	0				
	Do. Kongrapallium.	...	...	82	4	0				Do.
	Do. Kodivillei ...	...	...	40	0	0				Do.
	Do. Perunthalayur.	1	17	120	0	0				
	Do. Avannashy ...	1	18	120	0	0				
	Do. Pugalur ...	1	15	55	0	0				
	Do. Karungolpolium	...	...	68	10	1				Do.
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	2	31	174	0	0				
	Ver. School, Periagraharam ...	1	20	73	5	4				
	Do. Tiropoor	...	...	30	0	0				Do.
	Do. Kattur Tirumanayakanpollium... ...	1	18	120	0	0				
	St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund.	1	32	480	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ootacamund	1	66	80	0	0				
	Rate School, Kongyam	...	48	255	8	9				
	Day School, Coimbatore	1	23	53	5	4				
Madura.	Anglo-Ver. School, Madura ...	10	254	1,353	4	10				
	Do. Palani... ...	1	31	198	4	0				
	Do. Nelakotta ...	1	19	120	0	0				
	Do. Chinnamanur.	2	28	356	0	0				
	Do. Tirumangalum.	2	40	193	1	6				
	Do. Kodimangalum	1	15	97	1	7				
	Do. Sholavandan...	2	47	331	6	5				
	Do. Melur	1	26	174	7	3				
	Do. Terupatur ...	1	29	119	4	0				
	Do. Shevagunga ...	2	119	360	0	0				
	Do. Permagudy ...	3	71	273	2	2				
	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	4	105	493	13	10				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madura.—(Contd.)	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad	5	145	1,518	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Paumbem	...	14	10	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Akkulamadum	...	7	10	0	0				
	Christian Ver. Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul...	3	68	1,951	1	8				
Tinnevelly.	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivelliputtur	3	77	307	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah	7	205	1,157	8	0				
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. Sch., Tinnevelly.	9	224	1,825	8	1				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Ambassamudram	3	50	291	8	0				
	Do. Shermadevey...	1	39	42	0	0				
	Do. Tachanullur ..	1	45	240	0	0				
	Do. Veeravanullur.	3	56	268	11	0				
	Do. Elevelengul ...	1	22	120	0	0				
	Do. Papancoolum	1	17	130	0	0				
	Do. Nangunary ...	2	20	150	0	0				
	Do. Ariyanapuram.	1	15	233	5	4				
	Do. Puthiamputtur	...	...	97	8	0				
	Do. Christianpetta									
	Do. Strivelliputtur	1	37	84	0	0				
	Subscription School, Tuticorin ...	5	16	817	2	7				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sattoor.	1	30	120	0	0				
	Vernacular School, Peykulam ...	3	60	248	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Tenkasy ..	1	63	140	0	0				
	Do Morapaud ...	1	36	112	8	0				
	Hindu Girls' School, Palamcottah.	2	55	115	5	4				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Vekramasingapuram	1	18	110	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kadayam ...	1	18	53	0	6				
	Do. Vullioor ...	1	24	60	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Seminary, Sawyerpuram	7	123	2,457	8	0				
	Church Mission Vernacular Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	9	234	2,297	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Menguanapuram District	71	2,328	2,628	10	2				
	Church Mission Schools, Pannikulam District	5	81	196	10	8				
	Church Mission Schools, Suvisesha-puram District	25	560	1,202	5	2				
	Church Mission Schools, Kadacha-puram District	6	213	292	8	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Dohnavur District	15	416	602	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Surandei District	16	475	934	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Sivagasi District	13	244	554	14	4				
	Church Mission Schools, Palamcottah and Alvar Neri District. ...	15	535	730	15	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Pannivelei District	19	348	806	8	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1870.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.			Total.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tinnevelly.—(*Concluded.*)	Church Mission Schools, Nallur District	29	756	1,500	9	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Edeyengudy District	32	652	1,629	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Nazareth District	19	578	1,029	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Christianagram District	15	287	471	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Muthalur District	20	464	517	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Radhupuram District	20	396	867	4	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Putheamputhur District	11	312	521	10	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Sawyerpuram District	6	120	260	4	0	40,961	7	4	
	Sixth Division.									
Malabar.	Church of England Mission School, Cannanore	2	85	576	0	0				
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut	2	132	310	8	0				
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin...	2	51	907	8	0				
	Vernacular Primary School, Calicut	3	68	405	7	2				
	Brennen's School, Tellicherry ..	2	247	1,190	0	0				
	Rate Schools, Palghaut	23	727	4,489	13	2				
	Do. Angadipuram ...	...	60	561	2	1				
	Do. Cherpulacherri ...	...	61	852	12	0				
	Do. Munjeri	2	60	889	15	8				
	Do. Ennamakil	2	42	199	8	7				
	Do. Betutpudiangudy ...	1	58	628	6	8				
	Do. Punnaiyur	2	53	84	0	0				
	Do. Manantoddy ...	...	...	310	8	0				
	Do. Chattamungalum ...	2	21	55	5	0				
	Do. Payyoli	3	89	156	0	6				
	Do. Kottayam	...	63	1,001	12	0				
	Do. Talliparamba ...	2	73	183	8	0				
	Do. Kavoi	...	83	806	14	4				
	Protestant Girls' School, Cochin...	2	28	150	5	4				
S. Canara.	Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Mangalore	3	63	618	13	2				
	Rate Schools, Buntwal, Navur, and Mudagrama	3	102	347	4	9				
	Rate School, Mudibidri	2	46	182	0	0				
	Do. Munjeshwar	3	65	241	13	0				
	Do Mulki...	...	98	634	4	0	15,778	9	5	
	Total...	...	...	...		..	260316	12	1	
	Furniture, Book, and Prize Grants ...	...	...	...	..	...	3,512	2	4	
	Scholarships	...	...	...	..	...	2,648	10	11	
	Grants on the Results' System ...	...	...	...	...	..	41,404	5	3	
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	.	...	307581	15	7	

APPENDIX A.

No. XVI.

Abstract Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results' System, and for whom grants were sanctioned in 1869-70.

Divisions.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or extra language. No. who passed in Reading.	English or extra language. No. who passed in Writing.	English or extra language. No. who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
First Division.												
127 Schools passed Pupils.	I. ...	119	1,303*a*	793	919	728	..	...	...	..	...	*a* 30 Girls.
	II. ...	78	566*b*	361	434	322	..	..		.	...	*b* 21 ,,
	III. ...	33	216*c*	154	180	99	98	105	138	113	...	*c* 8 ,,
	IV. ...	6	29	16	23	7	14	7	16	17	15	
Second Division.												
268 Schools passed Pupils.	I. ...	250	1,957*a*	1,357	1,538	1,208	...	...	..	...	...	*a* 60 Girls.
	II. ...	121	707*b*	468	584	487	...	.	..	...	...	*b* 11 ,,
	III. ...	45	236*c*	124	201	150	39	30	38	45	...	*c* 2 ,,
	IV. ..	3	33	20	20	14	9	17	22	17	13	
Third Division.												
145 Schools passed Pupils.	I .	143	1,708*a*	1,115	1,419	1,271	.	...	...	...	...	*a* 13 Girls.
	II. ...	45	342*b*	226	301	276			.		...	*b* 6 ,,
	III. ...	14	107*c*	50	97	59	56	37	43	57	.	*c* 7 ,,
	IV. ..	3	23	12	19	3	11	9	3	9	5	
Fourth Division.												
118 Schools passed Pupils.	I. ...	116	1,282*a*	987	971	835	...	...	...	...	...	*a* 41 Girls.
	II.	79	695*b*	564	574	490		..	...	...	...	*b* 2 ,,
	III. ..	16	104	95	98	83	76	74	43	37	...	
	IV. ...	2	16	11	13	9	6	8	8	8	5	
Fifth Division.												
231 Schools passed Pupils.	I. ...	218	2,011*a*	1,216	1,639	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	*a* 80 Girls.
	II. ...	138	969*b*	603	917	817	..	...	...	..	..	*b* 61 ,,
	III. ..	51	356*c*	244	348	266	185	236	129	158	..	*c* 57 ,,
	IV. ...	18	119*d*	101	118	48	74	80	78	78	44	*d* 28 ,,
Sixth Division.												
176 Schools passed Pupils.	I ...	172	2,402*a*	1,783	2,135	1,688	.	..	...	.		*a* 308 Girls.
	II.	136	1,450*b*	1,108	1,206	990	...	...	...	...	..	*b* 128 ,,
	III. ...	75	674*c*	507	570	387	333	361	174	226		*c* 76 ,,
	IV. ..	19	172*d*	116	149	59	78	105	76	99	42	*d* 21 ,,
Total for the Madras Presidency.												
1,065 Schools passed Pupils.	I. ...	1,027	10,663*a*	7,251	8,621	7,270	..	. .	..		...	*a* 532 Girls
	II. ..	597	4,719*b*	3,330	4,016	3,311		...	.		...	*b* 229 ,,
	III. ..	234	1,69*c*	1,174	1,494	1,044	787	843	565	636	.	*c* 159 ,,
	IV. ..	57	392*d*	276	342	140	192	226	203	228	124	*d* 49 ,,

Besides the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVII.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1869-70.

Name of Institution at which held.	Amount of Scholarship. Drawn in Government Institutions.			Drawn in Private Institutions.			Total.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
First Division.										
Normal School, Vizagapatam..	2,571	10	7	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Special.
Normal Class, Narsapur ...	642	4	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
Normal Class, Russelcondah ...	85	6	11	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
							3,299	5	8	
Third Division.										
Presidency College ...	6,400	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	General.
Medical College	1,140	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Special.
School of Industrial Arts ...	420	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
Normal School, Madras ...	5,095	13	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
Free Church Mission Institution	.....	...	...	180	0	0	.....	...	...	General.
							13,235	13	2	
Fourth Division.										
Provincial College, Combaconum	2,850	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,094	5	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Special.
Normal School, Trichinopoly...	1,021	14	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	.....	...	...	20	0	0	.....	...	...	General.
							4,986	3	4	
Fifth Division.										
Training Institution, Dindigul	.....	...	...	599	14	11	.....	...	...	Special.
Training Institution for Boys, Palamcottah	.....	...	...	1,368	12	0	.....	...	...	Do.
Sarah Tucker's Training Institution for Girls, Palamcottah..	.....	...	...	480	0	0	.....	...	...	Do.
							2,448	10	11	
Sixth Division.										
Normal School, Cannanore ...	2,741	6	1	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	Special.
Normal Class, Mangalore ...	713	3	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	Do.
Provincial School, Mangalore..	240	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	General.
							3,694	9	3	
General Scholarships ... 9,690- 0-0 / Special Scholarships ...17,974-10-4 } Total.	25,015	15	5	2,648	10	11	27,664	10	4	

APPENDIX B.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read Report from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th August 1870, No. 1,445.

ORDER THEREON, 14th July 1871, No. 196.

The foregoing Report on Public Instruction for the year 1869-70 records a large and most gratifying advance, and extension of the operations of the department. The number of schools connected with it has risen from 2,421 with 86,982 scholars to 3,134 with 105,455. The increase is 29 per cent. in the number of schools, and 21 per cent. of scholars. Of the whole number of schools, 1,139 were under inspection only, and received no grants-in-aid; 116 were Government Schools; 117 Rate Schools established under the Madras Education Act; and the remainder, 1,762, were private schools aided against 1,164 in the preceding year. Nearly the whole increase in this class is in schools aided on the system of payment for results, which numbered 1,065 in 1869-70 against 494 in 1868-69. Schools of the lower class increased from 1,772 in 1868-69 to 2,453, and the scholars in such schools from 41,448 to 58,302.

2. In 1867-68 the whole number of schools was 1,687, and of pupils 62,975, so that the results of the year under review show increases in two years of 86 per cent. in the number of schools, and 51 per cent. in that of scholars.

3. The extension of the departmental operations has taken the direction of lower-class education, and has been brought about by the system of payment for results, a form of aid which has proved specially adapted for the improvement of the indigenous elementary schools of the country. The present report and its appendices contain some interesting information and judicious remarks as to the working of the system, which will be noticed lower down.

4. The University Examinations are properly regarded as the chief test of the working of Colleges and schools of the higher class. The numbers of candidates registered and examined have not materially increased; the figures being for 1868-69, 1,950 and 1,852, and for 1869-70, 1,993 and 1,879. The candidates who presented themselves for the higher examinations were, however, 679 in the latter against 530 in the former year—a considerable increase. The Provincial College, Combaconum, and the Presidency College furnish the greatest

number of successful candidates for the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations; and among private institutions the Free Church Mission Central Institution and the Tanjore and Trevandrum High Schools have been most successful.

5. The results obtained by the Presidency College, Madras, are satisfactory, and it is gratifying to notice, from the analysis given in paragraph 36 of the report, that it draws its students from all parts of the Presidency. The Principal of the College desires to see a high school established as a feeder to the College; but the Director of Public Instruction, it is observed, offers no opinion on the suggestion. The establishment of such a school would be opposed to the declared policy of Government, and His Excellency in Council much doubts the necessity and advisability of the measure. The Government regret that it has been found necessary to close the Law Class in the College and to place the Professorship in abeyance.

6. The Provincial College, Combaconum, has more than maintained the high position it had gained in the previous year. Its working reflects the highest credit on the able and zealous Principal (Mr. Porter) and his Assistants. The Government trust soon to see a suitable building provided and the inconvenience of insufficient accommodation removed. The property in the site and existing buildings has been acquired, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for an appropriation of funds from the capital of the Educational Building Fund, and a plan of the alterations and additions has been prepared by the Government Architect.

7. The chief of the private Collegiate institutions is the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission, and it has made remarkable progress. The year under review was the second in which candidates were sent up from it for the B.A. Examination. Four students passed in 1868-69, and in 1869-70 three were successful. At the close of 1869-70 there were 70 pupils in the Collegiate Department against 51 at its commencement. The students who passed the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations numbered 25 and 15, respectively, against 10 and 5 in 1868-69. It is an encouraging symptom that private institutions should take such prominent part in connexion with the higher education.

8. The Provincial Schools, especially those of Bellary and Mangalore, have done well. The Government hope that the results of 1870-71 from the Rajahmundry School will show that the step of raising it to the rank of a Provincial School was not premature. It is to be regretted that the health of the Head Master, Mr. Barrow, whose zeal justified great hopes of the school, has lately failed. The private Collegiate institutions classed with the Government Provincial Schools appear to be increasing in usefulness.

9. The circumstances of different parts of the Presidency vary so considerably that it is difficult to make a comprehensive review of the progress made by schools of the higher and middle classes, as wholes. The Director has adopted the plan of treating them district by district, and the Government proceed to make such remarks as suggest themselves.

10. Ganjam, in respect of education, continues to be one of the most backward districts in the Presidency. There is only one higher-class school—the Zillah School at Berhampore,—and this appears to be in anything but a satisfactory condition. The results at the Matriculation Examination were poor, only one student having passed in the second class. It is very desirable that an efficient teacher should be placed in charge of this school, as, until it is made thoroughly effective, education in the district must languish. It is discouraging that the Inspector of Schools should have been obliged to select a Tamilian as a substitute for the Head Master. The Director and Inspector of Schools both attribute much of the educational stagnation in the district to the absence of any desire for instruction among the Ooriyah section of the population, but the Government are disposed to question whether this has not been assumed as a fact on insufficient grounds. As stated by the Inspector, some of the Ooriyah Zemindars have exhibited a laudable desire to advance education; and the Government think that the backwardness of the Zillah and Talook Schools in this district may in some measure be attributed to the fact that the pupils are overweighted by being required to learn two Vernacular languages. It appears from the report that the difficulty in question has also been felt at the Salem Zillah School. The Director is requested to consider whether it would not be possible, in some measure, to remove this hindrance to the improvement of the schools in Ganjam. The most urgent requirement of the district, however, is certainly the improvement of the Berhampore Zillah School.

11. The higher-class schools in the Vizagapatam District are three in number, and are all private schools. The Director remarks that their position is assigned to them rather on account of their aim and their efforts to accomplish their object than in consequence of their actual success. The managers should endeavour to improve them to the standard which the leading schools of an important district like Vizagapatam ought to attain to. The Maharajah's School at Vizianagram, which he desires to raise to the rank of a Provincial School, is the best of the three institutions now referred to. The Godavery District possesses three, and the Kistna District two higher-class schools, which, like those of Vizagapatam, are all aided institutions. The Government observe, with reference to the Inspector's remarks on the advantages with regard to school fees, which, he thinks, had much to do with the

supersession of the Government School at Elur by the Church Mission School under Mr. Arden, that the inequality will be to a great extent removed by the recent order on the subject of school fees. The Government have no doubt that the closing of the Government School at Elur was a wise measure. The other higher-class schools in these districts are doing well, especially the Church Mission School at Masulipatam.

12. Besides the Bellary Provincial School there are four higher-class schools in the 2nd Division, one in each district. The fact noticed by Mr. Fortey that 427 copies of 94 English books on various subjects, and to the value of £300, were obtained during the last two years by Mr. Kershaw for private individuals, is highly interesting, and indicates, as Mr. Powell says, a considerable desire for intellectual culture. The Wardlaw Institution at Bellary does not appear to be in a satisfactory condition ; it is no doubt overshadowed by the Provincial School. The Kurnool Zillah School has suffered much from the inefficiency of the late Head Master, and changes consequent on his absence on sick leave ; but he has now retired, and the Government hope that an efficient Head Master has been placed in charge. The Free Church Mission School at Nellore has hitherto not been adequate to meet the requirements of the higher education there. The Government trust that, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Macmillan, it will succeed in occupying the position at which it aims.

13. The number of higher-class schools in the town of Madras (of which all but one are private schools), viz., 11 with nearly 3,000 pupils, is satisfactory, but it is to be remembered that, as stated by the Director in a recent letter, a perhaps undue proportion of aid has been given to these institutions. Sixty-eight pupils from the 10 schools passed the Matriculation Test, 24 of whom were from the Free Church Mission School ; and 18, of whom 15 came from the same institution, were successful at the First Arts Examination. These figures are respectively 16 and 8 per cent. of the whole number of passed candidates. The tables VI. and VII. show that these schools received in grants-in-aid Rupees 54,661 (the grant for the school departments of some of them being alone included), being more than 53 per cent. of the total grant-in-aid to schools of the higher class. It cannot, therefore, be said that the amount of success attained by the majority of these schools is in proportion to the aid they receive from the State. The report on the Madrissa-i-Azim is again unsatisfactory, and the number of pupils on the rolls has, the Government regret to find, diminished. The Matriculation results were, however, better than those of the previous year. The success of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sydapet is an encouraging proof of the value of well-directed local effort. The Zillah School at Cuddalore appears to need improvement. The

progress of the Coimbatore High School, which has reached a standard in no respect inferior to a Provincial School, is highly creditable to the managers. The Government regret to find that Brennen's School at Tellicherry is still of a low standard. Unless matters have materially improved since Mr. Powell's report was written, it will be necessary to consider the propriety of converting Brennen's School into a Zillah School in connexion with which Normal classes might work, the Cannanore Normal School being thus rendered unnecessary. The Director has not yet replied to G. O., 30th June 1870, No. 219, paragraph 13. He will make a special report on the subject without delay.

14. With regard to the higher schools generally, and with reference to Mr. Fowler's remarks at page 163 of the report, the Government fear that in many schools paper work is not sufficiently attended to. The Director of Public Instruction should issue a circular calling the attention of the masters of Provincial and Zillah Schools, and the managers of private schools of corresponding grades, to the great importance of paper work, and of care and punctuality in the correction of the written exercises of the pupils. The point should be noticed in the reports of the Inspectors.

15. The schools of the middle class are so numerous that a detailed review of them is impossible. The Vivavasaram Talook School in the Godavery District is at the head of the schools of its class in the 1st Division. This school has always been the most successful of its grade in the Northern Circars. It was originally one of the Tahsil Schools established from the so-called voluntary rate which Mr. Taylor induced the ryots of the sub-division to impose on themselves. It would be interesting to know from what classes of the population the pupils come. The Government request the Collector of the Ganjam District to address the Zemindarni of Bobbili on the subject of the fees charged in the school established there, which it is stated are "ridiculously low," and are demanded merely to entitle the school to Government aid. The middle-class schools in Ganjam and Vizagapatam appear to be generally backward. The want of proper school buildings noticed by Mr. Bowers has no doubt contributed to this result. The Government hope that the aversion of the inhabitants to the discipline and regularity of the "Cirkar" Schools, and their preference for the inferior indigenous schools will in time disappear. Some of the aided schools in the Godavery District are reported to be of very precarious stability, and the same appears to be the case in Kistna. The Inspector suggests that the salary grant system should be limited to schools of a certain standard, merely elementary schools being left to seek aid under the results grant rules; and he deprecates attempts on the part of zealous officers to induce the inhabitants, by merely spasmodic efforts,

to establish schools not really desired by the people, and consequently not likely to last. The Government concur in the remarks on the latter point, which indicate a snare to be avoided by the Local Fund Boards. It is desirable that the Director should express his opinion on the former.

16. Mr. Fortey, after instituting an interesting statistical comparison as regards the finances of the schools of the several classes in his division, points out as an anomaly that, although the effective desire for education is much stronger in the large towns than in the smaller towns and villages, yet it is in the largest towns, where the Government Schools are established, that the people are called on to make the least effort. The Government observe that, with an educational system which may be called exotic, and which is still in its infancy, this is to a great extent unavoidable. It was necessary to begin where there was most prospect of success, and Mr. Fortey overlooks the fact that the effective desire in the towns has been, if not created, at least vastly stimulated, by the presence of the schools. Both by the increase of school fees and by the imposition of special educational taxation, steps are being taken to remove the anomaly, and the settled policy of Government has long been against the establishment of new Government Schools.

17. The Government School at Adoni appears to languish. The local Revenue Officers, viz., the Sub-Collector and Tahsildar, should visit the school and endeavour to induce the inhabitants to avail themselves of it; else it must be removed to another place. The state of the schools established in the Cuddapah District, by the influence of the late Mr. Smith, illustrates what has been said above as to the inexpediency of inducing the people to assess themselves for the support of schools, the establishment of which was not really desired by them.

18. The Government notice Mr. Fowler's suggestion (page 185) that a Special Inspecting Officer should be appointed for the town of Madras. Mr. Powell should not lose sight of the orders on the point in G. O., 28th April 1871, No. 563. The middle-class schools in the town appear to be in a progressive state, but it is unsatisfactory that the attendance in the Government Schools in the adjoining district of Chingleput has fallen off. The Old Town School at Cuddalore, which is specially adverted to, has always been backward; the appointment of better teachers appears to be the only remedy. The Inspector of Schools of the 4th Division states that the establishment of the Rajah's Chuttrum Schools, in which not only are the pupils admitted without fee, but are fed and furnished with books *gratis*, has had an injurious effect on the attendance in the Tanjore Schools. The Government doubt whether the arrangement is a wise one, and think that it should be reconsidered by the Board of Revenue. A decrease of attendance

in many schools of the middle class in the Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Madura Districts is noticed, and is attributed to the extension of the results grant system, and in some cases to the reduction of classes. The condition of the middle-class schools in these districts, and in Tanjore and Madura, appears, however, on the whole to be good. The report as to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, aided on the salary grant system in the Tinnevelly District, is very unfavourable. Discipline appears to be deficient, and the supply of education is, in the opinion of the Inspector, in excess of the demand; but the Mission Boarding Schools are said to be doing well. The report on the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund is satisfactory. Many of the middle-class schools in Malabar are reported to need improvement. It was scarcely to be expected that the extraordinary educational progress made in the last few years in the Malabar District, principally by the establishment of schools of the middle class, should be found to be altogether sound. The Government are glad to find that the Director is alive to the importance of consolidating what has been done by the improvement of the inferior schools. These remarks are still more applicable to the middle-class schools in South Canara, where, as stated by the Inspector, important educational action on the part of the State came later than in Malabar. The Bâsle Mission, however, had commenced education at Mangalore many years before the opening of the Provincial School at Calicut.

19. The only Government Schools of the lower class are the Ganjam Hill Schools and the Sriharrikotta School. These are special schools intended for the benefit of almost savage tribes—the former for the Khonds, and the latter for the Yanadies. Their success appears to be indifferent. The Junior Assistant Agent, who is charged with the supervision of the Khond Schools, remarks that they are chiefly resorted to by Ooriyahs and Ooriyah-speaking Khonds. The Government trust that in time their influence will extend to the wilder tribes.

20. All other lower-class schools are private, and the great majority of them were aided on the system of payment for results. The statistics are very fully summarized by Mr. Powell in paragraphs 100 to 104 of his report; but in future he should state the number of schools not of the lower class, which have received aid on this system, and the amount paid. From table VIII. the statistics on this point given in the margin have been extracted. The schools are all of the middle class; and it is presumed that aid has been sought on the results system in consequence of the restrictions on salary grants enforced

Districts.	No. of Institutions.	Amount. RS.
South Arcot ...	... 1	1,809
Tanjore ...	... 4	207
Coimbatore ...	... 13	1,602
Tinnevelly ...	... 4	927
Malabar ...	... 4	1,232
South Canara ...	... 5	555
Total ...	31	6,332

from October 1869. This cause has doubtless produced still greater effect in 1870-71. The pupils of the highest classes in the schools in Malabar were, it seems, not presented for examination for results grants.

21. The schools for which grants were sanctioned on the results system rose from 494 with 15,071 pupils in 1868-69 to 1,065 with 30,891; and the grants sanctioned, from Rupees 24,999 to 50,578. Rupees 41,004 were actually drawn. 17,467, or 56 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in the schools, were presented for examination, and of these 68, 82, and 73 per cent. passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic respectively. These figures seem to indicate disproportionate difficulty in the reading test, at which it would appear, *prima facie*, most success would be obtained. If possible, the numbers of scholars who passed in reading alone, in reading and writing together, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic should in future be given.

22. The experience of the working of the system during 1869-70, in respect to primary education, shows upon the whole that it is well adapted to the end in view. By means of it, the Educational Department is brought into immediate contact with the masses of the people whom it has hitherto been found so difficult to reach. Without necessarily involving close interference and supervision, which might be distasteful to the schoolmasters and the classes of the people whence the pupils come—a danger adverted to in the reports of the Inspectors—it places the Officers of the Educational Department in a position, by advice and suggestion, and by the introduction of better books, apparatus, and courses of study, to do much towards improving the efficiency and raising the standard of the indigenous schools, but without tending to divert them from their proper object, purely elementary instruction. It directly and most strongly stimulates the schoolmasters to exertion by appealing to their interest and by assuring to them rewards proportionate to their success; and the cost is small.

23. The short time which some of the schools remain under inspection is an obstacle to the success of the system, but one which will, it is hoped, disappear when the general standard of the schools is improved. The district of South Arcot is the only one regarding which particulars are given, and it is reported that more than 20 per cent., or 24 schools, were withdrawn from inspection. The difficulty of securing the necessary amount of attendance was the cause in 20 cases. The only remedy is to be cautious against "indiscriminately bringing schools under inspection," and probably, as suggested below, a relaxation of the rules in respect of attendance. It is very generally reported that at first the system was regarded with distrust and suspicion by the schoolmasters, and their ignorance as to what was required also impeded its progress. These difficulties are, however, disappearing,

and the reports from the 1st, 3rd, and 6th Divisions are encouraging. The other reports are deficient in information on the subject of results grants. The Deputy Inspectors appear to be strict in the application of the rules, and the extension which has taken place represents a very considerable amount of real improvement.

24. The extract from the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, South Arcot, and Mr. Fowler's remarks thereon, touch upon most of the difficulties of the system, and will be read with benefit by all officers engaged in working the rules. The Local Funds' Act, and the organization of local administrative bodies, will furnish the means of remedying some of the difficulties; for example, the want of adequate supervision and the insufficiency of the present staff of colporteurs, &c. The placing the organization under the local boards will probably do much to popularize it and to overcome the prejudices of the people against the innovations involved. The Director of Public Instruction should consider whether the rules as regards attendance are not too strict, and whether, as suggested by Mr. Fowler, discretionary authority in this respect might not be formally allowed to the examining officer within certain limits.

25. Mr. Fowler's suggestion that some scheme for village schools should be laid down, taking in more of what has been taught in them than the standards recognize, is worthy of the Director's consideration. There will soon be a training school for elementary teachers in every district; and change of system in indigenous schools, if now a danger, will be thereby accelerated. The Government much desire that if possible the village schoolmasters should be induced to undergo training in these institutions; and, though it is satisfactory to find that some *quondam* students of the Vizagapatam Normal School have become village schoolmasters working for results grants, it would be unfortunate that the teachers in indigenous schools, who have at least some hold on the people, should be supplanted by new teachers possessing only what is considered new-fangled and useless knowledge, or alienated by strange standards, and courses of instruction beyond their capacity. The system of training to be adopted in the new Normal Schools will need careful consideration.

26. The state of female education, described in paragraph 106 of the Director's report, cannot be regarded as hopeful, though the increase in pupils is about 13 per cent. It appears from the figures given in the table below and taken from Appendix B. that seven-eighths of the female education is in the hands of Missionary and religious organizations; that only seven Mahomedan girls are under instruction; and that Hindoos and Mahomedans together make up only three-eighths of the whole. The remaining five-eighths are probably Christians. In 1868-69 there were 2,694 Hindoo girls under instruction, three Maho-

medans, and 5,402 others. The per-centage of Hindoo and Mahomedan girls has, therefore, risen from 33 to 39 per cent. of the whole, which is so far satisfactory, and is probably due to the enhanced grants given on the results system for female pupils. The fact noticed at page 115 that village schoolmasters are trying to get as many girls as possible into their schools is very encouraging. A still greater enhancement of the grants for girls would no doubt further stimulate this movement. Table XVI., Appendix A., shows that 960 girls passed for results grants, 532 for the first or lowest standard, 229 for the second, 150 for the third, and 49 for the fourth. 533 passed from schools in the 6th Division and 226 from schools in the 5th. The subjects of examination are not given. They should be stated in future reports.

—	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindoos	Maho-medans.	Others.	Total.	Hindoos	Maho-medans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, higher class...	23	...	304	327	14	...	...	14	341
Do. lower do. ...	58	3	1,057	1,118	478	...	25	503	1,621
Female Schools, higher do. ...	...	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	162
Do. middle do. ...	1,548	4	2,971	4,523	802	...	166	968	5,491
Do. lower do. ...	117	...	811	928	195	...	83	278	1,206
	1,746	7	5,305	7,058	1,489	...	274	1,763	8,821
Sarah Tucker's Institution ...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	60
Girls in Boys' Village Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526
Government Mixed Schools, middle class...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14
Total ...	1,746	7	5,365	7,118	1,489	...	288	1,777	9,421

27. The difficulties which have been so often noticed in the working of the rate schools generally appear to have been felt without diminution during the year under review. It is unnecessary to discuss these in detail, as, by the approaching transfer of the schools to the Local Fund Boards, their resources will be placed on a sound footing, and they will, it is hoped, be properly organized.

28. In the Government Normal Schools there were 216 students under training. Twenty-seven Normal students passed examinations in the University; 54 obtained certificates as teachers; and 42 passed out into employment. The working of the institutions appears to have been generally good; but, considering the number of elementary schools in the neighbourhood of Narsapur, the results attained by that Normal School must be considered unsatisfactory. The Director appears to think that the establishment of a Normal School at Mangalore was not called for; but the Government believe that ample scope for it will be found in the training of elementary teachers for the district of South Canara. It will be necessary to make provision in all these schools for

training teachers in much larger numbers than has been hitherto attempted. The Madras Female Normal School, the preliminary arrangements for which were made during the year under review, has since been opened. In private Normal Schools there were 293 students, of whom 60 were females in the Sarah Tucker's Institution, Palamcottah. They turned out 42 certificated teachers and one matriculated student. The very great increase in the number of candidates at the examination for Teachers' certificates seems to indicate a large demand for masters. There were 1,231 candidate-masters in 1869-70 against 694 in 1868-69, and 524 passed; 75 women sought certificates, of whom 40 were successful. The proportion of success is thus higher among them than among the male candidates.

29. The number of books and maps published and sold by the Government Book Department is satisfactory. The Book Department is a highly useful and necessary organization, but the Government believe that the demand for school books is now such that it is no longer necessary to sell the books on the average for less than what the supply costs the State. Compared with the transactions, the annual loss has not been very great, and with but a slight enhancement of prices, combined with reduction of charges, will disappear. The subject is now under consideration.

30. The next expenditure from imperial funds during the year under review under all heads was Rupees 8,92,427. The outlay immediately connected with educational institutions was Rupees 7,58,027, of which sum Rupees 1,06,809 was devoted to special and professional instruction. The whole income of all educational institutions was Rupees 15,42,743, and the whole expenditure Rupees 15,16,011, of which 41½ per cent. was on higher class, 32 per cent. on middle class, 13 per cent. on lower class, and 7 per cent. on special education, and 6½ per cent. on Normal Schools. The pupils pay in fees 22 per cent. of the whole cost. The following table, abstracted from Mr. Powell's Appendix B., shows the particulars:—

—		Monthly Average Number of Pupils.	Gross Income.	Receipts from Government.	Receipts from Fees.	Gross Charges.	Average Monthly Cost.			Average Cost per Month to the State.			Average Monthly Fees paid.		
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
University		...	36,961	10,370	26,591	36,961	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education—															
Colleges	Government ...	1,582	1,44,236	1,15,198	24,356	1,34,852	7	1	4	6	0	2	1	13	4
	Private ...	2,666	1,21,517	43,753	30,105	1,14,783	3	9	0	1	5	4	0	14	6
Higher-Class Schools...	Government ...	2,041	78,370	57,326	20,792	68,922	2	12	8	2	6	5	0	13	5
	Private ...	5,667	2,09,531	72,616	45,984	2,02,990	2	15	8	1	1	0	0	10	9
Middle-Class " ...	Government ...	4,460	61,360	40,702	18,696	54,523	1	0	2	0	12	2	0	5	3
	Private ...	28,074	4,81,880	1,88,169	75,581	4,90,620	1	7	2	0	8	10	0	3	6
Lower-Class " ...	Government ...	665	3,166	3,166	...	3,581	0	7	0	0	6	3	...	...	...
	Private ...	57,243	1,87,222	48,386	91,604	1,93,053	0	4	6	0	1	2	0	2	1
Normal " ...	Government ...	1,082	68,485	60,075	6,428	66,010	5	1	4	4	9	11	0	7	8
	Private ...	624	34,917	11,457	1,842	32,807	4	6	1	1	8	6	0	3	10
Special Education ...	Government Institutions ...	503	1,15,098	1,06,809	3,071	1,16,909	19	5	7	17	8	0	0	0	10
Total ...		...	15,42,743	7,58,027	3,45,050	15,16,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures given for Colleges include the school departments of the institutions, and the excess cost of Government Colleges as compared with private ones, though not disproportionate to their proved superiority, is to some extent accounted for by the fact that the Collegiate students in them are 15 per cent. of the whole, while in private institutions the proportion is 4 per cent. The table also shows the scarcely-looked-for fact that education in Government Schools of the higher and middle classes is cheaper than in private schools of corresponding grades. As regards Colleges and schools of the higher and middle classes the average rate of schooling fee will be considerably enhanced under the operation of the order recently issued.

31. The Government consider that the results of the year 1869-70, detailed in the foregoing report, are very creditable to the department of which Mr. Powell is the head.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Chief Secretary.